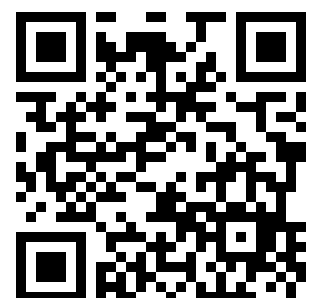

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Mail

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 588.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	June 1	Burmah (Rangoon)	May 13
Madras	" 2	Bombay	June 9
Agra	" 1	Ceylon	" 3
		China (Hong Kong)	May 13.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

On Monday, the 25th of May, Calcutta was very much gayer than usual, for there was a grand review and sham fight on the great maidan or plain (called the lungs of Calcutta) in honour of her Majesty's birthday. There was a force of 2,000 men on the ground. The *Hurkaru* says that "the roaring of the big guns, the rattling fire of the musketry, the clouds of dust and smoke, the prancing of steeds, and the consternation of the riders, with a hot sun overhead, combined to show what a very unpleasant thing a real battle must be." In the afternoon the Barrackpore and Calcutta Clubs played at hockey on horse-back. At night there was a grand ball at Government House.

Mr. Cecil Beadon, the Lieutenant governor of Bengal, being absent from Calcutta, Sir Charles Trevelyan presided over the annual exhibition of the Medical College. The insubordination of the students, and their complaints, which the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has pronounced groundless, frivolous, and vexatious, are very gently touched upon by Dr. Chevers, the Principal, in his annual report.

It is reported that the King of Burmah has been murdered, but the report has not been confirmed by any trustworthy intelligence from Burmah.

Instead of an account of the death of Dost Mahomed Khan, we have intelligence from India of the death, on the 5th of May, of Sultan Ahmed Jan, at Herat. There seems to be some suspicion of his having been poisoned.

We noticed in our last the little affair of Piffard and Morgan. Mr. Morgan, the Judge, told Mr. Piffard in court to hold his tongue, and this in a most offensive manner. Mr. Piffard sent a military friend, Capt Francis, to ask for an apology. He did not intend to ask for what is called "satisfaction." Mr. Morgan refused. The case was referred to a full court. It was decided that Mr. Piffard was not guilty of contempt of Court, but of "misconduct as an advocate." He was called upon to make an apology, which he did. Capt. Francis was also called upon for an apology, and he, too, complied. The Chief Justice said the Court was satisfied, and that nothing that had passed could or ought to affect Mr. Piffard's character or prospects. As to Captain Francis, he was bound to say that nothing in his conduct had been inconsistent with the character of a man of honour, an officer, and a gentleman. The only party much to blame, we think, seems to have been Mr. Morgan, who was unnecessarily imperative and offensive in his tone and manner; but authority leans to authority, and he escapes scot free. The weakest goes to the wall.

There has just been a libel case decided in the High Court of Calcutta, in which the *Englishman* prosecuted the *Bengal Hurkaru* for a misrepresentation of some matter connected with the *Englishman's* payments for exclusive telegrams. This happened in 1862. Mr. Mead was then editor, and wrote the articles complained of. The case went against the proprietors of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, who were obliged to pay 500 rupees damages, besides costs, and to apologise into the bargain.

Travelling in India is not perfectly safe now. There used to be throughout the country a wholesome dread of any collision with a European. The Thugs, who spared no one else, spared the white man. Even British females could travel from one end of the land to the other in great confidence. But the natives have grown bolder, perhaps, since the mutiny, as they have been more accustomed to face Europeans in fight. An officer of the Queen's 90th Regiment, on his way from Bengal to visit his brother in Bombay, was attacked near Deewas by robbers, who took everything from him, even to the coat upon his back. He was also severely wounded. The outrage occurred about 80 miles from Indore.

The death of Mr. W. Grant, B.A., editor of the *Mofussilite*, is announced in this mail

He died at Simla on the 20th of May. He had been compelled by illness to suspend his editorial labours, and attempt to recover his health by change of air.

The British ship *Patterson*, Captain Lamble, bound from Bombay to London, was totally lost just outside the harbour of Bombay on the 5th of June. The ship sprang a leak. The captain put her head round, and tried to get her back to Bombay, but she filled so rapidly that it was impossible to save her. No lives were lost, but no part of her cargo was saved.

The decision of Sir M. Wells in the case of *Rundle v. the Secretary of State* is a very important one. It seems to settle the question of jurisdiction as regards Government British officials in the Mofussil. The old Supreme Court had jurisdiction over all British subjects in the interior, but the High Court can only affect British subjects who reside in Calcutta; and as the time for suing for personal wrong is limited to one year after the act of offence is committed, it would be easy for an official to keep himself from the City of Palaces during that time, and so set the High Court at defiance.

A report has been received at Alexandria of a revolution in Madagascar on the 12th of May, and of the assassination of King Radama II. His widow is said to have been proclaimed Queen of Madagascar. Fears are entertained of a civil war. The Missionary Society will call this bad news, for Christian conversion had latterly gone on most prosperously, but this great political disturbance will interrupt all religious meditations for some time to come.

Mr. Holloway, of the Madras Civil Service, has been permanently appointed to a seat on the Bench of the High Court of Judicature at Madras. He is pre-eminently well qualified for the post.

The out-turn of the Bengal opium districts for the present season, to be brought forward for sale in 1864, will be about 27,000 chests of Patna and 200,000 of Benares. This is the largest crop gathered since 1855. Prices cannot fall so low as Rs. 1,250 a chest, which is the average fixed by Sir C. Trevelyan in his Budget for 1863-64.

Dr. Orin, deputed by the Italian Government to inquire into matters connected with the rearing of the silkworm and the manufacturing of silk in India, recently passed through Lahore en route to Cashmere.

The report of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce for the year 1862-63, states that the total value of the trade of that port for the year was 5½ million sterling against about 3 million the previous year: an increase of

86½ per cent.; upwards of £1,300,000 of this increase is due to the export of cotton, of which staple not a single bale was exported two years ago.

The steamer *Bombay Castle*, which capsized in the graving dock at the Bombay Dockyard, was righted in the dock on June 1. The damage she has sustained is found to be not very serious. No lives were lost.

By news from Cabool to 13th May it appears that Dost Mahomed had sent a messenger to Shah Nawaz Khan, the present ruler of Heerat, asking him if he would ratify the terms agreed upon by the late Sultan Ahmed Jan. The reply was that he had written to the King of Persia on his father's death, and, on the receipt of an answer from the Shah, would communicate his intentions with regard to the treaty to the Ameer. The Prince of Meshed was on his way to Heerat, having left his troops at Ghorian, to console with Shah Nawaz Khan on the occasion of his father's death.

The ship *Morayshire* has arrived in Bombay laden with Armstrong guns, and is landing 110-pounders.

This day appears in the *Times* a report of a trial of interest to Indian readers, but too long to transfer to our columns this week. There were two cross actions between the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company v. De Mattos. It referred to a contract for coals. The judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench is in favour of the company in both actions.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS. Surg. R. H. Buchanan, late Madras med. service, at 3, Hereford-road South, Bayswater, June 25. Gen. Sir J. L. Caldwell, G.C.B., Madras engs., at Beachlands, Ryde, L.W., June 28, aged 93.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSHALLS.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Beyer and two children, Mr. C. Cursetjee, Mr. N. Katruck, Mr. J. Bajajee, Mr. Mondawalla, Mr. Maistry, Mr. Lalacca, Mrs. Shewall, Maj. McBarret, Mr. Greville, Surg. Maj. Andrews, Capt. Gill-spie, Mr. Watson, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Lidbetter and daughter, Capt. Haines, Lieut. Beville, Mr. Duff. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Saunders. From MALTA.—Lady Chichester, Mr. Herman, Miss Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ceylon*, July 9.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Outram, Lieuts. Bagle and Hobart, Mr. Duff, Capt. and Mrs. Brandt, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. Gardiner, Asst. Surg. Gave, Mrs. Leitch, Lieut. Arbutnot, Ens. Justier, Lieut. Graham, Capt. Dushwood and Nicholson, Dr. Johnston, Lieut. Burton, Ens. Green, Lieut. Cappage, Mr. Black, Mr. Hozath, Lieuts. Martin and Watson, Maj. Sauter, Mr. James, Mr. Quare, Dr. Ryder, Mr. Smith. From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Johnson, Mr. Corbett. From MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. A. Barker, Mr. J. H. Torbeck, Mr. J. R. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, Lord Chas. Beresford, Mr. Jas. Leather.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under:
 ½ oz. 6s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.
 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.
 Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1½ lb. 1s. 4d.; under 2 lb. 2s.; under 2½ lb. 2s. 6d.; under 3 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3½ lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Socotra, the charge is 2d. whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under:
 ½ oz. 6s. 10d. | 1 oz. 1s. 8d. | 2 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 5s. 6d.
 Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton,
 ½ oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 2 oz. 3s. 6d. | 3 oz. 4s. 6d.

Via Marseilles,
 ½ oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 2 oz. 3s. 6d. | 3 oz. 4s. 6d.

BENGAL.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

The popular comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing" has been played out, and Mr. Justice Morgan has the satisfaction of reflecting that if, unlike Nelson, he has never had a *Gazette* to himself, he has, at least, had the whole Calcutta Bench to himself for a whole day. To the learned judges themselves it must have been quite an agreeable recreation, in place of being employed, as is usually their unhappy lot, in reversing on appeal Mr. Justice Morgan's decisions. Two mild apologies were the sole fruits of that day's work, but a third was still more due by Mr. Justice Morgan to the Bench, the Bar, and the entire English community in India, for creating and maintaining such an unfortunate scandal. Accustomed for the best years of his life to brow-beat native vakeels in Mofussil Courts, Mr. Justice Morgan appears to have imagined that he could with equal impunity insult a member of the English bar in open Court. Admitting, as is alleged, that Mr. Piffard's remarks were occasionally irrelevant, or that he sometimes repeated himself, Mr. Justice Morgan should have contented himself with intimating to counsel in a courteous, or even in a sarcastic manner, that he was wandering from the point. But nothing could justify or excuse his own forgetfulness of the dignity of the bench, and of the demeanour of a gentleman. He admits that he "shouted out" "Hold your tongue, sir!"—an expression we had fondly imagined was confined to women of a shrewish temper in the humbler walks of life, and by them even chiefly addressed to a sobbing urchin under their absolute control.

It is a matter of regret that Mr. Justice Bayley did not act with greater decision at the moment, and prevent the matter from going any further. But in all likelihood that learned judge never conceived the possibility of such a huge, if hollow, mountain being made out of such a very tiny molehill. He probably attached but little consequence to an exchange of angry words between two irascible gentlemen, or he may even have taken it for granted that Mr. Justice Morgan, when his passion subsided, would hasten to apologise for his temporary aberration of judgment and good feeling. If this were so, he clearly did not make sufficient allowance for his colleague's temper and natural or habitual discourtesy. It is still more to be regretted that Mr. Eden did not accept the office of peace-maker, but he seems to have been unable to shake off the impression that Mr. Piffard was bent on the duello. The mere fact that the gentleman who finally did undertake to act was of the military profession, was, we suspect, the main cause of the foolish rumour that went abroad of his being the bearer of a hostile message. There is nothing more certain, however, that military men are far more pacific than civilians where their own honour is not concerned, and in the present instance it is universally agreed that a more discreet and amiable person could not be found than the gentleman who undertook the task of conciliation at the request of an old and valued friend. It was, perhaps, a mistake to call upon the irate judge while labouring under the pangs of digestion, but Mr. Justice Morgan himself does not appear to have entertained the slightest idea that Captain Francis intended to convey to him a hostile message on the part of Mr. Piffard. What, then, was the offence committed by Captain Francis? Where and in what manner was he guilty of contempt of court? Is it a contempt of court to ask a gentleman to express his sorrow for having made use of words calculated to wound the feelings of another? But that was the head and front of Captain Francis' offence, and we rejoice to find that neither Sir Mordaunt Wells nor Mr. Raikes allowed their judgment to be obscured by a vain notion of upholding the dignity of the bench. Those two learned judges simply consulted their common sense and general knowledge of the world, and declined to see anything wrong in an act that

was certainly well-intentioned, and which in almost any other case would have proved successful. The public, we feel assured, will agree with the Chief Justice in the opinion expressed by his Lordship that there was nothing in Captain Francis' conduct which should affect his professional position and prospects.

As regards Mr. Piffard himself, we trust that this unpleasant episode will induce him to condense his reasonings, to eschew repetitions, and to avoid interruptions of the Court. But this lesson will have been dearly purchased at the cost of so much time and temper, and the agitation of our European society throughout India.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 28.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SCHOONER "SPHYNX."

In fulfilment of our promise last week, we proceed to furnish our readers with as full an account connected with the missing schooner *Sphynx* as the circumstances which have yet transpired enable us to do. We have already adverted to the departure of this vessel from Mauritius, in command of Captain Puren, and with Mr. Duverge as chief officer, having on board 3,700 sovereigns as a remittance to Messrs. Regnaud and Sons, of this port, for a cargo of oil. While the agents here were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the schooner, which was considerably overdue, they were somewhat startled by the receipt of the following telegram:—

"From Colombo, from Captain Duverge, schooner *Sphynx*, to Cochin, to A. Regnaud.

"Arrived off this port on the 8th, short of provisions. Went on shore to purchase. Instructed mate to remain off the port till my return. Vessel gone away, having 3,700 sovereigns on board for you. Think crew must have murdered the mate. Make enquiries on the coast. Telegraph should she arrive, and send me instructions. 18th April, 1863."

The agents were naturally thrown into a state of anxiety and confusion by observing the absence of any allusion to Captain Puren, and Mr. Duverge assuming the title of commander, they immediately flashed a message to him, enquiring what had become of Captain Puren, and received the following reply:—

"From Colombo, from Duverge, to Cochin, to A. Regnaud.

"Heard nothing further of the *Sphynx*. Ceylon Government has sent instructions all over India to look after her. Left Captain Puren on board. Shall come to Cochin by first vessel. 15th April."

It will be observed that in the last message he dropped the prefix of captain to his name. Not being satisfied with the inconsistent statement of Mr. Duverge, and being somewhat suspicious at the allusion to murder, Messrs. Regnaud and Sons addressed a telegraphic message to the Collector of Customs, Colombo, soliciting information, and bringing to his notice that Captain Puren was the commander of the vessel, and Mr. Duverge but a mate; in evidence of which fact, letters to the address of Captain Puren, written after his departure from Mauritius, were awaiting his arrival, and bills of lading signed by him were in Messrs. Regnaud's possession. To this communication the following reply was returned:—

"From Colombo, Collector of Customs, to Cochin, Messrs. A. Regnaud and Co.

"The master of the schooner *Sphynx* wanted me at this port on the 10th inst. to purchase provisions. While he was on shore the schooner disappeared, and as there were £3,700 in sovereigns on board, he says that the crew has carried her off, and requests that she be detained if she reach your port, of which information is required. Duverge states that he is master of the schooner, that he signed the bill of lading for the money, and that Puren (Puren) is the mate. Duverge leaves this for Cochin on the 18th. 16th April."

Suspicious which only had suggested themselves, now grew stronger, and pointed to something having occurred to Captain Puren and the vessel. The precipitate assumption of murder and barratry by Mr. Duverge, the moment of the alleged disappearance of the vessel, would not have naturally emanated from a sailor, alive as he must be to the numerous contingencies which would protract a vessel's return to port. Meanwhile, the authorities here communicated with

Madras and Calicut, notifying these particulars with a view that every precaution may be exercised should the vessel find its way to the Indian coasts.

On the 28th, the man who had wrapped himself with so much mystery, made his appearance in Cochin, and having called on the agents of the vessel, was brought before the authorities, and the following declaration was made before Mr. Cullen, the joint-magistrate, and the master attendant:—

"The deposition of Mr. Louis Astyanax Duverge.

"I was first officer on board the British schooner *Sphinx*. We sailed from the Mauritius on the 25th of February, 1863, bound for Cochin. The vessel was commanded by Captain E. Puren. The crew consisted of four sailors (apparently Africans); a steward (a native of India); an apprentice who was the son of the captain; the boatswain (a mulatto from the Seychelles), and myself. I am a native of Mauritius. We had contrary winds. At last we reached Peros Banhos, an island in 6 degs. south lat. We had in some water there, we then proceeded on to Colombo; we encountered contrary winds. At Colombo the captain sent me on shore in a fishing boat; the vessel was then about three miles off the shore. He gave me £20 and told me to purchase provisions, &c.; I purchased some provisions and sent them off. I remained on shore to make further purchases. Before the boat which I sent off reached the vessel, the vessel went on the shore tack, and put out to sea. They must have seen the boat on board the *Sphinx*. The boat was near the *Sphinx*. She tacked and stood to sea. There were 8,756 sovereigns in gold in the vessel, in four bags. Two of the crew at the Mauritius took the bags of sovereigns from a boat and placed them in a case. They were nailed up in a case under the captain's bed in the cabin. I cannot account for the non-appearance of the vessel. We were not in want of provisions or water when we called at Colombo. I merely went on shore to get fresh provisions. I never told anyone that I was the captain of the *Sphinx*. We reached Colombo on the 8th of April, 1863."

Our readers will easily imagine the astonishment of the agents, as well as of the authorities here, at this declaration, so diametrically opposed to Mr. Duverge's statement before the collector at Colombo—and Duverge was somewhat sharply interrogated by the master attendant, but his replies were so replete with improbabilities and contradiction as to elicit opinions of a serious nature in respect to the fate of the vessel and treasure. Amongst other misstatements he flatly denied the assertions contained in the telegram from the Collector of Customs, Colombo; and with reference to his own telegrams, he maintained they had been drawn up by Messrs. Schultz of Colombo, and that he did not understand their purport. The agents here, therefore, thought it proper to refer his denials to the collector and Messrs. Schultz, and the following were the answers returned by them:—

"From Colombo, from Fryer Schultz and Co., to Cochin, to A. Regnaud.

"Your telegram received. We send you by post copy of Mr. Duverge's protest, sworn before a notary, in which he distinctly calls himself master of the *Sphinx*, and Eugene Puren chief mate, 29th April."

"From Colombo, from Collector of Customs to Messrs. Regnaud and Co.

"Your telegram received and laid before Government. Duverge made the statement sent to you, on oath before the magistrate, and, in consequence, Government communicated with the Indian authorities at his request. Messrs. Fryer Schultz and Co. in some measure supposed (supported?), and may have been imposed on by Duverge. He said that he landed to purchase provisions—6th May."

After he had given his declaration before the joint-magistrate, Duverge remained in Cochin for nearly three days, and we are told that he was placed by the joint-magistrate under the surveillance of the late acting inspector of police. So active, however, was the vigilance of the police, and so prompt and trustworthy their information, that neither they nor the joint-magistrate possessed the remotest knowledge of his absence from Cochin until the agents of the vessel discovered that he had absconded, and the direction of his movements was ascertained by the return of the boat that conveyed him to Chowghat.

What followed reminded us of the old adage of shutting the stable door when the steed had been stolen. Prompt measures were adopted to arrest the progress of Duverge, and the tele-

graphic wires were employed with almost unprecedented activity; but alas! a little too late.

Whilst the local authorities and the vessel's agents were conjuring up every surmise to account for the mysterious conduct of Duverge, so pregnant with the darkest suspicions, they were electrified by the receipt of a letter from him from Tellichery, throwing us still further into a vortex of perplexity and doubt, although in all probability it is incipient confession of darker scenes yet undiscovered. The entire truthfulness of the narrative cannot be relied upon.

He admits that barratry had been committed on the money, and that Captain Puren paid him 1,200 sovereigns as his share, which he asserts he left on board, though this latter statement appears to us very problematical. It would also appear from this letter that Captain Puren, whom Duverge criminally in no measured degree, had buried his share of the spoil in the island of Peros Banhos, when the vessel touched there from the Mauritius; and that the *Sphinx* is now on her way to that island to exhume and perhaps criminally appropriate the treasure.

Duverge further states that he is on his way to the French settlement of Mahi, and that his ultimate destination is France where he is proceeding "to die." His reason for absconding from Cochin is alleged to be the fear of being arrested, as some native had disclosed to him, for a bribe of 10 Rupees, that such a measure had been contemplated by the master attendant in conjunction with Mr. J. Regnaud the agent.

Without pretending to any great depth of knowledge of magisterial routine, we cannot help remarking that it appears to us quite marvellous that, with all the surrounding circumstances calculated to raise the gravest suspicion as to the criminality of Duverge, the man should have been permitted for several days to walk about Cochin as freely as any of its innocent citizens, and ultimately to embark in a cabin boat in broad daylight despite the professed surveillance of the police, and leave the place with as much publicity as if he were on an excursion of pleasure. It must be remembered when Duverge left Cochin the authorities were in possession of all the particulars we have detailed here, excepting the last telegram and the letter from Tellichery, and if they were unable to proceed upon that information, they were equally powerless to act when they did, which was before the later communications arrived.

Every praise is due to Messrs. Regnaud and Sons for their untiring exertions to bring this matter to light, and we believe they are under the impression that they were not properly supported by the authorities. Our best acknowledgments are due to them for placing at our disposal the documents which have enabled us to give these details to the public.

Duverge being a British subject, we think he may be claimed from the French Government by international law; but as crime unhappily has often a successful career for a time, he may bid adieu to the shores of India as he has done to Cochin—thanks to the vigilance of the police.—*Cochin Chronicle*, May 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR THE SESSION, 1862-63.

More than one material change in the primary staff of the college has taken place within the session which has just expired. Death has removed one from our small circle, and sickness has been busy amongst us. We have had to lament the decease of one of our colleagues, professor William Crozier, F.R.C.S., whose distinguished career terminated on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Simla*, on the 19th of November last. At the commencement of his professional career, Mr. Crozier was the first who obtained, under professor Owen, the studentship of comparative anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons in England. Having laboured there for three years—during which he enriched the college museum with a great number of preparations, he claimed, by privilege of his position, an ap-

pointment in the Bengal army. In India, he maintained that character, as a comparative anatomist and laborious student of nature, of which he laid the foundation at home. In June, 1857, he succeeded Mr. Walker here in the conjoined duties of Professor of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy and Curator of the College Museum. It affords me melancholy satisfaction to be in a position to record the fact that, in a conversation which I had with him shortly before he sailed for England, that very eminent zoologist, Professor Walker, assured me that he considered Mr. Crozier the fittest person in Bengal to become his successor. His confidence was not misplaced. Mr. Crozier laboured among us, undeterred by the inroads of mortal disease which it would seem were long apparent to every one but himself, for five years, acquiring among the students the character of an able and popular instructor, and, among his brother professors, that of a worthy gentleman and esteemed friend.

His place has been, most appropriately, filled by Dr. Joseph Ewart, a man who, although young in years, has, by the aid of remarkable talents and extraordinary industry, become old in professional learning and experience. His power has been shown in the fact that, before the expiration of the session, he succeeded in completing the lectures which Mr. Crozier's sudden removal left unfinished. In performing his task, he had to compose and deliver no less than eighty-five lectures, each occupying an hour. The result naturally is that he is, at present, seeking restoration of health out of the deadly climate of Bengal.

Dr. Wilson, our Professor of Midwifery, has been compelled to obtain leave to England on medical certificate. The temporary vacancy is most worthily and satisfactorily filled by the appointment of Dr. Edmonstone Charles, of the Presidency General Hospital.

On the 1st May, 1862, Dr. Smith, a medical gentleman highly esteemed in this city, was appointed Professor of Dentistry in the College.

"Of my own difficulties since I assumed the very responsible and trying duties of Principal in April last, shortly before the commencement of the past session, I shall say but little here. With the aid of my colleagues, I have, I believe, nearly succeeded in overcoming those difficulties. The welfare of an educational institution like this, and, still more, that of a great public hospital, must always depend, mainly, upon the maintenance of an unbroken system of punctuality, diligence, and subordination to legitimate authority, justly, mildly, but most strictly exerted. The students and the school subordinates have learned that laxity, indolence, wilfulness, and insubordination are here, invariably, visited by serious displeasure, and, when needful, by punishment. They must also have perceived very clearly that all their merits are appreciated with warm and friendly sympathy, and that industry and good conduct will always meet with prompt recognition and certain encouragement.

"Each step on the path of every man through life is beset with painful difficulties; these are always best encountered by him who, in early youth has been narrowly watched and strictly guided by those who, thoroughly anxious for his welfare, place constantly before him, not only by precept but practically, the rule that he must fear to do evil and learn to do good. It is admitted by all that, in this country, parents generally treat their children with such laxity and over-indulgence as greatly to embarrass the duty of their teachers in disciplining them for that arduous life-struggle in which no favour or indulgence whatever will be conceded to them; in arming them for that long conflict for honourable existence in which they will meet with none but unsympathising competitors and stern judges. The line of my duty, as Principal of this College, clearly is to endeavour not only to make our students masters of the science of medicine, but also to render them men capable of performing the various duties attendant upon the practice of that noble science with humanity, strictness, punctuality, fidelity, truth, honour, and integrity, which no man can by any possibility do if, during his pupilage, he is allowed

to be lax, indolent, and easy, dilatory in the execution of every order, neglectful in his watch over the sick, irregular in his attendance at lectures, indifferent to the authority of his seniors and superiors. Upon this, by no means novel line of conduct, I entered immediately I obtained authority within these college walls, and it is my positive intention to pursue this course, with all my might, as long as it shall be the pleasure of Government to entrust me with this great responsibility—in the full conviction that a lax, indolent, ill-informed, and loose principled physician is one of the greatest curses that can be inflicted upon suffering humanity. We cannot be wholly responsible for the after career of our students; but should it ever happen to any of them to be called to the bar of society with the citation, 'You have failed in your duty to your sick; you have not treated them with kindness, sympathy, tenderness, care; you have not visited them punctually; you have not prescribed for them with due caution; you have not handled and dressed their wounds with that regard which was due to their great sufferings and to their helpless confidence in you. Was this what your professors taught you in the medical college?' Should they, I repeat, be thus challenged by the inexorable scrutiny of society, their master, their consciences will be compelled to suggest, as the true answer, 'No, these were the things which our teachers never ceased to warn us against, by example, by instruction, by persuasion, by entreaty, sometimes by threats, sometimes by punishment, from the very first day of our medical pupilage up to the very last.' It may be they will add, 'Now that the inevitable verdict of public opinion is about to go forth and declare our ruin, we begin to perceive that, when our teachers appeared most stern in condemning the venial faults of our youth, now grown into the crimes of our manhood, their conduct was, in reality, most paternal. We then regarded all our errors as trifling "misfortunes," we looked upon reproof as mere unsympathising unkindness, and upon punishment as unmitigated cruelty. We now see that these were merely the force of friendly hands—striving to drag us from this precipice, to which, even then, they perceived we were heedlessly advancing.'

"I am happy to be able to announce that this year two native gentlemen have presented themselves for examination, and have been found qualified for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the Calcutta University. One of them, Baboo Mohendrololl Sircar, graduated in this College in 1861 with great credit, and is now established as a medical practitioner in this city; the second, Baboo Jugobundo Bose, entered the public service in 1856 as a sub-assistant surgeon, and has for some years been attached to this school as second demonstrator of anatomy. During this year, also, Baboo Chunder Coomar Dey had the degree of Doctor of Medicine publicly conferred upon him by the Vice-chancellor of the University."

The successful students were called up in succession and presented by Sir C. Trevelyan with the various prizes awarded to them, consisting, for the most part, of books selected as far as possible with a view to assist their further education. The gold medals were not forthcoming, being, as on the occasion of last year's distribution, unfinished. Sir C. Trevelyan addressed the assembled students, and recounted briefly the history of the college from its foundation, characterising the difference which existed between its position to-day and twenty-five years ago. He urged the students to bear in mind that their success in life, after leaving the watchful eye of their Principal, depended mainly upon themselves, and he warned them that although many had completed their course of study in that college, and were about to enter upon the public service, much had still to be learned, for medical science was always growing, and the most accomplished English physicians admitted that there was always something to be learned. In alluding to the spirit of insubordination shown by the Bengali class, Sir Charles characterised the measures adopted by the principal to enforce order and discipline as uniformly conciliatory, and highly calculated to impress the students with the deep

interest felt in their welfare, not only by Dr. Chevers and his colleagues, but by the Government. He urged the students to remember that to submit to discipline was a primary necessity, and concluded by expressing a hope that the institution would continue to maintain its high character as the first hospital in India in point of extent and efficiency. On resuming his chair Sir Charles was greeted with loud cheers.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 28.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACTIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—The decision of Sir M. Wells in the case of *Rundle v. the Secretary of State in Council*, is one that calls for the most earnest attention on the part of the public, not only on account of the importance of the decision as affecting all who have claims against the Government, and who, being residents of Calcutta, intend to embark in speculations in land in the interior, but also on account of its bringing forward the fact that henceforth the officials in the Mofussil are no longer subject to the control of the Queen's Court in Calcutta. In the course of his argument, Mr. Cowie, the Advocate-general, suggested that the intention of the Legislature, on the amalgamation of the Courts, was to withdraw from the Calcutta Court its formerly exclusive jurisdiction over British subjects, officials in the Mofussil, as all the Courts had become Queen's Courts; and as there existed no longer the Company's Court in contradistinction to the Queen's. But the answer of the counsel on the other side would appear to be founded in common sense—namely, that there is no real change in that respect, because the judicial officers of the Mofussil Courts can be removed or transferred by the head of the local Government in the event of their decisions not giving satisfaction to the authorities, while the judges of the High Court are independent of all control save that of the Queen herself. Our readers outside the ditch will feel less comfortable than they used to do when we inform them that no action will now lie in the High Court against any Government official for any oppressive conduct unless that official happens to come to reside in Calcutta; and as our Legislature, by Act XIV. of 1859, limits the time for suing for personal wrong to the space of one year after the act is committed, the chance of the official coming within the jurisdiction in that time is small, indeed. If it be thought that the judicial or other officers be still subject to the Criminal Jurisdiction, and that they can be indicted for wrongful acts, that also seems a point of considerable doubt. The Code of Criminal Procedure prevents any such officer being indicted, save with the permission of Government, and it is a question of some nicety whether, although the Criminal Jurisdiction remains the same under the new charter, that Act may not qualify the power of enforcing the criminal procedure. We shall recur to this on a future occasion. We have delayed so long in taking up the question, because, without competent legal opinion on it, we could hardly trust to our own reading of so objectionable a state of the recently revised constitution of the High Court. In the meantime, if Sir Mordaunt's view of the law as affecting the Secretary of State be correct, it is right that we should draw the attention of our readers to it in order to induce them to agitate for a reform and a restoration to the High Court of that power over the Government which the late Supreme Court possessed. It is strange that the law officers of the Crown should avail themselves of such an objection; but having done so, and having succeeded, the next question is, what is to be done? It must be clearly understood that where a dispute arises between the Government and private individuals as to land, or as to commissariat, or other contracts beyond the limits of the town of Calcutta, the only forum for the determination of the case is the local Court of the particular pergunnah. The judge must in that case often be the person to decide on a matter in which he was one of the parties concerned. The Home Le-

gislation never could have contemplated this. We cannot help thinking that as Government House is the dwelling-house of the spirit of the Secretary of State in Council, he, though absent in body, should be held to be, and was, by the Legislature, or rather those who prepared the Charter, intended to be considered to be a resident for the purposes of jurisdiction.—*Hurkaru*, May 26.

CALCUTTA GOSSIP.—Things are inane pleasant here just now. There is little to displease or ruffle, and the journals are full of readable trifling emptiness. The editors must not be blamed, for there is really nothing noteworthy stirring, and were they even gifted with inventive faculties, the regard the tribe have ever exhibited for the truth, and nothing but the truth, would forbid their exercising them. You cannot, therefore, expect very important, or very interesting, matter from your correspondent, and yet, without re-hashing aught the journals have appropriated, it is his to send you a sensible epistle of the usual dimensions. There was a rumour that Sir Charles Trevelyan would leave Calcutta for the provinces as soon as the financial exposition had been got through. Well, it is now the 10th of May, and on the 30th April the Budget speech was spoken,—yet is Sir Charles still in Calcutta. It is, however, I have heard, his intention to leave for the Neilgherries in August, whither Lady Trevelyan will have preceded him in July. The sojourn at the Neilgherries will be followed by a tour through the North-Western Provinces, very probably in company with Lord Elgin. In the interim, between now and August, the financier's attention is likely to be chiefly directed to the formation of those commissions which are to remodel our great public establishments and departments after the most approved English fashion. The first department taken in hand will be the financial, concerning the dangerous circumlocutory condition of which I informed you in a former letter. Being a critical case, the operations will very likely be performed under the financier's own eye, and by the two great practitioners now on their way from England, Messrs. Whiffen and Foster, who, with the best man for such work the department can furnish, will form the commission of reorganisation. Who the "best man" in the financial department is I have not yet heard, and shall not presume to guess. Messrs. Whiffen and Foster are of great reputation as regards the peculiar duty they have been selected for, and we may, therefore, expect some tangible benefits from their importation. I presume their plan will be the simple one of first estimating the (necessary) work each department has to perform, and then selecting for the execution of that work the smallest requisite establishment of well-paid, thoroughly efficient, trained officials. If so, a large percentage, if not nearly all, of the subordinate East Indians and natives now employed in the public offices will in time find themselves ejected therefrom, and replaced by "gentlemen" of "education and energy" from England. This change will improve the working of the public departments, and in time make them model departments, but he will be but a purblind statesman who brings it about! Eradicate circumlocution, and small sinecurism, and incompetency, from the public offices by all means; but rather than the impression should get abroad that the policy and desire of Government is to employ as few natives as possible, let us still, in order the people may have no fresh cause to hate our rule, even continue to employ ten or twenty, or if need be, more natives, to do the work one smart European clerk would perform without over effort. No feeling more detrimental to English interests in India could by any possibility be generated, than the feeling that the service of the State had been so re-cast as to exclude natives therefrom. Better even that Government should pay establishments of trained office men from home in addition to its present establishments, than that such a poisonous impression should become rife, to rattle the hearts of the people against their rulers. It may be, however, that notwithstanding Mr. Laing's plan for importing "assistants" is now being acted

on, Sir Charles Trevelyan will so arrange his changes that neither East Indians nor natives will be able to see any grounds for thinking they have been unfairly or illiberally dealt with. It is to be hoped it will be so, but I am afraid one palpable result of this imported reorganisation will be, that the native community at large (leaving aside the humbler European and Eurasian classes in India) will have come to be of opinion that, to obtain employment under the Government of their own country, they must have been born cadets of English families, with some sort of interest at the India-house. It will not suffice that what is now about to be done is only what has been done, or is being done, in England. In England there is no difference of colour, nor are there jealous conquered races to scan through the mists of their own prejudices—prejudices engendered by subjection—every act of a Government which, though they cannot call it foreign, is assuredly not indigenous.

DELHI, May 18.—A European swindler was captured here a few days ago. It appears that he arrived at the Dak Bungalow, and was at once surrounded by "all the Delhi jewellers," pressing him to buy their wares. He, nothing loth, made a good selection, and gave a cheque for the amount like a man. Feeling the heat oppressive and thirst unquenchable, he sent an extensive order for brandy and sherry to a respectable Parsee firm. The goods were supplied, and a cheque given at once for the amount due; but, owing to some slight difference in the signature—the initials or some other part of the cheque—an inquiry took place, which resulted in the issue of a warrant for the apprehension of the traveller. Forthwith marched the police to the Dak Bungalow, but the bird had flown; and as a report reached the police that the delinquent had selected the cool garden as his hiding-place, they proceeded thither, and, in the cool shade sleeping, came upon a whole company (more or less) of European soldiers, who had evidently drowned their disappointment at finding no water in the canal in spirits. They were too formidable looking for the "peelers," so a file of their comrades were summoned; and the "happy lot" taken to the guard-house. Meanwhile, Mr. Ghooose (deputy superintendent) and his goslings procured lanterns, and, by a lucky chance, looked under the stage of the Institute Theatre, and there, crouching in a corner, sat the culprit, who was also taken possession of, and, after a preliminary examination, will have to stand his trial at Calcutta. The prisoner is said to have brothers in "the services," and to be highly respectable.

GREAT HAIL STORM.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Lucknow under date the 12th instant, gives the subjoined account of the severest hail-storm "it has been his lot to witness in this country after a residence of some years":—"The day had been very warm, everything outside from the effects of the deadly sickening heat appeared locked in a death-like lethargy; towards sunset heavy banks of clouds came up from the north west, and at dark flash after flash of lightning lighted up the horizon; about nine o'clock a breeze, accompanied by a few heavy drops of rain, cooled the still air, which increased in strength till it blew a perfect hurricane, accompanied by hailstones. The noise and din of the falling of the stones was something fearful. I hope you will not think I exaggerate, when I state that some of the hailstones picked up were upwards of four pounds weight. My servants collected enough to put in a blanket, and I had iced water till the morning of Saturday. I hear in some places in the city huge lumps of it were found till Sunday. Every frame of glass in the door and windows looking north has been broken. Three natives have been killed, and every house more or less has suffered damage. In cantonments, roofs of houses have been blown away, and some horses of the 19th Hussars picketed outside on the plain broke loose, and some were not recovered till three or four days ago. Of course the damage done to the fruit-trees is very great. Every mango and peach tree is bare, and all the melons smashed. The storm lasted about half an

hour; the thermometer falling from 90 degrees to 70 degs. Singularly, the storm seems to have passed over a space of ten miles in breadth only, as at Moroon, the old cantonments, it was not felt, neither on the Cawnpore road beyond Alumbagh. The hail stones were so heavy that any person unfortunate enough to have been caught in the storm must have been severely injured." We should think so, indeed, even though the cold current of air which generated them had been close to the heads of the stricken, and four pounders few in number. If any one doubts this, let him try the experiment of having a scale full of iron or leaden weights—a fair proportion of two and three pound weights among them,—emptied over him at the height of say two or three feet, and then calculate, according to the law of the acceleration of falling bodies, what the effect of them must be when hailstones fall from a considerable, not even to say a great altitude, as they usually do, aggregating from small beginnings ere they reach the earth. The *Summacher Hindustani*, referring to the natural phenomenon, states that he has "heard of the loss of life and limb in many instances, and of the destruction of many elephants, camels, and cattle, and of much property," as a result of the great hailstorm. We should like to hear more about the "destruction of life" in the elephant and camel line, because those animals can bear a great deal of pounding, from above at any rate, and we doubt whether the hailstones, which spared most human beings, damaged them very much. If they did so, how happened it that the horses merely broke loose, ran away, and were recovered—being subject to the same visitation?

THE IDOL PARISNATH.—The Surrogees (Jains) having taken their odious little idol "Parisnath" to the newly-erected temple at Pahargunge, near Delhi, outside the city, are now anxious to take him back with all pomp, splendour, and publicity, to the great tribulation of the other Hindoos, whose religious feelings would be severely hurt by the pageant. It is forty years since this indecent tomfoolery was indulged in, and on that occasion there were bloodshed and great tribulation for the worshippers of "Parisnath." The same *tumasha* is now threatened, and will probably take place if the idol be permitted to pass through the streets exposed to the public gaze; but, with the view of averting the danger, "the authorities" have given their consent to let the procession return with the idol concealed; a compromise which, it is hoped, will please both parties. The native papers in the Surrogee interest state that the pageant is not only to be public, but that two companies of European troops are to escort it! And it is highly probable that this story will be believed. I ought to have mentioned that the Jain temple, where "Parisnath" sits on his throne, is about the richest of all temples in these parts. It was dismantled during the re-occupation of the city in 1857, but the Surrogees being wealthy men, principally bankers and jewellers, have contrived to restore it to its former splendour. But it is now no longer to be gazed on by the vulgar. Not even the shoeless sight-seer may gain admission; nothing less than a Lieutenant-Governor and his personal staff being permitted within the sacred pile. To such "truckling" there is no parallel, and the Surrogees of Delhi, Muttra, and elsewhere should be taught a lesson in season—a lesson they seem to have forgotten since 1857.

A NEW OVERLAND COMPANY.—If it were necessary for us to show how great is the amount of employment derivable by any well-managed steam-ships whose owners are willing to convey passengers to and from Europe at reasonable rates by the Overland route, we should have no great difficulty in doing so by referring to the numerous correspondents who address us on the subject. Considerable interest has been shown in the proposition put forward and shortly to be placed before the Calcutta public, by the British and Eastern Steam Navigation Company. If it be determined to supply the want which the mighty P. and O. Company ignores, being that of a large number of persons of limited income, who desire

a means of proceeding Overland at a lower cost than the Leadenhall-street dignitaries can condescend to listen to, it need not fear any lack of support. But, inasmuch as all experience has shown that no advantages which can be offered to the public of the present day are more readily appreciated than those which afford increased travelling facilities, we read with satisfaction a letter which appeared in our correspondence columns a short time since. The writer suggested the possibility of arrangements being made with Cunard's owners, by which their steamers which now ply between Liverpool and Alexandria, and convey passengers under a management allowed to be of the first class, at £20 per head, might be utilised. If such arrangements could be effected—and we have no doubt but that with very little difficulty they might be—one great barrier to an immediately available means of cheap communication would be removed. From the world-wide fame earned by the Cunard Line, we have but very little doubt that they would further such a scheme to the utmost of their power, and we all know what that power is and how far it has always been wielded, not for the advantages of the hour, but for those certain to be obtainable prospectively whenever the British or American public is met in a liberal spirit. Our correspondent suggested whether or not it would fall within the province of the British India Steam Navigation Company, who now seem bent on searching for and improving any available route offering pecuniary temptations. It appears to us a question well worthy this or any other company's consideration. It is immaterial who comes forward to reap a profitable harvest by conveying the class of passengers who, unable to pay the extravagant rates charged by the P. and O. Company, are willing to pay full rates to enable them to reach England overland. Through bad management, or libelled good management, the P. and O. Company is evidently unable to do this. It appeals to its poverty, shows the casual observer it has never been able to pay more than 10 per cent., and asks whether the public would desire that an aristocratic body, revelling in its Leadenhall-street palace, and doing everything in princely style, should have the means of maintaining its dignity reduced? The charitable public might not ask such a thing; but others might say, "Frame your princely accounts in a different form, and your pleas of poverty will excite ridicule, and in all probability provoke an inquiry—'How have the two steamers just launched been paid for, unless out of dividends?'" As it is the P. and O. Company is happy in its own policy, and shows no sign of any desire to meddle with less pretentious schemes. For this reason the present is an auspicious moment to try whether there does not exist a large number, in India and Europe, who would appreciate a service of steamers on the overland route conducted on liberal principles. It has been often shown that travelling facilities extended, multiply travellers. The India of to-day is well able to support more companies than one. How many passengers go round the Cape only on compulsion, and when it is calculated how many steamers would be required to convey them to Suez, no fear need be felt that two or three lines of steamers, with small fleets, would overdo the trade. When the steamers are on the route the trade will speedily follow; for how many in India toil on, unable to absent themselves for the requisite time of a visit to Europe via the Cape, who would take a furlough if time and means permitted? If this be the case now, what will it be in ten years, with the influx of Europeans now seeking India as a field for colonisation? The time is favourable, the capital is obtainable, the support is to be found; and we trust before long to see an opportunity afforded to all classes in India of reaching England overland for something approaching to a reasonable charge.—*Englishman*, May 28.

MEMORIAL WELL AT CAWNPORE.—The *Englishman* states that Baron Marochetti is engaged on the Monument which Lord Canning promised to erect over the Memorial Well at Cawnpore, within the screen designed by Colonel Yule.

MAHOMEDAN LOYALTY.—Our Mahomedan fellow-citizens, says the *Bengal Hurkaru*, have stolen a march upon us—at least so far as words go. In our last number we published the addresses of congratulation offered by the Mahomedan community of Calcutta to her Most Gracious Majesty and to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and we may rest assured that these expressions of loyal and kindly feeling will be highly prized by the illustrious personages to whom they will in due time be presented. We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to bear witness to the progress of liberal and enlightened sentiments among the respectable classes of Mussulman residents in this city. They are at last awakening to a consciousness of the fact that exclusiveness is a sign rather of weakness than of strength, and that by standing aloof from their fellow-men, who happen to disagree with them in points of faith, they are injuring themselves far more than their neighbours. They have ceased, too, to admire the foolish saying of the Caliph Omar, that whatever books differ from the Koran are pernicious, and that those which agree with it are superfluous. In other words, they begin to recognise the change that has come over the human mind since the commencement of the present century, and to accept it with resignation if not with alacrity. Much of this improved tone and feeling, we suspect, is due to the enlightened and persevering exertions of Moulvie Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur. That gentleman appears to be holding a series of conversazioni at his private residence, during which papers are read, written in the purest Persian and Urdu, and devoted to subjects of general interest and importance. The use of history, the rise and progress of navigation and commerce, the discovery of America, the turning points of civilisation, and the principles of Mahomedan law, have already been discussed by persons competent to treat such subjects in a sound and practical manner, and to the unmistakable gratification of the Moulvie's numerous guests. We sincerely trust that he will not permit any temporary disappointments to discourage him. He has entered upon an arduous path, but one that may lead to incalculable benefit to his co-religionists, and which will certainly secure to him the respect and sympathy of all good citizens. The task he has taken in hand can only be accomplished by slow degrees. It must be the work of time to remove the prejudices of ages; but if he can be content to toil on patiently in laying a broad and deep foundation, his name will live fresh in the grateful memories of his fellow-countrymen, long after he himself has been laid in the dust and gathered to his forefathers.

THE "PEARL."—We hear that our colonial steamer is to proceed to Negapatam immediately after her arrival at Jaffna, to bring over some coolies for the railway works. The delay thus caused will not exceed two days; and essential service will be rendered to the enterprising contractor. From Galle we learn that the lantern to the light-ship intended for the Basses was lighted on Thursday night; and spectators describe it as being very brilliant. As that vessel was not quite ready for her destination, the *Pearl* has been delayed at Galle much longer than was intended. She sailed, however, on Saturday afternoon with the light-ship in tow.—*Colombo Observer*.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.—We regret to see by the Bombay papers that orders have been received at the Cape from the Imperial Government for the recal and break up of the Livingstone Expedition. The only ground on which this resolution has been arrived at is the necessity for economy. "The home authorities, while highly applauding the enterprise and zeal of Dr. Livingstone and all his officers, and while fully appreciating the interest of the geographical discoveries achieved, do not think that these are practically of sufficient importance to justify the continuance of the heavy outlay required for them. They have accordingly ordered that the Expedition should return home as soon as possible, that the *Pioneer* steamer shall be given up to the Admiral of the station, and that all the accounts shall be closed by the end of the year."

TOMPIONS.—A very curious—and, as no one has suffered, a very amusing—incident and court-martial, have just come off in Fort William. Some days ago, one Terence O'Laughlin, a bombardier of Artillery in the garrison, when about to fire the one o'clock gun, forgot to withdraw the wooden tompion previous to applying the port fire; and the consequence was that Terence sent the said tompion flying slap into the screw steamer *Golden Fleece*, which was lying at her moorings just opposite in the river. Fortunately no one was hurt; but Terence was put upon his trial, found guilty, and reduced to the rank of a gunner. The brigadier commanding in Fort William, considering that Terence was not guilty of wilful negligence, but simply of forgetfulness, which might occur to any one, remitted the sentence, and let Terence off. This is by no means the first time that a fire of tompions has been known to occur. Many years ago, on a festive occasion, the British representative at Naples went on board a frigate anchored in the Bay, accompanied by a large party, amongst whom were a considerable number of ladies. On the consular party putting off from the shore the British frigate fired a fitting salute; when, not a single tompion having been withdrawn from the guns, a whole broadside of these missiles showered upon the approaching boats, fortunately without striking any one, but with a great splash of water, and much fright. The boats put back to the shore, and when the salute was over, and the smoke had cleared off, the party again set out for the British frigate.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

ABOLITION OF THE EMBARKATION OFFICER AT CALCUTTA.—We hear that the Government has ordered the abolition of the appointment now held at the Presidency by Lieut.-colonel Cox, of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Assistant-quartermaster-general Embarkation officer, Calcutta. This is a wise stroke of economy, as the appointment is an expensive one to the public throughout the year; whilst, during half that time, the embarkation officer has little or nothing to do. With the services of an additional officer of the Quartermaster-general's department during the cold season, or the six months in which troops arrive from and embark for England the work hitherto performed by the embarkation officer can be easily and satisfactorily carried on; and a considerable saving will thus be effected by the abolition of an appointment which sprang out of the necessities of the mutiny, and has long ceased to be wanted.

THE PEARL OYSTER.—It has been proved in Europe that the edible oyster bears removal to a spot favourable for its increase, and in France most productive beds have thus been created. Dr. Kellaart, in a work on the pearl oyster of Ceylon, states that that also bears removal without injury. Mr. Silver, the collector of Tinnevely, has accordingly induced Government to sanction the establishment of an oyster nursery in the harbour of Tuticorin, on a bank of sand within the island about 3½ miles in length from east to west, and a quarter broad, with a depth of water from 3 to 7 feet. This is to be walled round with loose coral until it is formed into a basin, the edges rising three feet above high water-mark. Over the bed of this basin live coral is to be regularly spread. Dr. Kellaart is of opinion that the number of eggs contained in one oyster of five or six years of age cannot be less than twelve millions. The total number of oysters fished during the pearl fishery of 1861 only amounted to 15,875,400. The quantity of young oysters obtained each year from the nursery will be abundant to stock banks sufficient for each year's fishery.—*Friend of India*.

DR. PATON.—Flowers were sprinkled on Nero's tomb, and the apotheosis of Dr. Paton may be found in the columns of the *Mofussilite*. "Like most men in office," observes our facetiously sarcastic contemporary, "he does not like to be 'bullied' or attacked in ribald terms by a parcel of indiscriminate mongrels, who have the power and the privilege to attack any official whomsoever they please. From an experience of many years we are enabled to state that we never brought to Dr. Paton's notice, quietly and con-

sistently, any grievance that was not immediately remedied. India owes much to the present Director-General of Post-offices. He was the first man to organise and carry out horse dawk travelling in this country, and this enterprise was conducted in a manner far superior to any other such enterprise conducted by private companies. Dr. Paton was the first man who conceived the idea of the Government bullock-train. What was the advantage to the public we need not state. In all matters connected with postal affairs there has not been any man in India who, in point of acumen and ability, could approach Doctor Paton." Is this intended for genuine praise, or is it a biting satire in the disguise of fulsome panegyric? In any case, we suppose we may consider ourselves as belonging to the "parcel of indiscriminate mongrels, who have the power and the privilege to attack any official whomsoever they please." The last clause is somewhat obscure, but is apparently intended to mean that "indiscriminate mongrels," no matter whom they please, are entitled to attack any official. We certainly did express our satisfaction on hearing that Dr. Paton was about to leave this country for this country's good, but we have since learned that our self-gratulations were premature. The redresser of the grievances of our "quiet and consistent" contemporary—if we are correctly informed—instead of retiring from the Service, proposes to content himself with a six months' leave of absence, at the expiration of which he will return refreshed in mind and body, and rejoicing like a giant to run his course. We can only say we are sorry for it. And the cup of disappointment is rendered still more bitter by the severe reproof administered to the Indian Press by its *dulce decus et tutamen* established at Meerut. "It is a bad trait in the character of the Indian Press," quoth he, shaking his venerable head, "that so many members thereof, when they hear that a man in office is about to retire from the scene of his labours, have no scruples whatever in stripping the hide and picking the bones of his reputation, as do vultures on the carcass of a camel in the desert." For our own part, however, we distinctly repudiate all design or desire to *stripe* Dr. Paton's hide—as that high official's epidermis is irreverently termed—neither have we any wish to pick the bones of his reputation, seated the while, as is the custom of vultures, upon the carcass of a camel in the desert. But is it really the case that men in office, when about to retire from the scene of their labours, are liable to have the bones of their reputation picked by vultures on the carcass of a camel? What a singular fact in natural history! But this is not the only surprising piece of intelligence for which we are indebted to our Meerut Mentor. He informs us that the *London Review* has "a chapter on 'Wives and Angles.'" Was he thinking of the old pun of Pope Gregory, *Non Angli sed Angeli*, when he confounded the angels with the angles? Or does he mean to insinuate that angels are angular beings? Or is it simply "a bad trait in the character of the Indian Press" that it abounds in typographical errors? After all, the mistake is not so bad as one that crept into a proof corrected by Professor Craik—thanks to an intelligent printer, who extended "the invasion of England by J. C.," into "the invasion of England by Jesus Christ"—the blunder actually escaping the notice of the learned Professor.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

AN ORDER has been issued transferring the administration of the local funds of the Punjab from the office of the Judicial Commissioner to the Public Works Department.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

MAJOR GENERAL CUNYNGHAME, C.B., AND MAJOR GENERAL LORD G. PAGET, accompanied by their respective Aides-de-Camp, arrived at Kussowlie on Tuesday, the 5th instant, en route to Simla, whence General Cunynghame will proceed after a few days on his tour of inspection to Kangra and Dhurmsala, where two companies of H.M.'s 19th Regiment are quartered. Lord George also returns in a few days, to inspect the Regiments at Subathoo, Dughshai and the 10th Regiment quartered here. The Commissioner of the division, Sir H. Mowat, is also away at the

gathering of Chiefs of Simla. The Black Watch at Dughai gave a dinner on Friday to their late Adjutant, Captain Wood, who has lately been promoted to an unattached company; his health was proposed by Lieutenant Colonel Presley in an able speech.

LIEUT. COL. T. SHAKESPEAR.—The command of the 8th regiment N.I. has been given to Lieut. Colonel Talbot Shakespear, Royal Staff Corps. Though this officer's merits are deserving of preference, we are not a little surprised to find Sir C. Wood's late order, regarding staff corps officers being appointed to the command of line regiments in supersession of regimental officers, set aside, especially in this case, as Captain Angelo, the officer superceded, was appointed to the command by Sir Sydney Cotton, under whom he had gone through the prescribed examination and had been strongly recommended by Sir Sydney and Brigadier General Haly. He had moreover held command for six months and recruited the greater part of the regiment, and had served long with the corps, and at the first outbreak of the mutiny had been instrumental in keeping the corps together, when deputed to remove two of its companies from the Govindgurb fort. The late General Nicholson's opinion of this officer's services on the occasion of the destruction of the Sealkote mutinies at Trimmoo Ghat and at Delhi, and the fact of his having been mentioned in despatches for gallantry in action should have been a good claim.—*Delhi Gazette.*

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAMS.—We are constantly in the habit of receiving telegrams from Galle and Bombay, informing us of the arrival and departure of ships. They come to us gratis, and we are much obliged to the Government for them. To some they may appear of no importance, but to others, who have relations and friends on board the vessels, whose arrival and departure are communicated to us, they are extremely interesting, and we shall continue to publish them from time to time, so long as the authorities may think proper to send them to us. Now, we wish to know why the Government in India does not monopolize telegraphic communication, just as does Austria and other continental powers? We shall be happy to pay the Government whatever it may demand for messages sent officially, and be prepared as other members of the press ought to be obliged to do, to deposit a certain sum, monthly, or half-yearly in advance. It was a great hardship to the press when the Government snapped off, so abruptly, the telegraphic communication which used to bring us the latest news from England and elsewhere. Private telegrams are all very well, but recent experience has taught us to regard them with extreme distrust. By doing what we suggest, the Government will not only considerably increase its revenue, but confer a great boon on the public.—*Mofussilite.*

MAJOR GOOD AND HIS RACKET COURT.—SIMLA, April 30.—I believe you are aware of the fact that Simla would not be Simla were it not for an annual sensation in the shape of a scandal or a row. Last year we were treated to the gambling scandal late in the season; this year we have commenced early, and, as a matter of course, the principal actor in the *fracas* I am about to narrate is that hero of a hundred squabbles, Major Good. The affair is now so notorious, and is, moreover, so amusing, that in default of other news I give you the details of the case, the accuracy of which you may rely upon. When the mutiny broke out in 1857 Major Good was owner of the Simla Racket Court, and had a quarrel in it with Lord Frederick Hay, which rose to such a pitch that a round robin was circulated through Simla, urging the necessity of expelling Major Good as a public nuisance. After that affair he sold the property, and up to this last week everything went on smoothly. The late owner, however, put up the property for sale by public auction; and as it is a valuable estate, comprising the racket-court, assembly-rooms, and theatre, it was knocked down to Major Good for Rs. 17,000 and odd. As soon as it was known that the purchaser was Major Good, all sorts of funny events were foretold, and all were unanimous in predicting that

we should sooner or later have a typhoon. The seers were only too prophetic, for the storm burst within the two first days of the re-opening of the racket-court. Major Good issued orders to a European servant of his to permit no one to play without paying in advance. A party of gentlemen were playing, when this individual walked in and demanded if payment in advance had been made; to which the reply was given that no such rules had been in force hitherto, and throwing down their racket-bats, they declined further play. The next day a party of gentlemen, some of them officers of rank in the army, visited the racket-court, acted up to the Major's stringent rules, and commenced playing, when Major Good made his appearance, and a *fracas* commenced. I am not aware whether the gallant Major addressed his audience in Latin, as Lord Dufferin did the Finlanders, but what I know he did say was something to this effect:—"This is my racket-court, and my property, and nobody shall play here but those whom I choose to allow to do so. You, sir," addressing Captain Clarke, 7th Dragoon Guards, "shall not play in my racket court." You may fancy the indignation of the assembly at this very uncalled for display of oratory. Your readers should be told that a short time back Captain Clarke was one of the stewards of the races where Major Good entered a horse, and as his horse didn't win, he was very much chagrined. Captain Clarke and five other officers of the 7th D. G. voted against Major Good, and, in order to mark his high sense of such an offence, he has given orders not to admit Captain Clarke, nor the other gentlemen who have been so unfortunate as to incur his displeasure, to play in his racket court. Such a deliberate insult offered to one of their body was, of course, promptly resented; the money paid was, I believe, got back; and the whole party left the place to concert measures of defiance as well as punishment. The news spread like lightning, and a compact, I am told, has been entered into that no gentleman in future is to play rackets in Major Good's court, and a committee has been formed to build another racket court at once near the club; whilst Major Good has been "cut dead." It is unanimously agreed that Good's conduct was most unwarrantable; whilst others say that he purchased the racket court merely out of spite, so that he might deprive those whom he disliked from playing at their favourite game. On this principle it is argued that, as proprietor of the assembly rooms and theatre, he may forbid whom he likes attending a public ball, or play, or concert. The consequence has been, that his racket court and his assembly rooms have been scouted as well as himself, and arrangements are being made to secure other premises for a ball-room. People cannot but feel amazed at such suicidal folly, for one would naturally suppose that Major Good did not lay out so large a sum merely to gratify his spleen by depriving the public of their amusements. An old military man as he is, too, might have known that an affront offered to one of their class would certainly be taken up as an insult to the whole. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, but it remains to be seen who will get the best of it, and how Major Good will like being sent to Coventry.—*Times of India.*

EXAMINATION ON CIVIL SERVANTS.—Changes are projected in the rules for the examination of civil servants still at college, such as to induce them to attain higher proficiency in the oriental languages. The reform is needed. Nothing is so remarkable as the almost complete absence of oriental scholarship among officials of the present day. Besides Mr. Muir, who is unsurpassed as an Arabic scholar, and whose "Life of Mahomet," like his brother's Sanskrit works, casts a lustre on the service, we look in vain for a scholar with even local reputation. Wilkins, Colebrooke, Harrington, H. H. Wilson, Prinsep, H. Elliot, and Hodgson find their successors only in the educational department or among the missionaries in Edward Cowell, Roer, Ballantyne, Hall, and Haug; in Drs. Caldwell, Wilson, Murray, Mitchell, and Loewenthal. Among the competition civilians there are Boden Sanskrit scholars, pupils of H. H. Wilson and Goldstucker, who should study to

redeem their service from reproach and to give *clat* to their class. The objection to bookworms must not be carried so far as to kill scholarship.—*Friend of India.*

SIR ARTHUR COTTON'S PROJECTS AND PROPOSALS.—Sir Arthur Cotton is a sanguine man when, in his address to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, he talks of his Behar and Oudh irrigation projects, the former of which is to supply the highest houses in Calcutta with water, and the latter of which is to forward to Calcutta all the produce of Rohileund. But we must remember that he has reason to be sanguine. He has actually accomplished on the deltas of the three Madras rivers—the Godavery, Kistna, and Coleroon—what he promises to do for Orissa, Behar, Oudh, and Rohileund, through the East Indian Irrigation Company. But Sir Arthur Cotton has himself to blame as much as Government if he is treated as a Cassandra. Did he not offer to revive in Orissa more than its former prosperity if he had only a million of capital, and then, shortly after, on being asked to revise his estimates, declare he would require two millions, as though crores of rupees were so many billiard balls? And this, too, in a province whose whole revenue is only fourteen lakhs a year! Sir Arthur Cotton's mistake is the serious one of always under-estimating the cost and over-estimating the profit. Hence, though a hydraulic engineer of whose genius and character India has reason to be proud, he is always treated with suspicion. Sir Arthur Cotton, in his long career, has added at least a quarter of a million to the land revenue of Madras, and does not himself possess one rupee beyond his retiring allowances as a colonel of engineers. But India will only become a byword if he is, from an excess of noble enthusiasm, to delude the English capitalist to his ruin by extravagant promises. What, we may ask, has the Madras Irrigation Company done? The Government of India will give Sir A. Cotton the most liberal assistance in his three projects in Orissa, Behar, and Oudh, but let him be as sure of his estimates as that great hydraulic engineer Hawkshaw would be. Sir Arthur Cotton's proposal, however, to separate all expenditure on reproductive public works from the rest of our finances, is worthy of consideration. His complaint that the success of such hydraulic works as those of the Godavery canals is hidden, by mixing up their proceeds by land revenue, is not unfounded. It is undoubted that, by these works, he has converted an unpeopled, sandy desert into a prosperous, land tax-paying district with an enormous trade. Let Government take this one work as a test—computing its cost and income hitherto, and henceforth devoting all its proceeds beyond 5 per cent. on the capital to the completion of the works. The experiment should be tried in this case, because there can be no doubt that the increase in land-tax is owing solely to the water. We must, for purposes of economy, if for no other reason, look on India as an estate on which we are spending some ten millions every year, and of this more than half, or public works and railway interest, is from current revenue. Are we getting a return for all this, or are we likely to get an adequate return in the future? If what belongs to capital or debt, and what should properly come from current revenue, were clearly discriminated, we would cease to pursue works obviously unprofitable, while we would not starve those which are clearly remunerative.—*Friend of India*, May 14.

REMOVALS.—The *Oudh Gazette* states that Major Crosse, district inspector of musketry, has been remanded to his corps, H.M.'s 18th Connaught Rangers, agreeably to orders received from the Horse Guards. Captain G. Cavanagh, acting instructor of musketry to H.M.'s 10th Hussars, has also been removed from his appointment.

PRIVATES ACCUSED OF MANSLAUGHTER.—The six privates belonging to H.M.'s 54th Regiment, who were sent into Meerut under escort to be tried by court-martial on a charge of wounding some natives (not murdering a native as previously reported), have been sent back to their regiment. The court, after trying one of the prisoners, expressed its opinion that the evidence was not of such a character as to warrant a conviction on the

charge preferred against them. The facts of the case, as given by a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, are these:—"The prisoners went out for the purpose of shooting pea-fowl, and during their wanderings came upon a native village, the inhabitants of which charged them. The prisoners finding that their lives were in danger, faced about and fired a volley of small shot into their opponents, wounding several in the legs."

DACCA, May 23.—Dacca was once blessed with a Municipal Committee, which guarded all the filth that could be amassed in the city, until in an evil hour they interfered with a portion of land belonging to a native proprietor, and got threatened with an action for damages. This led the committee to meditate on their status, and finding that it was not a legal one, the members hurriedly dissolved partnership, and left the magistrate ex-officio heir to the red carts and dirty bullocks supposed to be used for the conservancy of the city. In accepting the resignation of the committee, and acknowledging in an indirect sort of way that perhaps they acted prudently in resigning, the Lieutenant-Governor has proposed to the inhabitants either to accept Act XXVI. of 1850, or have a Bill introduced into the Legislative Council for the conservancy of the city. The question is to be determined in a meeting which the Officiating Commissioner has called for the 4th of June next, when all objections against Act XXVI. of 1850 will be answered, and the advantage of submitting to its operation be explained in a speech which the commissioner has prepared, or is about to prepare, for the purpose. We know that the taxation imposed by the municipal commissioners, appointed under this Act, on the town of Serampore, has been pronounced illegal by the judges of the High Court, but that was not because the commissioners have no power to impose a tax, but because they had no right to substitute a house-tax, and an exorbitant one into the bargain, for the old bazaar-tax. Our officiating commissioner, however, seems to think, that if we make our municipal arrangements in conformity with Act XXVI., we need not have any additional taxation, and that the chowkedary tax, which has already been in existence for years, may be made to supply all the funds required for municipal purposes. The determination to which we come will, in due course, be communicated to you. We are to have gay doings here on the 25th instant, in honour of the Queen's birthday, the birthday of the Princess Helena, and the marriage of the Prince of Wales. We club the three things together, and have one ball and supper in celebration of all. By this means we economise both loyalty and money. Mr. Stephen, the deputy-magistrate of Manick-gunge, intends to give the inmates of the lunatic asylum a great feed on the occasion, so that whilst we have dancing at one end of the town, we may have something similar, though not so scientific, at the other. But different people have their different ways of enjoying themselves, and there is no accounting for tastes. A rather plucky arrest was made the other morning in a village two or three miles from Dacca by Mr. Ritchie, one of our deputy-magistrates. An English petition was sent to the magistrate, telling him that at the village of Atti there was a man confined in fetters by his uncle, who adopted this means to bring his refractory nephew to consent to some iniquitous arrangement respecting the latter's landed property. Without any intimation given to any of the native amlah or hangers-on of the magistrate's court, Mr. Reynolds, the magistrate, gave private orders to Mr. Ritchie to proceed to the uncle's house and ascertain the facts of the case. Mr. Ritchie went off accompanied by a policeman, and by dawn one morning reached the house, and requested that the door should be opened. The usual excuse of the zenana being within was urged, but in vain. Ten minutes were allowed within which the door was to be opened, and at the expiration of that time the deputy magistrate threatened to break it open. The ten minutes expired, and the door was broken open. It conducted into a court-yard, at the further end of which was another door, which being forced

led into a second court-yard, at one corner of which was a flight of steps communicating with apartments in a second story. As Mr. Ritchie looked about him the clanking of chains caught his ear, and running up the steps he came into a room, where, true enough, there sat a man with fetters on his feet, connected by means of a massive iron chain to an enormous iron anchor. Beside the prisoner sat the uncle's gomashita, threatening to throttle this victim of villany each time he attempted to call out. And this is the Mofussil, only two miles outside a Sudder station like Dacca. The *Englishman's* statement respecting the removal of the Rajah of Jynteah to Dacca turns out to be a mistake. The *Dacca News* will tell you that there is no Jynteah Rajah, and that the persons whom the Government wanted to remove were the Kyngors or Chiefs who have married the female relatives of the late Rajah. Nothing throughout the Jynteah revolt has transpired to throw suspicion on their loyalty. On the contrary, they materially aided the Government in persuading their people to return to their allegiance; but it is feared that their presence in Jynteah, by keeping alive the remembrance of their former independence, will tend to keep the people restless and unsettled. There has been a pretty little case for the sessions at Mymensing. The collectorate was robbed by a hanger-on of the courts of upwards of two thousand rupees. The money-bags were lying about one day when a shower of rain came on. The people of the streets rushed into the cutcherry for shelter. In the confusion, a bag containing Rs. 1,000 was made off with. Elated at his success, the thief sought a favourable opportunity for abstracting another bag the following day, but this time the money being missed almost immediately, and the hanger-on being missed simultaneously, suspicion fell on him; he was pursued, and overtaken with the money-bag in his hands! And this is the Mofussil, too! The man, I am happy to say, has been tried and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The first of last April marked the setting in of the stormy and rainy season throughout our Eastern Provinces. Our latest advices from Assam mention the 1st of April as the day on which Nature began to revive, and disease among men and murrain among cattle to decrease. I wish you would wield your potent pen in exposure of the disgraceful practice of giving hush-money and rum to the savages of the frontier to keep them from troubling our territory. The Bhootias came down to the valley the other day, and squabbled with the authorities for more rum than we were engaged to furnish; and now another hill tribe, the Doplabs, have come down for the tribute and rum due to them. Why does the British Government humble itself to these despicable savages? Do you know what the hill tribes generally of our frontier think respecting this? The belief is universal among them that Assam belongs not to the British, but to the Bhootias and neighbouring tribes, who allow the British to occupy it on condition that they pay them an annual tribute, which must consist partly of money and partly of rum! Indeed the whole Government of our Eastern non-regulation districts has been miserably mismanaged. We have not cared to make the wild tribes understand the true position and our relation to them; we have, on the contrary, from a mistaken peace-policy, avoided as much as possible all occasion of offence, whether the ground of offence was reasonable or unreasonable, and these savages, taking the money we intend as a sort of compensation for the loss of some of their privileges occasioned by our occupation of the valleys, give out, and perhaps themselves believe, that we fear their power and seek to keep them quiet by humbling ourselves to them. I had well nigh forgotten to give you notice of the progress our city is making in the matter of native female education. We have two schools of the kind now established; one has been in existence for upwards of a year, and is aided by a grant from the Government. The other is a female normal school, a Government institution very recently got up, and intended to train adult females for the work of zenana instruction. The

former school was recently examined by the ladies of the station, who are said to have been pleased at the intelligence of the pupils, many of whom are the wives and daughters of the wealthiest of our native gentry. Both institutions deserve to succeed, as we have no doubt they will, if the grant-in-aid school is made as much independent as possible, and if the Female Normal School is carefully looked after by the inspector of the division and his committee of lady visitors.

COLOMBO.—We (*Colombo Observer*) are glad to learn that the revenue derived from the sale of crown lands is steadily progressing. For the last few years the receipts from this source averaged £40,000 a year. But we have good reason to believe that a large increase will be shown in 1863, particularly in the Central Province, where the demand for land, both by Europeans and Natives, appears to be very great. The difficulties formerly experienced in obtaining land in small allotments by the native inhabitants have been entirely removed, and great facilities are now afforded to those who are anxious to purchase lands. We have received from Kandy the following abstract statement of a sale held at the Cutcherry on the 13th May, which seems highly satisfactory: amounting as the out turn does to about £4,500. It will be seen that an allotment at Badulla was sold for £5, and one at Matella for £4 an acre, respectively; the former being purchased by a native. Until the last few days the weather had been most favourable for shipping operations at this port, but the quantity of coffee forwarded does not yet fulfil our anticipations. The total quantity at this date is 520,512 cwt., an increase of 64,620 over the export at the same period of last year.

JAIL MANUFACTURES.—In the Punjab the healthy practice prevails of holding annual exhibitions of all articles manufactured in the ten jails of the province. The last exhibition took place on the 1st instant at the Lahore central jail. The *Chronicle* states that the exhibition was somewhat superior to last year's display. There was exhibited a magnificent carpet made in the Lahore jail and intended for England. It is about fourteen feet square, of a neat dark pattern, of excellent texture, and cost only 80 Rs. One of the most interesting objects exhibited was some glazed pottery from the Rawalpindie jail, consisting of cups and saucers, jugs, basons, preserve jars, and other useful articles. There is too little variety in the articles manufactured in the jails of the lower provinces, but in the Punjab all official works *con amore*.

VICTORIA CROSS.—The Victoria Cross is to be conferred on Captain R. H. M. Aitken for his many acts of gallantry during the defence of the Lucknow Residency; and on Lieutenant C. A. Goodfellow, of the Bombay Engineers, for carrying off the body of a wounded soldier under a sharp fire of matchlocks from beneath the walls of the Fort of Beyt on 6th October, 1859.

SANATORIUM.—The Mussorie correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that Budraj is almost certain to be chosen as a Sanatorium for European troops. "The Commander-in-Chief has minutely inspected the spot, and has ordered a report on its eligibility for a station for Europeans to be sent in. It possesses many recommendations which can hardly be overlooked."

LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—A plateau at Lovedale, Ootacamund, has been fixed on as the site of the Madras Lawrence Asylums. The buildings are at present intended for 200 boys and 100 girls, with a hospital for both. The plans are to be revised so as to meet the probability of 400 girls requiring accommodation, since the Secretary of State has given his assent to the amalgamation of the Madras Military Orphan Asylum, both male and female, with the Lawrence Asylum. Sending East Indian children to live on the hills is a strange commentary on Sir C. Wood's refusal to allow East Indians to enter the medical service because of their alleged inability to stand a cold climate.

INFANT MARRIAGES.—The *Lahore Chronicle*, in an article exposing the evils of infant marriages in India, makes a good suggestion, that no one be allowed to bring a suit for damages or expenses

of any kind on a contract of infant betrothal. The writer states that if a man meets with a sudden reverse in his fortunes and wishes to raise a little money, he has nothing to do but to make out, by an array of easily fabricated and not easily contradicted evidence, that his son was ever so many years ago betrothed to the daughter of another man, and that he has broken his contract. He sues him for damages and perhaps with success. Another man's daughter is betrothed and married during infancy to a boy, who does not find himself able to support a wife for some time. The parent of the girl sues him for the cost of keeping her during the delay. We see the evil in the case of Christian converts, who, betrothed when heathen infants, are not safe in marrying from the want of a clear law to free them if their betrothed will not join them.

FIRE.—The office and dwelling-house of Mr. Wilkins, assistant settlement officer of Shikarpore, in Sind, was burned down on the 1st instant. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. Government have lost property valued at five lakhs of rupees, and Mr. Wilkins some Rs. 5,000.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 21. Waldemar, Frantzen, Memel.—22. City of Manchester, Watson, Glasgow; Jeune Olympe, Catone, Marseilles.—23. Baltic str., Coomb, Moulmein; Caroline, Lant, Cape Town; Gaspard, —, Bordeaux; Fmu, —, Cochiti.—24. Mahomed Shah, Balme, Bombay; Moulmein, str., McAnland, Akyab; Lyra, Cherter, Liverpool; Springwood, Griffiths, Liverpool; Sydney, Hodge, Madras; Angel, Birran, Bourbon; Ellen Stewart, Lyons, Liverpool; Union, Norton, Boston; Kenyon, Campbell, Liverpool.—25. Hoisa Markwell, Liverpool; Southern Cross, Lynn, London.—26. Princess Royal, Watson, New Zealand; Rifle, Webster, Kurrahee; Young England, Smith, Melbourne; Hampden, McDonald, Liverpool.—27. Aratoon str., Apar, Smith, Bombay; Tubal Cain, Duncan, Madras.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Baltic.—Mr. and Mrs. Chutterton, Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith, Capt. Hearsey, Mr. Booth, Mr. Galbraith, Mr. Butchart, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. D. Gray.
Per Sydney.—Mr. Jelly, wife, and child.
Per Kenyon.—Arthur Beckwith.
Per Mahomed Shah.—20 natives.
Per Southern Cross.—E. Ritchie, staff asst. surgeon, and a gentleman.
Per Aratoon Apar.—Mrs. Dunjeebhoy, Mr. Dadabhoi Mookerjee, Mrs. Sorabjee and child.
Per Tubal Cain.—Capt. and Mrs. Napeau and two children, Eng. Andrews, J. W. Iredell, F. W. Nicolay, Shepherd and Hamilton, J. W. Cartwright, 68th regt., Mrs. Cartwright, Private Whitnell, 60th rifles; Mrs. Whitnell.

DEPARTURES.

May 21. Armenian, Mitchell, Penang and Singapore; Forsaire, Kemp, China; Turja, Sheppard, New York; Clan Alpine, Crockett, Hong Kong.—22. Faiz Allum, Weir, Hong Kong; Ingebourg, Jawbun, China; Glendower, Hughes, London.—23. Futay Allum, Arthur, Mauritius; Roslyn, Turner, San Francisco.—24. N. D. dea Victorios, D'Etang, Melbourne; Rajmahal, Mossop, Liverpool.—25. Pomona, Rider, Singapore; Bacchaute, Scullan, Greenock; Cornwallis, Ayce, London; Hyderabad, Crichton, Bombay; Sultana, Williams, Dundee; Nubia, Gaby, Suez; Polar Star, Swinton, London; J. E. H. Young, —, London.—27. Sir Robert Sale, Lansdown, Mauritius.—28. Ava, Brown, Moulmein and Bangkok.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Waldemar.—26th April, for Falmouth, Limalaye, from Akyab, in lat. 16° 6' N., long. 80° 52' E.
By City of Manchester.—17th May, Mattapan, in lat. 10° 30' N., long. 86° E.; 19th, Nordskov, in lat. 16° N., long. 85° 30' W.
By Caroline.—Gazelle, in lat. 33° 37' S., long. 81° 3', from Rio Janeiro to Singapore.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 1, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. Ra.	100 Rs. 95 12 to 99	
Do. Transfer Stock....	100 ...	Nom.
4 per Cent.	Co's Ra. 100 ...	99 4 to 99 8
5 per Cent.	Co's Ra. 100 ...	103 8 to 108 12
5 per Cent.	Co's Ra. 100 ...	116 8 to 116 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	2 0 1/2
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight ...	2 0 3/16 to 1/2
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight ...	2 0 1/2
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight ...	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Ra.
Agra Bank	500 ...	875 to 920
Assam Company	200 ...	526 to 530
Bank of Bengal	4000 ...	9250 to 9300
Bombay Coal Company	1000 ...	1500 to 1525
Do.	100 sh. ...	305
Bengal Coal Company	1000 ...	1925 to 1930
Banded Warehouse Association	445 ...	760 to 770

Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100 ...	1 0 to 1 10
Bengal River Steam Co. (Limited)	1000 ...	975 to 1000
Bengal Tea Company (Limited)	100 ...	235 to 240
Cachar and Assam Company,	200 ...	200 to 205
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600 ...	970 to 980
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	1300 to 1310
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim.)	100 ...	135 to 140
Delhi Bank Shares	500 ...	605 to 610
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000 ...	1650 to 1700
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100 ...	80 to 85
East India Railway Company	218 ...	232 to 234
East India Tea Company (limited) ...	100 ...	126 to 130
Do.	40 ...	43
anges Company	500 ...	390 to 400
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	450 to 460
Hope Town Tea Association .....	...	30 p.ct. pm.
India General Steam	1000 ...	1100 to 1125
New Fort Gloster Mills Company	600 ...	1500 x.d.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10 ...	16 to 17
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75 ...	50 to 60
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	200 ...	par to 10 pm.
Simla Bank	500 ...	550 to 560
Soom Tea Company (Lim.)	30 ...	35
Tukvar Tea Company	100 ...	10 to 15 pm.
Upper Assam Company	£10 ...	110

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre ...	23 2 6 to 23 5 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar ...	2 0 0 to 2 0 0 ...	
Rice ...	2 0 0 to 2 3 6 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	4 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. J. MASKELL.—The *Madras Daily News* mentions the case of an East Indian, Mr. J. Maskell, one of the town magistrates, who during a visit to England has completed his educational course at the Middle Temple, and will bring with him a certificate of qualification for the bar. Not having, however, completed his full legal terms, he will have to return to England at some future day should he desire to be actually called to the bar.

BISHOP OF MADRAS.—The Bishop of Madras held his first visitation of the diocese on the 23rd April. There has been no visitation for the last six and a half years. Some thirty of the clergy attended morning service in the cathedral. At afternoon service the Registrar read out the names of the clergy of the diocese, those present replying, when Bishop Gell delivered his primary charge, which occupied an hour and a half in delivery. The charge is described as able and interesting. It dealt, says the *Madras Athenaeum*, with the missions in Tinnevely, Tanjore, &c., the work carried on by the Continental and Colonial Church Society, and the two large missionary societies, the S. P. G. and the C. M. S., and with the work of education going on in the diocese. He adverted also to those topics which are now agitating the religious world, in a most sensible manner. He advised his clergy what books to read with reference to the "Essays and Reviews," and the Colenso Question, and dealt fairly with the subject of the plenary inspiration of Scripture, the discussion of which has lately occupied the religious portion of the Madras world.

COTTON IN INDIA.—In Cuddapah last season a ton of Egyptian, in default of American, cotton seed, was distributed among the peasantry. Government freed 500 acres from land assessment for this purpose. The result shows that the climate of Cuddapah, without irrigation, is too arid for Egyptian seed. The proportion of cotton to seed of the Egyptian is taken at nearly one-third, whereas of the indigenous it is only one-fourth. It parts easily from the seed, whereas the country fibre adheres very tenaciously. The collector lectures Manchester, asserting that Government have done everything, and the ryots are ready, but in spite of a certainty of short American supply for two years to come, and distress, the most obvious step of supplying the seed by those who want the staple has not been taken.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS IN MADRAS.—The *Madras Examiner* publishes statistics which, if accurate, are valuable, showing the state of female education in the Southern Presidency. In 44 aided schools there are 2,077 girls. In 80 schools unconnected with Government there are 4,906 girls. This shows 124 schools with 6,983 girls. Of the latter 3,650 are Native Christians, 1,953 Hindoos, 30 Mahomedans, and 1,296 others. Five of the schools with 304 girls are under native management.

CHINCHONA.—The Madras Government expect to be able in 1864-65 to sell about 100,000 Chincona plants at four annas each at the Government plantations, Ootacamund. Every planter in a hill settlement should apply. Strange to say the plants flourish even in the Botanical Gardens of Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 21. Eranie, Swinkow, Mauritius.—25. str. Golden Fleece, Bird, Calcutta.—27. Moulmein, Schumann, Moulmein; P. and O. str. Nubia, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Golden Fleece.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Monies and three children, Mr. Pigott. For the CAPE.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Connell, Lieut. Jernoise, Lieut. McNaughton, Dr. Linton. For LONDON.—Mrs. Tucker and three children, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Adams and three children, Mr. Smith and family, Lieut. Rich, Lieut. McDonald, Lieut. Armstrong, Mrs. Robinson and family, three Masters Winkle, Miss Tonkins, two Misses Wilester, Lieut. Bengough, Mr. Morris, Lieut. Morris, Capt. Eyre, Mrs. Banes, Mr. McKae, Ens. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Laining and family, Mr. Gold, Mr. Mainwaring.

BOMBAY.

THE REBEL HOONDEES.

The *Bombay Saturday Review* complains that we have made a "misstatement" with reference "to the hoondees found on Mahadeo Rao." Having sent abroad throughout the country an elaborate account of this man's treason, for the creditable purpose, it would almost seem, of connecting one of the native members of the Bombay Legislative Council therewith, and having suppressed every circumstance connected with the story necessary for its right understanding, the *Reviewer* now complains of the "terms" in which the exposure of his untruthfulness has been made. He appeals to the public for sympathy, and for protection from the *Times of India*, and from its "violent language." Well, there are two parties claiming sympathy in the case. There is Mr. Sunkersett on the one hand, who has been held up to the country as a secret agent of the Nana; and there is the reviewer on the other. Well, who is the legitimate claimant of our sympathies? Mr. Sunkersett, whom the reviewer has attacked with a *mala fide* plain to the comprehension of a child, or the reviewer smarting under the castigation he has received? It was no wrong, we are to understand, to Mr. Sunkersett, for the reviewer to suppress every fact in the history of these hoondees, material to a right understanding of them, but it is a cruel wrong to the reviewer to lay bare the "spiteful" and "dishonest" manner in which he dealt with the case. He now says apologetically, "all that we did, was to call attention to the facts." He should have said, "all that we did was to suppress the facts." Perhaps he will be good enough to tell his readers, in to-day's issue, how it was, that in giving a professed history of this trial, he omitted all reference to the following facts:—

1. That no living man was concerned in the plot, but the prisoner on the one hand, and Captain Nuttall's police on the other.
2. That the man in whose name the hoondees were granted, was a policeman doing duty as a soucar.
3. That Captain Nuttall believed so fully in the genuineness of these hoondees himself, that neither he nor Mr. Hart took any steps whatever to ascertain their worth.
4. That the series of bloody edicts, and commissions paraded at the trial, were written under the directions of the policeman Guzarshing.
5. That the prisoner was made to bear an impossible relationship to the Peishwa in the story got up by the police.

Not a hint did the *Reviewer* give of any of these matters to his readers. He so stated the case, that the impression went abroad everywhere, that the police had discovered a terrible conspiracy in the Southern Maharatta Country, of which "the Nana's cousin had been the prime mover; and that certain *bona fide* hoondees had been found upon his person implicating Mr. Sunkersett and others." We appeal to the public, if that is not what he did. He is now grieved, and calls aloud for sympathy, under the charge of having sent abroad so "studiously uncandid and disingenuous" an account of the trial. Against this "violent lan-

guage" he pathetically protests, and would have his readers understand, that we have even dared to call the Judges of the High Court, before whom the case came on appeal, a set of "idiots." It is almost needless for us to point out that we did nothing of the kind. The real nature of the conspiracy was as well understood by the High Court as by ourselves, and hence the commutation of the sentence. We have raised no question whatever, as to the justice of the sentence passed upon the man. He is properly, we think, condemned by the Court to transportation; but what has the passing of this sentence to do with an inquiry into the worth of the hoondees upon Mr. Sunkersett? Uneasy in the companionship of Captain Nuttall, who is pretty widely felt to have stultified himself in the case, the *Reviewer* is anxious to have it understood that our exposure of his own dishonesty is a reflection upon the judges of the High Court! We venture to think upon the whole, that Mr. Sunkersett has more claim upon our sympathy than his assailant, in spite of the "violent language" levelled at him.—*Times of India*, May 30.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DREADFUL ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER.—I regret to have to record another frightful tiger accident. It appears that Captain Curtis, 6th Dragoons, Captain Bradford, Sillidar Cavalry, and another gentleman, were out on a shooting excursion in the vicinity of Sehor, where they fell in with a tiger which had previously been wounded by some other sportsmen, and was in a state of furious madness. Captain Bradford raised his gun, but it unfortunately would not go off. At the same moment the brute caught sight of the party, and giving a hideous roar, charged down upon them with the utmost ferocity, singling out Captain Bradford, who was in the act of scrambling up a tree; the tiger made a dash at him with a tremendous bound, and caught and dragged him to the ground. Poor Bradford having raised his hand to protect his head, the brute seized his arm, crunching it between his terrible jaws as if it had been so much rotten wood, breaking and splintering the bone, and lacerating the flesh in a most frightful manner. Meantime his companions were not idle; but as they were afraid of hitting their friend if they fired at any distance, advanced boldly up to the brute and poured shot after shot into him, till at last he was rolled over by the eleventh bullet. Ferocious to the last, the brute never relinquished his hold, and fell dead in the act of aiming a blow with his enormous paw at the head of his victim. Poor Captain B. was carried into Sehor in a pitiable condition, mauled all over, and it was found necessary to amputate his arm at the shoulder joint. By last accounts he was in a very precarious state. The tiger was of monstrous size, and said to be the largest ever seen in these parts. The following extract from a private letter gives some additional particulars regarding the above.—*Mhow*, 21st May. I returned to camp the night before last, after the most unfortunate shikar trip I was ever on. I was ten days with G—, during which I never once discharged my rifle, nor did he his! The explanation of this is, that we were disappointed in our elephant. Had I known that there was to be no elephant, I would never have gone out, as in the thick Gonekutch jungles you can do no good without an elephant, to say nothing of the great extra risk. We saw two tigers, one of which got up twice in the midst of us when beating on foot, there being no tree near for us to get into. We should have got this tiger, a very large one, as he broke into the open within forty yards of us, but for a man of Bargree, who, just as G— and I (we were standing together) had each covered him, ran forward exactly into the line of fire, so that we should have blown his head off had we fired. A few moments afterwards the beast mauled one of our beaters very badly; but he was doing well when we left, and I hope will recover. After this we determined to go back to G—'s head quarters, and make another at-

tempt to get the elephant, and then return to Gonekutch. We failed in getting it, and did not think it worth while to go back without, but decided on looking up some tigers near Shahjapoor. We did get a tigress out one day. She got up not far from G—'s tree, and I saw him put his rifle to his shoulder, but immediately afterwards take it down again, the intervening bushes preventing his getting a shot. Two other tigers which G— had known of for months at villages near Shahjapoor, and one of which pulled down a wood-cutter a few days previously, were not found at home, and as I said before, I came back without ever having fired a shot. It is perfect madness beating on foot for tigers, and one is often so cramped in a tree that a tiger might pass underneath you without your being able to fire. From an elephant is the only gentlemanly way. You have heard, I dare say, of poor Bradford's accident. He and Curtis had left the Goona party, and were on their way into Augur when they heard of a very large tiger in the bed of a river, and went after him. They both stationed themselves in trees, on different sides of the river. Bradford was on a branch of a tree on the bank, and fully ten feet from the ground. The tiger, after being hit by a native, came past him, when he gave him both barrels of his rifle, certainly hitting him with one, if not both. The tiger looked up, and jumped into the fork of the tree, about four feet from the ground, and proceeded to creep along the branch towards him. Bradford had still a double barrelled tube gun, and aiming between the eyes, pulled the trigger, but, as ill luck would have it, some twigs of the trees got entangled with both hammers, and prevented their falling. Bradford seeing this, and the tiger being close on him, dropped from the tree into the bed of the river, the tiger slightly clawing him as he did so, and made for some water. The tiger crept down after, and followed him, and Bradford's foot slipping on crossing some rock, was on him in a moment, seized him by the arm dragged him into the water, and then worried and half drowned him. Curtis saw all this from his tree, and though in terrible alarm lest he should kill Bradford, fired three barrels at the tiger; when he dropped Bradford, and stretched himself down alongside of him. A man of Bradford's then fired, and on his hitting the beast, he got up, and went to a bush ten yards off (striking Bradford as he went off), and there lay down, when Curtis killed him. This occurred some sixty or seventy miles from Augur. Curtis sent a sowar for a doctor, and got Bradford carried on a charpoy to meet him. His arm (the left) was completely smashed, and he suffered so much that he kept entreating Curtis to cut it off with a knife; had he done which of course he would have bled to death. Beaumont met them thirty miles from Augur, hours after the accident, and at once took the arm off at the shoulder joint, into which a fang or claw of the tiger had penetrated.—*POONA*, May 28. Poor Bradford shot at a tiger from a tree, and lodged two balls in him, when the wounded beast climbed the tree. Bradford came down the other side, and took refuge in a tank; but the tiger followed and mangled him badly, fracturing his left arm, which has been amputated at the socket. He was in danger for some time, but the last accounts say he is doing well. We have been favoured with another account of Captain Bradford's encounter with the tiger near Dilanpoor. We rejoice to find that the announcement of Captain Bradford's death was a mistake. According to the last accounts he was doing well, in spite of the dreadful injuries he had received:—"On the 10th inst. Bradford and Curtis, of the Inniskillen Dragoons, were at Dilanpoor, about 50 miles north of Augur, where they got news of a large tiger in the bed of a river. Bradford took up his position on the branch of a low tree about nine feet from the ground; three feet below him was another branch, and the tiger was to be beaten towards him. The beast had scarcely commenced, ere the tiger broke cover, and made towards a matchlock man, who turned him towards Bradford with a bullet. When about fifty yards off, Bradford fired his first gun, both bullets taking effect. No sooner was he hit, than the infuriated beast charged, roaring and growling to

the foot of the tree, when Bradford pointed his second gun; but, as bad luck would have it, a twig caught under both hammers, and the gun would not go off. In a moment the tiger sprang on the first branch of the tree, and raising himself on to the second, would have been on Bradford, had he not leapt to the ground, and made for a pool of water not far off. At the edge he tripped and fell, and ere he could recover himself, the tiger was on him, and both rolled into the water together. Bradford, with a presence of mind which saved his life, lay quiet and didn't struggle, but suffered the brute to crunch his arm from wrist to shoulder, till Curtis, who was on a tree some sixty yards off, had fired three shots, the last of which seemed to take effect, for the tiger left Bradford and lay down some thirty yards off, where he received a finishing shot from a plucky shikarrie. A messenger was at once despatched to Augur for Dr. Beaumont, and Bradford was put on a charpoy and carried all night in that direction. At about thirty-six miles from Augur he was met by the doctor, who saw at once that immediate amputation at the shoulder joint was the only chance of saving the poor fellow's life. Under a tree, and with a charpoy for a table, the operation was performed. Bradford, with the courage for which he is distinguished, bore up most bravely, and though his life was at one time despaired of, yet at the date of my correspondent's letter (the 25th inst.) he was progressing favourably."

LOSS OF THE SHIP "PATTERSON."—The British ship *Patterson*, Captain Lamble, bound from Bombay to London with a miscellaneous cargo, was totally lost on Friday morning, the 5th inst., outside the harbour of Bombay. The *Patterson*, an American built vessel, of 1,040 tons register, was taken out to sea on Thursday afternoon by Pilot Tucker. He left her about 4.30 p.m., and the vessel proceeded on her course. About ten o'clock, p.m., the Colaba Light House, distant from fifteen to twenty miles, and bearing E. N. E., a leak was suddenly discovered. The well, on first being sounded, gave a depth of water of five feet, but the leak gained so rapidly that at two o'clock in the morning she had to be abandoned. Immediately the leak was found to be of so formidable a nature Captain Lamble gave orders for putting the ship about and returning to Bombay, but finding that the leak was gaining upon him, and that she would likely founder in a short time, he directed the lifeboats and other boats to be got ready, and the men to get into them. Before the captain left, the ship was a complete wreck, having heeled over on her beam ends, and apparently fast sinking. The captain had time to save his sextant and chronometer and a few personal effects, and the crew a few articles of clothing, with which they landed at the Apollo Bunder yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. Captain Lamble is quite at a loss to account for the leak, the ship having, on her voyage to Bombay and during her stay in harbour, been remarkably tight. It is to be regretted that the vessel is not insured, and we hear that the captain is a part owner, and is likely thereby to suffer. Immediately the news of her loss reached Bombay, Messrs. Nicol and Co. despatched the tugs *Pehlwan* and *Sirdar*, and Capt. Forman the screw steamer *Telegraph*, to the scene of the disaster. The wreck was fallen in with about 20 miles S.W. by S. of the lighthouse, completely turned over, with only her bilge discernible. Attempts were made to cut away the masts for the purpose of righting her, but we believe without success. As the ship is completely water-logged, and the south-west monsoon has set in there is little chance, we fear, of saving either vessel or cargo, the latter of which alone is worth £150,000. The chief officer, second mate, and the crew of the vessel, who have lost a great portion of their effects, are now located in the Sailors' Home.

LIEUTENANT PENGOELLEY AND THE MUSCAT CASE.—That an English journalist in India should undertake the defence of an accused and absent officer is no more than what the public has a right to expect and require. But that an English journalist should have recourse to special pleading, and a wilful misrepresentation of facts, is

calculated not only to injure the cause he advocates, but to throw infinite discredit upon journalism in general. It is, therefore, with sincere regret that we observe the attempt made by the *Times of India* to justify the very dishonourable conduct of Lieutenant Pengelley, in reference to the younger brother of the ruler of Muscat. Our weekly contemporary, the *Indian Empire*, had stated with perfect accuracy that—"The Prince of Muscat consented to an interview with his brother at a place called Seeb, a town on the coast about twenty five miles from Muscat. Syud Toorkee had agreed to come to this place, under the protection of a pledge of security which had been granted to him by Lieutenant Pengelley, and which ran thus:—"The British agent agreed to be responsible for the safe custody of his Highness Syud Toorkee from Sohar to Seeb, and during such time as might be necessary in attending a conference with the British agent." Upon this the Bombay paper asserts that "it is not true to affirm that Lieutenant Pengelley gave the man (the man being H. R. Syud Toorkee, a younger son of the late Imam of Muscat) a safe conduct to and from an interview with the Sultan. The safe conduct had simple reference to an interview 'with the British agent.'" A more disgraceful perversion of facts we have never met with. In the annual report of the administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1861-62, it is clearly and explicitly stated that "Lieutenant Pengelley, the British Agent, sought by mediation and advice to prevent a resort to hostilities, which would involve the tribes of Oman in a civil war, and eventually obtained the consent of the Sultan to an interview with his brother. It was arranged that the meeting would (*Anglice*, should) take place at Seeb, a town on the coast about twenty-five miles from Muscat. Syud Toorkee had agreed to meet his brother at this place under an "Aman," or pledge of security for his safe return to Sohar. This Aman was granted by Lieut. Pengelley in the following words:—"The British agent agreed to be responsible for the safe custody of H. H. Syud Toorkee from Sohar to Seeb, and during such time as might be necessary in attending a conference with the British agent. The Sultan promised to treat this pledge with the same respect as if emanating from himself." It is true there is a certain vagueness in Lieut. Pengelley's expressions, but there cannot be any doubt as to his meaning, unless he deliberately intended to lure the young Prince to his ruin—and even the *Times of India* would hesitate to put in such a damnable plea as that. If the "Aman" had any signification at all, it must have been that his Highness's safety was guaranteed during his interview with his Royal brother, and for a reasonable time afterwards to enable him to return to his own territories. But our contemporary says:—"The man came down to see Lieutenant Pengelley, and at the close of the interview was told that he was free to return. He was warned expressly that if he determined to stay and meet the Sultan, his safety would depend entirely upon his complete submission to the Sultan's demands. He was thus warned explicitly, and more than once. He decided to stay, and Lieutenant Pengelley's safe conduct became, in that officer's eyes, a dead letter thereafter. It was an error of judgment for Lieutenant Pengelley so to treat it; but nothing more; and now that officer has left India, bearing a character for uprightness and integrity altogether unimpeachable, we think that these attempts of the Press to fasten the worst construction possible upon his error are not quite creditable." This, also, is a mis-statement of facts. His Highness did see the British agent, who promised to use his influence with the Sultan in favour of the young Prince, but unfortunately the latter took fright, and not only did not appear at the appointed time, but meditated flight during the darkness of the night. Lieutenant Pengelley thereupon informed him that his office as mediator had expired; and the Sultan, to whom this notification was somehow made known, interpreted it as a withdrawal of the Aman, and accordingly took immediate steps to

arrest his brother. As to Lieutenant Pengelley's unimpeachable character, we need only observe that his conduct was severely condemned by the Government, and himself summarily removed from a post in which he had brought such discredit upon the British name.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 21.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF BOMBAY.—The trustees of the cathedral have published their second report. It was submitted to the Government in November last, with a request that his Excellency the Governor in Council would grant a proportionate sum of money in aid of the proposed works in the event of his approving them; and in March, 1863, the trustees received a favourable reply. The Government authorise the trustees to expend in the current year the sum of Rs. 20,000 upon the execution, at the cost of Government, of any work they may choose first to be done; to obtain a design for iron rails to surround the yard, and, when approved, to put them up; and to furnish at once seats and chairs for the congregation. When the trustees first appealed to the Christian public they proposed to raise Rs. 3,000, and more than Rs. 6,000 were contributed, and it transpired that, had they proposed more extensive works, there were willing hearts to give liberally; and now they confidently hope that the contribution of Government will be met by such a sum from their fellow churchmen, as will enable them to accomplish their designs. Since the report was sent up to Government, a member of the congregation has signified his intention of presenting a stone font as a "Thank offering." The metal gates for the west entrance from the porch have been ordered from Messrs. Cox and Son, the design for which was highly approved by all who saw it. The cost of them will be about £200—Rs. 2,000. The screen to be placed before the organ having made no progress, it was thought best that new designs should be procured, and these are at present under consideration. With respect to the proposed works the trustees will be happy to receive pencil designs from any competent ecclesiastical architect, who may be good enough to send them, and are prepared to employ the best professional skill in or out of the service in the execution of these works.

THE ATTACK ON LIEUTENANT HAIG.—Lieutenant Haig, of her Majesty's 90th Regiment, at a place near Deewas, in the territory of his Highness the Maharajah of Scindia, twenty-eight miles north of Indore, was attacked, it is said, by a band of dacoits, eight in number, and severely wounded. Though he was unarmed, and thus completely at the mercy of his assailants, he nevertheless succeeded in disarming one of them, and wounded several of the others with the weapon he obtained, but was only saved apparently by the timely arrival of some chokedars, when the dacoits took to flight. Our contemporary also refers to an outrage of the most insulting character committed a few months ago at Jhansie on two British officers, by Sindia's troops, for which, it is said, the Government of India took no prompt steps to get redress. If this be so, it is a grave dereliction of one of the first duties incumbent on the Supreme Government; and if followed by a few more such outrages unredressed, may lead to the worst consequences. Any Viceroy in India who does not make his rule respected and feared in every corner of the country, and who does not secure to every Englishman, whether in the Government service or out of it, a safe conduct through any native State he may have occasion to pass, in a quiet, orderly manner, is unfit for his high office. If we are supine in demanding redress for outrages, our dilatoriness and forbearance will be construed into weakness, and insolent and violent attacks on Europeans would soon be rife enough in all conscience. Promptitude and firmness on the part of the Indian Government in all such cases is the only safe course; and such a course is perfectly compatible with a proper respect for the rights of native powers. The British Government makes the person of an Englishman inviolate from outrage in every country in Europe. The Governor general has it far more in his power

to effect this in India, and he would be inexcusable in doing less. Lieutenant Haig's case would, we presume, be promptly reported to the Supreme Government by the political agent at Indore, and we cannot doubt that prompt action would be taken when the case was fully laid before it.

YOUNG BOMBAY.—The Parsee gentlemen who have been making a tour of India were entertained by their brethren in Mhow, where a somewhat remarkable speech was made by a Parsee, in proposing the health of "The Cama Family." He satirised Young Bombay who confound reform with wearing a cocked hat, a cut-away coat, and English shoes; or with talking of great things, in round sentences, about chastity and morality, "which they more often preach than practise." The Cama family have practised what they preach. Their exertions in the cause of female education show this. The speaker went on to say, "will any one here say that the social position of our wives is not disgraceful? How do we treat them? As slaves—worse than slaves. Do they share in our enjoyments? Here we are at this very moment with a repast before us which the most epicurean European might well envy—and have we a single lady present to share in our festivity? Can we call ourselves civilized beings, when we can regale ourselves in this way without thinking for a moment of our wives and daughters? I am afraid, gentlemen, that the position we have attained in European eyes of our civilization is not deserved, and will never be deserved until we follow, in a body with a clear heart, the Cama family, who have been the foremost to break the great barrier which superstition, narrow mindedness, and selfishness has raised against the liberty of our partners."

DEATH OF LIEUT. SHERREN.—We deeply regret to announce the sudden death of Lieut. Frederick C. Sherren, deputy assistant commissary in charge of the commissariat department at Khandesh, by apoplexy. This melancholy event took place at Dhoolia on Wednesday last. Sherren had served the State for upwards of thirty-five years, and during the height of mutiny in 1857 and 1858 he was in charge of the Poona commissariat stores, and rendered meritorious service to the State in enabling the troops to move at the shortest possible notice. His loss will be greatly deplored by the State as well as by his friends and relatives.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 22. Malden, Scott, London.—24. Japon str., Hay, Galle; Benares str., Wright, Suez; Forbin str., Limon, Galle.—25. Behar str., Dundas, Galle.—26. Otage, Masterton, Liverpool.—27. Leonadie and Anna, Geoffroy, Bordeaux.—28. Shannon, Hemsworth, Aden; Dovercourt, Hedges, London; Dragon, Muller, Sunderland.—29. Margaret Blois, Ball, Mauritius; Anna Henderson, Reute, Moumain.—31. Elizabeth, Amnersted, Stockholm.—June 2. Mary Stenhouse, Fialay, Liverpool; Duke of Newcastle, Mackenzie, Morton Bay.—3. Montrose, Norman, Stockholm; Delancey, Symons, London; Tilly str., Clayton, Colombo.—4. Zohabi, Powell, Melbourne; Admiral Napier, Sharp, Mauritius.—5. Kossuth, Bennett, Galle; Grefce Berg, Snelman, Liverpool.—6. City of London, Hendry, Glasgow; Columbian str., Beasley, Hong Kong; Marseilles, Clements, Liverpool.—7. Octavia, Britow, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sovereign of India.—Lieut. Metcalf, R.A., Asst. surg. W. Creagh, R.A.
Per Feronia.—Mr. and Mrs. Topun.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Behar.—Capt. and Mrs. Black.
Per Margaret Blois.—Mr. A. W. H. Manners.
Per Dovercourt.—Mr. C. E. Fulman, Mr. E. Erving.
Per Elizabeth.—Mr. Sellman, Mr. Hallerstron.
Per Admiral Napier.—Mr. A. Schellie.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Columbian.—Capt. Wilson, Mr. Vibart.
Per Marseilles.—Mr. S. T. Reede, Mrs. Clements.
Per Octavia.—Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Weishe and three children. Mrs. Butler, Capt. Hawkins, Lieuts. Goldsworthy, Butler, and Stuart.

DEPARTURES.

May 23. Pauline, Harrison, Montmeun; Etna, Graham, Liverpool; Sovereign of India, Scott, Shanghai.—24. str. Malta, Hyde, Aden and Suez; Feronia, Hutchinson, Liverpool; Gertrude, Fraser, Liverpool.—25. Tudor, Whirland, Liverpool.—27. Neptune's Bride, Weatherburn, Havre; Si-rocco, Berriman, Liverpool.—29. Tythonus, Alexander, Calcutta; H. C. Kidston, Jinman, Calcutta; Recorder, Sharp, Liverpool; str. China, Curling, China, &c.—28. Black Eagle, Bassett, Liverpool; Typhoon, Steinitz, Havre.—30. Louisa, Kileen, Penang and Singapore.—June 2. Havelock, Gandy,

Liverpool; Strm Cloud, Duncan, Akyab; Duke of Wellington, Auld, Liverpool.—3. Powerful, Nixon, Coromandel Coast; Prince Consort, Aitcham, London; Edmondsbury, Varley, Coromandel Coast; Kusrovi, Gray, Hong Kong.—4. Patterson, Lambie, London.—5. North, Brown, Liverpool.—6. Czar, McBride, Coromandel Coast; Duncairn, Finlay, Liverpool.—7. General Simpson, Coxhead, Liverpool; Bolden Lawn, Robinson, Liverpool; Puttay Gool Huzees, Moat, Calcutta via Colombo; Orissa, Evans, Calcutta; Henry Fernie, Brown, Liverpool; Sir John Mandeville, Bright, Calcutta; Princess Alexandra, White, Liverpool.—9. P. and O. str. Benares, Wright, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. China.—For HONG KONG.—Mr. Thayer, Mr. J. Macreath, Lieut. Hartigan, Mr. Bononjee Nusservanjee Mowrawalla. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. G. E. Bain, Mr. Thomas Mahoney, Mr. Daniel Cream.

Per str. Malta, 24th May, additional passengers.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. H. M. Michael. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Asst. surg. Alleyne, Lieut. Carmichael, Mr. Norman. For SUZ.—Mrs. Costello, Mr. Burstall.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Benares.—For ADEN.—Maj. Merewether. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Antram, Mrs. Lidbetter and daughter, Mr. Showell, Mr. F. Greville, surg. maj. Andrews, Mr. Watson, Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee, Mr. A. D. Katruck, Mr. Jamsetjee Bazonjee, Mr. F. S. Mowrawalla, Mr. R. H. Ministry, Mr. D. M. Ladacca. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. S. C. Woods. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Saunders and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Tate and child, Capt. Beys and two children, Mrs. Leigh Lye and three children, Lieuts. Bogle and Hobart, Mr. H. T. Read, Capt. Gillespie, Lieut. Gardiner, Maj. McBurnett, Lieut. Burton, Ens. Green, Lieut. Cuppage, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, 103rd regt., Capt. and Mrs. Brandt and two children, Lieuts. Watson and Graham, 108th regt., Ens. Arbuthnot, Capt. Dashwood and Nicholson, Ens. Justice, Lieut. Boville, Capt. W. C. Haimes, 35th M.N.I., Asst. surgs. Gane and Johnstone, 72nd regt., Capt. Adams, Messrs. W. Henderson, Ward, W. C. Moore, T. Elorus, Mr. Henri K. James.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

Per Dragon.—On the 31st March, barque Bankside, from London to Sydney, in lat. 22° 22' S., long. 29° 26' W., 45 days out.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, June 9, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. —	
4 ditto Loan.....	1832-33	Rs. 104 100 Sa.
4 ditto ditto.....	1835-36	Rs. 92 100 Co.
4 ditto ditto.....	1842-43	Rs. 92 100 do.
4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	1854-55	Rs. 92 100 do.
5 ditto Loan (New).....	Rs. 104	
5 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	119	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	170 pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....	140
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....	48 pm.
Central Bank of Western India.....	27 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....	117
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	132
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd. up.....	Rs. 24,500
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China.....	200 pm.
Chart. Mercan. Bank of India, Lond., & China.....	215 91
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000).....	6,000 prem.
Hydraulic P. Company.....	4,000 ditto 200 dis. Nom.
Cotton Spinning Company.....	4,600 ditto
Colaba L. Company.....	10,000 ditto 24,000
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway.....	1,000 ditto par. Nom.
Bombay S.N. Company.....	500 ditto — per share
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....	5,000 — par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....	150 — 250
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,100 — 400 dis.
Throstle Mill Company.....	4,000 — 300 dis.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....	550 — 200 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500 — 250 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,500 — 400 dis.
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England.....	par
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share.....	Rs. par.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d. for Doc. Bills.....	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 0½d. 11-16 for Cred. Bills.....	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	98½
Ditto at 30 ditto.....	99½
Ditto at sight.....	100
On Madras, at 30 days'.....	99½
Ditto at sight.....	nom.
On China, at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 225 226 per 100 dols.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10 5
Bank of England Notes.....	10 3
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs. 240
Republic Dollars.....	ditto 213½
German Crowns.....	ditto 213
Sycee Silver.....	105
Gold Leaf.....	per tola, Rs. 16-8
Bar Silver.....	106½ to 106¾
Mexican Dollars.....	221
Carolus.....	290

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool.—Going vessel.—Cotton, £2. 17s. 6d. to £3. 2s. 6d.; Vessel commencing.—Cotton, £2 to £2. 10s.; Seeds, £1. 15s. to £1. 17s. 6d.
To London.—Cotton, £2. 15s. to £3 nominal; Seeds, £2. 10s. to £2. 15s.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Fort William, May 22.—No. 3,258.—Notifications.—The Hon. the President in Council having appd. Mr. A. M. Monteath, under sec. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept., to the temp. charge of the office of director gen. of the post-office of India, Mr. Monteath relieved Dr. Paton this afternoon.

No. 3,259.—Messrs. A. F. Millett and A. Mackenzie, junior civil servants, having, within the prescribed interval after arrival in India, obtained certificates of high proficiency in two languages, have each been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 800.

Foreign Dept., Simla, May 14.—No. 34.—The appt. of Capt. F. D. Ogilvie to officiate as 2nd in command of the Deolee irregular force, notified in G.O. dated April 13, No. 20, is cancl., and that officer's services are replaced at the disposal of the military dept.

No. 38.—Lieut. C. R. Blair, of H.M.'s 2nd Bombay N.I., to officiate as adjt. of the Erinporeah irregular force.

May 15.—No. 266.—Lieut. col. L. Barrow, c.b., commr. of Khyrabad, to officiate as commr. of Lucknow during leave of Col. Abbott, or until further orders, with effect from April 1.

Mr. St. G. Tucker, commr. of Baiswarra div., to officiate as commr. of Khyrabad, v. Col. Barrow. Capt. E. Thompson, dep. commr. of Seetapore, will from the same date officiate as commr. of the Khyrabad div., during Mr. Tucker's absence on the 2 mo. leave granted to him in G.O. No. 393, dated March 6 last.

Lieut. W. Phaire, asst. commr. of Seetapore, will officiate as dep. commr. from the same date, as a temp. arrangement.

May 22.—No. 790.—General.—Lieut. F. D. Faber officiated as dep. commr. of Belaspore, Central Provinces, from Dec. 6 to Jan. 7 last, on which date he made over charge of the office to Mr. J. W. Chisholm and returned to his duties as asst. commr. at Raepore.

No. 791.—Maj. J. J. F. Stevenson, offic. dep. commr., Tavoy, in British Burmah, made over charge of the treasury of that district to Moung Shoay Kyee, Tsetkay, on 6th ult.

Maj. Stevenson received charge of the dep. commr.'s office and treasury at Bassein from Lieut. C. W. Street, asst. commr. in charge, on 23rd ult.

No. 792.—Dr. J. White, 8th cav., received med. ch. of station of Seetapore on 20th ult. from Dr. E. B. Thring.

No. 793.—Lieut. T. Cadell, deputy Bheel agent and polit. asst. in Nimar, resumed charge of his duties on 2nd inst.

No. 797.—Capt. J. J. Fulton, asst. commr. in Central Provs., has passed the examination prescribed for junior civil officers according to higher standard.

No. 798.—Mr. R. Berkeley, asst. commr. in Oude, has obtained 3 mos. leave of abs., on m.c., to proceed to the Hills from the 25th ult. The prep. leave granted to him in G.O., dated 12th inst., No. 737, is hereby cancl.

No. 800.—Lieut. W. G. Ward, asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee at Jubbulpore, has obtained 4 weeks' leave of absence to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to applying for further leave to Europe on m.c.

Financial Dept., May 22.—No. 2,143.—Mr. S. G. Wyatt, 2nd asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, to be 1st asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India from date of departure of Mr. W. Waterfield on furl.

Mr. W. Clark, 3rd asst. acct. gen. to Govt. of India, to be 2nd asst. acct. gen. to Govt. of India, but to cont. to offic. as civil paymaster, Punjab.

Mr. H. Hudson, 4th asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, to be 3rd asst. acct. gen. to Govt. of India, but to continue to act as auditor and acct., Mysore.

Mr. R. C. Tulloh, chief asst., civil paymaster's office, Calcutta, to be asst. civil paymaster, Calcutta.

Mr. G. W. Macleod, chief asst., gen. dept. of the office of acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, to be chief asst., civil paymaster's office, Calcutta.

Public Works Dept., Simla, May 14.—No. 42.—Notifications.—Mr. E. V. Vernon, asst. engr., 2nd class, attached to the Berhampore division, is transf. from Bengal to British Burmah.

No. 43.—The priv. leave for 2 mo., with effect from May 1, granted by the officiating chief commr. of the Central Provinces to Lieut. H. G. Puckle, officg. exec. engr., Sumbulpore div., is confirmed.

No. 44.—Capt. E. Davidson, R.E., officg. controller and examiner of public works accounts, 1st class, Bengal, is permitted, at his own request, to return to his substantive appt. of dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of Bengal in the railway dept., with effect from the date of his being relieved.

Maj. J. J. McL. Innes, R.E., controller and exam. of public works accounts, 2nd class, Punjab, is promoted to the 1st class to fill an existing vacancy.

Capt. W. S. Trevor, R.E., exec. engr. first class, at present officg. suptg. engr., 4th circle, Bengal, is apptd. to the accounts dept. of the public works dept. as a controller and examiner, 2nd class, v. Maj. Innes promoted, and is posted to Bengal.

No. 59a.—Appointment:—

Hyderabad Contingent.—6th Inf.—Capt. E. W. Dun, Madras staff corps, to be comdnt., v. Capt. Sinclair, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Madras Govt.

No. 60a.—The services of Lieut. J. Colledge, gen. list, Bengal cav., are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept. with the Gov. gen., for employ. with the Central India Horse.

May 16.—No. 61a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appt.:—

Col. H. Tomba, c.b. and v.c., R.H.A., to be a brigdr. on the estab., from 9th prox., in succ. to Brigdr. C. Troup, c.b., whose tour on the brigade staff will expire on that date.

Fort William, May 20.—No. 845.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur., on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Surg. major G. Paton, m.d., of the med. dept. director gen. of the Post-office in India, for 20 mos., under the new regs.

May 21.—No. 346.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on furl. on private affairs:—

Capt. H. M. Boddam, of the royal arty., deputy commr., Hazareebaugh, for 6 mos., under the new regs.

No. 348.—The underment. officers are permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Capt. H. L. Gleig, of the 3rd regt. N.I., for 15 mos., under the new regs.

Lieut. R. E. K. Money, of the late 13th regt. N.I., doing duty with the 3rd Goorkha regt., for 20 mos., under new regs.

May 22.—No. 349.—With reference to the notification issued by the Govt. of Bengal, dated 16th inst., the services of Lieut. G. C. De Lantour, of the gen. list, inf., extra asst. commr. Maunbloom, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 351.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 824, of Sept. 17, 1861, the foll. alteration of rank is made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Major R. Onseley, Nov. 18, 1861.

That portion of G.G.O., No. 286, dated March 31, altering the date of rank of Capt. C. A. McDougal, of the Bengal staff corps, is cancelled, and the date of rank originally assigned to him, viz., June 8, 1861, in G.G.O., No. 535 of 1862, will hold good.

No. 352.—The underment. officer is perm. to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Lieut. J. S. Robinson, of the late 1st Eur. L.C., asst. superint. of police, Maldah, for 15 mo. under the new regulations.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Public Works Dept., Allahabad, May 9.—No. 2,618.—Lieut. O. B. C. St. John, officiating supt. Eastern Jumna Canal, is vested with the powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Police Dept., May 4.—No. 304.—Transfers:—

Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, asst. district supt. of police, from Umballa to Kurnaul.

Mr. G. L. Kelly, asst. district supt. of police, from Kurnaul to Delhi.

These transfers to have effect from the date on which they took place in March, 1862.

Judicial Dept., May 6.—No. 349.—Appointments:—

Mr. J. G. Cordery, asst. commr., to officiate as judge of Small Cause Court at Lahore.

Mr. C. W. P. Watts, asst. commr., to officiate as judge of Small Cause Court at Jullunder, as a temp. arrangement.

These arrangements to have effect from 2nd inst.

General Dept., May 5.—No. 1,038.—Asst. surg. G. Bouchier, 93rd highlanders, is appt. to take medical charge of the civil station of Jhelum, in addition to his other duties.

Marine Dept., May 8.—No. 133.—Mr. T. Paisley, is appt. to be a 3rd class engr., with effect from 2nd inst., v. Mr. J. Grogan, resigned.

General Dept., May 7.—No. 1,055.—Promotions:—

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission, with effect from May 1, to fill up the vacancies caused by the appt. of Small Cause judges, as notified in the Punjab Gazette of 2nd idem:—

To be Asst. Commissioners of the 1st Class.

Capt. G. F. J. Lewin and H. P. Babbage.

To be Asst. Commissioners of the 2nd Class.

Lieut. P. W. Powlett and Mr. J. B. Lyall.

To be Extra Asst. Commissioners of the 1st Class.

Mr. C. W. Lennox.

To be Extra Asst. Commissioners of the 2nd Class.

Messrs. C. Stephen and R. Spencer.

No. 1,056.—Appointments:—

The following officiating extra asst. commissioners are confirmed in their appts. in the 3rd class:—
Mr. J. G. Delmerick.
Mr. J. A. E. Miller.
Mr. G. J. Ryall to be an extra asst. commr. of the 3rd class, and posted to Sealokote.
Mr. R. Bruce to officiate as an extra asst. commr. in the room of Mr. Vaughan, on leave, and posted to Googaira.

No. 1,057.—Mr. J. A. E. Miller, extra asst. commr., is transf. from the Sealokote to the Lahore district.
No. 1,062.—Rev. R. Thackwell, of the American Mission, is app. a marriage registrar for the district of Umballa.

May 8.—No. 1,070.—The leave of absence granted to Asst. surg. J. W. Johnston, M.D., in *Gazette* order No. 1,894, dated Oct. 4, 1862, is to have effect from Oct. 1, 1862.

Military Dept.—No. 98.—The Bunnoo station order, dated April 23, by Major J. Hood, commdg., appg. Lieut. S. J. Browne, officg. 2nd in com. 6th Punjab inf., to act as station staff officer, during the absence of Lieut. J. W. McQueen on priv. leave, is confirmed, as a temp. arrangement.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 28.—The following Oude division orders are confirmed:—

Dated the 12th ult.—Appg. Staff Asst. Surg. J. L. Power to the medical charge of the convalescents proceeding from Cawnpore to Landour.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated the 27th ult.—Permitting Capt. S. Douglas, Unattached List, to do general duty at Dum Dum, as a temporary arrangement.

Dated the 4th inst.—Directing Staff Asst. Surg. J. B. H. Hannah, M.D., arrived from England, to proceed and do duty with H. M.'s 101st Foot at Rawul-Pindee.

The following Benares station orders are confirmed:—

Dated the 26th March last.—Appointing Capt. W. S. Pierson, Staff Corps, to officiate as Barrack Master.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., dated Feb. 21 last, granting leave to Col. W. D. P. Patton, 74th highlanders, to England, for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

By the officer commdg. the 94th foot, dated the 21st ult., appg. Ens. F. L. Stehelin to be asst. instr. of musketry, with effect from Oct. 29 last, v. Lieut. J. B. Pilkington, resigned.

Saugor dist. order dated the 21st ult., appg. Lieut. F. C. W. Drummond, late 70th N.I., to proceed to Banda and report himself to the officer commdg. the 7th regt. N.I., with a view to his acting as adjt. to a wing of that regt. at Nowgong.

Meerut division order dated the 23rd ult., transferring Asst. surg. W. Moir, M.B., from A to G batt. 22nd brig. R.A., in addition to his other duties.

By the officer commanding 14th regt. N.I., dated 28th ult., appointing Lieuts. F. W. Chatterton, gen. list, inf., to act as 2nd in command; and A. D. C. Inglis, late 18th N.I., to act as adj. and qmrm.

Durjeeling station order, dated 11th inst., directing Major H. R. Shelton, late 38th N.I., to assume command of the station on departure of Col. H. W. Stisted, C.B.

Leave of absence:—

7th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. A. H. Vincent from April 15 to June 13, and to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. C. J. Prinsep from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Simla and Hills north of Deyrah.

7th Foot.—Lieut. col. R. Y. Shipley from April 3 to Oct. 31, to Dalhousie, on m.c.; Lieut. E. W. C. Lloyd from April 6 to July 5, to Simla, on m.c.; Lieut. G. L. Harvey from April 15 to May 14, in ext., on m.c.

81st Foot.—Lieut. H. Maturin from date of departure to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie, on m.c.

General List.—Lieut. J. M. Tulloch from April 1 to Oct. 15, to Murree, on m.c.

April 29.—With the sanction of Govt., Lieut. C. W. Campbell, gen. list, cav., is appointed an A.D.C. on the personal staff of H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, G.C.B., C. in C. of the Madras army.

Capt. J. Baillie, staff corps, is directed to do gen. duty at Jhansie.

Lieut. J. S. Walters, late 28th N.I., is directed to do duty with 31st regt. N.I., with effect from 20th ult.

The following Peshawur division orders are confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 24 last.—Directing Surg. major J. Mac Intire, H.M.'s 101st foot, to proceed to Peshawur and act as deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, v. Deputy Inspector gen. A. Wilson, left the division.

Dated 5th ult.—Directing Surg. D. McDonald, M.D., 14th N.I., to proceed to Rawul Pindie and assume med. charge of 101st Bengal fusiliers.

Dated 27th ult.—Appointing the undermentioned officers to do duty at the Murree convalescent depot, during the present hot season:—

Capt. S. A. Madden, 51st foot.

Lieut. J. E. Harden, 101st foot.

Ensign J. Busfield, 79th highlanders.

Dated 28th ult.—Appointing Lieut. C. P. Elmlerton, R.A., to do duty at the Murree depot during the present hot season.

Dated 4th inst.—Directing the following transfers: Asst. surg. R. W. Cunningham, M.D., from 101st foot to 4th regt. N.I., v. Surg. D. McDonald.

Asst. surg. A. P. Holmes, M.D., from art. div. to 37th regt. N.I., v. Surg. A. White.

April 30.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

9th Bengal Cav.—Capt. C. H. Mocham, Madras staff corps, late officiating 2nd in command 16th Bengal cav., to be comdnt., v. Major J. P. Caulfield, Bengal staff corps, dec.; dated 17th inst.

Staff surg. major M. B. Galloway will take over med. charge of depot of H.M.'s troops at Chinsurah, as a temporary measure, from Staff surgeon Home, v.c., pending arrival there of Staff surg. Davys.

With reference to G.O.G.G. No. 34a of 18th inst., the C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments to the regiments below specified, subject to the approval of her Majesty:—

To H.M.'s 19th Hussars.—Ensigns J. S. A. Bruff as cornet, R. G. E. Dalrymple as cornet.

To H.M.'s 20th Hussars.—Ensigns D. C. Budd as cornet, H. J. Beattie as cornet, and Cornet C. Bailey.

To H.M.'s 21st Hussars.—Ensigns R. C. Andrew as cornet, J. W. M. Cotton as cornet, and Cornet T. Deane.

To H.M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.—Ensigns A. Lloyd, A. R. Sanderson, G. S. Sewell, and W. H. Browne.

To H.M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers.—Ensigns J. Galway, T. Price, E. G. P. Wood, A. H. S. Neill, and E. L. Clarke.

To H.M.'s 104th Bengal Fusiliers.—Ensigns L. W. Iredell, W. H. C. Smith, V. C. E. Parker, T. A. Sharp, A. L. Wynter, and B. Huddleston.

To H.M.'s 106th Regt. Bombay L.I.—Ensigns J. Winslow, W. C. Ramsden, E. R. Coker, H. Bailey, and G. W. Bird.

To H.M.'s 107th Regt.—Ensigns E. T. Rogers, W. M. Playfair, J. C. M. D. Bean, F. W. Nicolay, W. Cave, G. W. Beresford, and A. J. Shepherd.

To H.M.'s 109th Regt.—Ensigns A. H. H. Mayhew, W. H. Webb, R. T. Mayne, and A. D. Stretzell.

The following officers are appointed to a detachment of troops proceeding to England on board the *Hougoumont*:—

Capt. A. Bainbrigge, 13th foot, to command.

Capt. R. L. G. McGrigor, 92nd foot, to do duty.

Lieut. H. C. Kemm, 91st foot, to do duty.

Asst. surg. T. N. Hoysted, 77th foot, in medical charge.

Leave of absence:—

Late 29th N.I.—Capt. C. S. J. Terrot from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere, under old rules.

Late 30th N.I.—Lieut. F. H. Hood (doing duty East India regt.), from April 1 to Nov. 1, to Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. col. R. N. Raikes (doing gen. duty at Meerut), from May 1 to Oct. 15, to Deyrah and Mussoorie; Lieut. A. W. Bird (doing duty 98th regt.), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to the Presidency, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

May 1.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to approve of an exchange of battalions between the undermentioned officers of the 60th regt.:—

Lieut. J. S. H. Algar to 3rd battalion.

Lieut. H. J. Lees to 2nd battalion.

With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. in India is pleased to accept the resignation of the service of Major J. H. Brooks, 19th hussars, subject to the approval of her Majesty: dated April 23.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer, recently promoted in the 4th foot, having been posted to the battalion specified:—

Lieut. H. C. Borrett to 1st battalion.

Leave of absence:—

20th Foot.—Major A. R. Warren from April 15 to Aug. 14, to Mussoorie and Hills north of Deyrah.

23rd Foot.—Ensign W. P. Bury from Oct. 29, 1862, to March 23, 1863, to Calcutta.

34th Foot.—Capt. J. D. Laurie from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

46th Foot.—Capt. G. H. Knapp from April 15 to Aug. 15, to Hills north of Deyrah.

77th Regt. N.I.—Brev. col. T. J. Deverell from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Simla.

May 2.—The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 14th ult.—Directing Staff asst. surg. J. Collins, arrived from England, to proceed and report himself to the officer commanding the Chinsurah depot.

Dated 15th ult.—Directing Staff asst. surg. T. T. Barnewale, arrived from England, to do duty at the Chinsurah depot.

The following order is confirmed:—

Gwalior district order, dated Jan. 1 last, appointing Lieut. S. C. MacTier, late 15th N.I., to be station staff at Jhansie, in addition to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

Veterinary Estab.—Capt. T. Ray from Oct. 15,

1862, to remain at Meerut, pending his transfer to the invalid establishment.

REPORTING ARRIVAL.

May 4.—H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that all officers on arrival in Bombay from Europe or leave out of India, are to report their arrival by letter, direct to their respective regiments or brigades of artillery.

With the sanction of H.E. the Gov. gen., Major gen. A. M. Becher, C.B., is directed to retain charge of the office and to perform the duties of quartermaster general, until the arrival at head quarters of Col. J. S. Paton, lately appointed to that post.

Staff surg. major J. C. Dempster, M.D., in charge of the depot hospital at Kidderpore, will, in addition to his other duties, assume medical charge of No. 8 battery 25th brigade R.A., in Fort William.

Lieut. H. H. Stansfeld, late 6th Bengal Eur. inf., is appointed officiating musketry instructor to the 20th hussars, and will join without delay.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

May 22.—No. 179.—The foll. extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished:—

Orders by the Lieutenant Governor N.W.P.

No. 1,854a.—Maj. J. Davidson, asst. comsgr. of the 1st class at Jhansie, is appd. to officiate as dep. comsgr. of that dist. during the absence on leave of Mr. C. J. Daniell, or until further orders.

Orders by the Lieut. Governor, Punjab Provinces.

May 1.—No. 1,001.—Notification.—The following officers who presented themselves for examination before the divisional committees, which assembled April 7, 1863, have been passed by the central committee:—

For the Lower Standard.

Capt. C. Beadon, asst. comsgr.

The foll. officers having passed the prescribed examination for the lower standard are vested, in the criminal dept., with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 1st class, and in the civil and revenue departments with the special powers of an assistant:—

Assistant Commissioner.—Capt. C. Beadon.

May 26.—No. 181.—Maj. A. N. Rich, 33rd regt. N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under regs. of 1854; to embark from Madras.

No. 182.—Madras Staff Corps.—Capt. A. W. Ritherdon, having completed 20 years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, is promoted to maj., from May 21, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 183.—Capt. J. Miller, Madras volunteer gds., has leave of absence to Europe, for 1 year, from date of embarkation.

No. 185.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are re-published:—

Home Dept., Simla, April 30.—No. 179.—So much of notification No. 1,573, dated March 10, as relates to the appt. of Lieut. W. Coningham to offic. temp. as a district superint. of police in the Central Provs., is cancelled. The services of Lieut. W. Coningham are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

Public Works Dept., Bengal, General, Establishments, May 11.—No. 104.—Capt. J. G. R. Forlong, Madras staff corps, superintg. engr. of the 2nd class, assumed charge of the Northern Circle [notification, Bengal Govt., public works dept., No. 89 of May 2] on the afternoon of the 8th current.

With reference to notification of the home dept., No. 179, the services of Lieut. Coningham are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Revenue Dept., May 27.—Mr. A. P. Hodgson is per. to resign his office of acting coll. and mag. of South Canara from 1st inst.

May 28.—Leave of absence:—Mr. A. P. Hodgson, sub coll. and joint mag. of the Kistna district, for 1 mo.

Financial Dept., May 29.—Appointment.—Mr. R. W. Lodwick to be a director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, v. Mr. H. A. Mangles.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, acting dep. aud. and account. gen., Madras, received charge of the office from Mr. H. A. Mangles on 27th inst.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. A. W. Sullivan, acting civil and sess. judge of Tellicherry, assumed charge of the court from the principal sudder ameen on the 26th inst.

Office of Cont. of Military Finance, May 28.—The priv. leave to Capt. G. Pringle, paymr., ceded dists., under notification of April 24, is extended for fifteen days.

Military Dept., May 29.—No. 186.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. H. M. Dickey, 2nd regt. N.I., is perm. to proc. to Europe on m.c. for 18 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

May 29.—No. 187.—Appointments:—

Major J. N. P. D. Mackellar, staff corps, dep. asst. comsy. gen., to be asst. comsy. gen., v. Maj. Hutchison, removed.

Capt. H. P. Hawkes, staff corps, acting dep. asst. comsy. gen., to be dep. asst. comsy. gen., v. Mackellar.

Major A. J. P. Ewart, staff corps, sub asst. comsy. gen., to be acting dep. asst. comsy. gen., v. Hawkes.

Major A. H. M. Chesney, 23rd regt. L.I., is perm. to retire from the service on the pension of a captain.

Capt. E. H. Power, staff corps, dep. judge advoc. gen., Pegu div., is perm. to proc. to Calcutta on m.c. for 1 mo., from date of departure, under the furl. regs. of 1854, with a view to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

Memo.—The leave to Europe granted, in G.O.G., May 22, No. 180, to Lieut. C. Gordon, 46th N.I., asst. superint. of Mofussil police, is on m.c.

No. 188.—Madras Staff Corps.—Capt. E. H. Power, having completed 20 years, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, is prom. to major from May 29, under the royal warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The provisional admission to the Madras staff corps of Lieut. H. C. Menzies, 31st regt. L.I., notified in G.O., Oct. 14, 1862, No. 401, is can.

Fort William, May 18.—No. 341.—The underment. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on m.c.:

Capt. E. H. Power, Madras staff corps, dep. judge advocate gen., Pegu div., for 20 mo.

Fort St. George, May 29.—No. 191.—The following extracts from notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are re-published:—

Foreign Dept., General, Simla, May 7.—Major B. Ford, Madras staff corps, and supt. of police in the district of Amherst, is app. to officiate as cantonment joint mag. at Rangoon, from date on which he may take charge of the office.

Public Works Dept., May 4.—No. 37.—Lieut. H. R. Faber, r.e., asst. engr., 1st class, Central Provinces, offic. as exec. engr. of the Saugor div., is prom. to the grade of exec. engr., 4th class, and confirmed in that appt., with effect from date of taking charge.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Madras, May 16.—The following extracts from G. O. by the C. in C. in India are re-published:—

April 23.—Lieut. W. F. Spencer, 46th foot, is permitted to proceed to Madras Presy. for the purpose of joining the personal staff of Maj. gen. Spencer, com. the Mysore div., as aide-de-camp.

April 24.—The following order by H.E. the C. in C. of Madras, is confirmed:—

Dated March 26 last.—Lieut. W. F. Spencer, of H.M.'s 46th regt., has leave of abs. from April 10 to June 19, in ext. of his priv. leave to remain at Bangalore on private affairs.

May 18.—Lieut. P. L. Gordon, late 6th regt. L.C., is relieved from doing duty with H.E. the Governor's body guard, and will proceed to join the 2nd regt. L.C., with which he stands appointed to do duty.

Lieut. C. deL. Gostling, 40th regt. N.I., is relieved from doing duty with 14th regt. N.I., and will proc. to Cannanore to await the arrival of his own regt.

The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. J. H. Gausson, general list, from doing duty 33rd regt. N.I., to do duty 44th regt. N.I.; to join.

Ens. T. W. Sandes, general list, from doing duty 33rd regt. N.I., to do duty 44th regt. N.I.; to join.

The underment. officers now at Bangalore, whose services were placed at the disposal of the C. in C. in India by G.O.G.G. No. 34a, dated April 18, for appt. to the new line regiments in Bengal, are directed to repair to the Presidency forthwith, at Government expense, in order to their being provided with passage to Calcutta, in anticipation of their appts. being published by the C. in C. in India:—

Cornet T. Deane, Ens. J. Winslow, and Ens. A. Lloyd.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 25.—The following order is confirmed:—

By Major gen. the Hon. A. A. Spencer, c.b., commanding Mysore division, dated Feb. 18, appointing Capt. R. J. C. Marder, 1st drag. gds., to act as A.D.C.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindostanee language:—

Qualified for the General Staff, under para 11, G.O.C.C. July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Capt. C. L. Combe, 23rd regt. L.I., Trichinopoly.

Capt. O. F. Smithers, late 3rd Madras Eur. regt., doing duty 19th regt. N.I., Secunderabad.

Lieut. T. J. Cotton, 10th regt. N.I., Jubbulpore.

Lieut. F. Weldon, late 47th regt. N.I., doing duty 32nd regt. N.I., Secunderabad.

Creditable Progress.

Lieut. F. G. Spicer, late 48th regt. N.I., doing duty 36th regt. N.I., Bellary.

Ensign T. O. Wingate, H.M.'s 74th highlanders, Bellary.

Passed the Examination prescribed for Officers of Troops and Companies.

Lieut. H. M. Clarke, 1st regt. L.C., Bellary.

Lieut. J. T. Campbell, late 6th regt. L.C., doing duty 1st L.C., Bellary.

Lieut. A. G. W. Hemans, gen. list, doing duty 2nd L.C., Secunderabad.

Lieut. C. J. Watson, 21st regt. N.I., Vellore.

Ensign W. Stainforth, gen. list, doing duty 21st regt. N.I., Vellore.

Ensign C. H. Sheppard, doing duty 74th highlanders, Bellary.

Ensign C. C. Campbell, doing duty 30th regt. N.I., Bellary.

Ensign E. G. P. Wood, doing duty 35th regt. N.I., Bellary.

The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Cotton, Spicer, and Wingate.

May 19.—Capt. R. M. Hornsby, 18th royal Irish regt., having arrived from England on the 19th inst., will proceed to join his regt. at Secunderabad.

Ensign R. C. Robinson, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, who arrived from England on the 19th inst., will proceed to Rangoon, for the purpose of joining his battalion.

Leave of absence:—

17th Regt. N.I.—Capt. P. L. Holmes, presidency, to appear before a medical board.

28th Regt. N.I.—Capt. A. Prichard, from date of departure till Nov. 6.—Neigherries, s.c.

36th Regt. N.I.—Capt. T. C. Bird, from May 20, for 3 mo.—the first 60 days privilege leave, Madras and Neigherries.

Late 7th L.C., doing duty 1st L.C.—Lieut. A. A. Gordon, in continuation, presidency, to appear before a medical board.

Late 52nd Regt. N.I., doing duty 44th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. W. Barrington, in continuation till July 31.—Neigherries, s.c.

105th Regt.—Lieut. J. W. Ouchterlony, from May 15, for 6 mo.—the first 60 days privilege leave.

34th Regt. L.I.—Lieut. G. H. Granville, to visit the Neigherries on the leave granted to him in G.O., dated April 13.

The following extracts from G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India, are re-published:—

Head Quarters, Simla, April 15.—The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Cornet W. E. F. Vibart, 1st drag. gds., to England for 6 mo., from date of embarkation.

April 28.—The following order is confirmed:—

By H.E. Sir J. H. Grant, k.c.b., dated Feb. 21 last, granting leave to Col. W. D. P. Patton, 74th highlanders, to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

Head Quarters, Madras, May 21.—Capt. J. V. Morris, staff corps, is appointed to act as quartermaster and interpreter of 18th regt. N.I.

Lieut. R. A. Skues, 69th regt., attached to the civil engineering college, will rejoin his regt. June 1.

May 22.—Surg. major C. W. Pickering is appointed to act as garrison surgeon of Bellary, during the employment of Dr. Jackson on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieut. J. Macdougall, 41st regt. N.I., is appointed to act as adj. of 32nd regt. N.I., till further orders.

Leave of absence:—

Qmr. gen.'s Dept.—Major H. H. O'Connell, asst. qmr. gen., Pegu division, from May 9, for 60 days—Madras, privilege leave.

17th Lancers.—Lieut. col. R. White, in continuation, till Sept. 25.—Neigherries.

74th Highlanders.—Major J. Jago, in continuation of privilege leave, till Aug. 4.—Neigherries.

ERRATUM.—The names of Ensigns J. Winslow and W. M. Playfair are to be removed from G.O., dated 18th inst.

May 23.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindostanee language:—

Qualified as Interpreter.

Lieut. E. T. W. Price, 30th regt. N.I., Cuddalore.

Qualified for the General Staff, under para 11, G.O.C.C., July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. I. Ketchen, R.A., Bangalore.

Creditable Progress.

Lieut. A. M. Rawlins, R.A., Bangalore.

Lieut. M. L. Monckton, R.A., Bangalore.

Lieut. A. R. Kenny, G.L., doing duty 1st King's drag. gds., Bangalore.

Lieut. S. E. Atkinson, late 50th regt. N.I., doing duty 33rd regt. N.I., Bangalore.

Lieut. R. B. Cummins, late 46th regt. N.I., doing duty 18th regt. N.I., Cannanore.

Ensign R. M. Clerk, H.M.'s 102nd regt. foot, Cannanore.

Passed the Examination prescribed for Officers of Troops and Companies.

Capt. H. Parker, 4th regt. L.C., Saugor.

Ensign A. F. Wilkinson, G.L., doing duty 18th regt. N.I., Cannanore.

Ensign J. L. G. Silver, G.L., doing duty 18th regt. N.I., Cannanore.

Ensign W. Miller, G.L., 22nd regt. N.I., Bangalore.

The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Rawlins, Monckton, Kenney, Atkinson, and Cummins, and Ensign Clerk.

The following extracts from G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India, are re-published:—

Head Quarters, Simla, April 29.—With the sanction of Govt., Lieut. C. W. Campbell, gen. list, cav., is appointed an A.D.C. on the personal staff of H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, g.c.b., C. in C. of the Madras army.

April 30.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

9th Bengal Cav.—Capt. C. H. Meham, Madras staff corps, late officiating 2nd in command 16th Bengal cav., to be commandant, v. Major J. P. Caulfield, Bengal staff corps, dec.; Dated 17th inst.

With reference to G.O.G.G., No. 34a of 18th inst.,

the C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments to the regts. below specified, subject to the approval of her Majesty:—

To H.M.'s 19th Hussars.—Ensigns J. S. A. Bruff and R. G. E. Dalrymple, as cornets.

To H.M.'s 20th Hussars.—Ensigns D. C. Budd and H. J. Beattie, as cornets.

To H.M.'s 21st Hussars.—Ensigns R. C. Andrew and J. W. M. Cotton, as cornets; Cornet T. Deane.

To H.M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.—Ensigns A. Lloyd and A. R. Sanderson.

To H.M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers.—Ensigns T. Price, E. G. P. Wood, and A. H. S. Neill.

To H.M.'s 104th Bengal Fusiliers.—Ensigns L. W. Iredell, W. H. C. Smith, T. A. Sharp, and A. L. Wynter.

To H.M.'s 106th Regt. (Bombay L.I.)—Ensigns J. Winslow, E. R. Coker, and G. G. Bird.

To H.M.'s 107th Regt.—Ensigns E. T. Rogers, W. M. Playfair, J. G. M. D. Bean, and F. W. Nicolay.

To H.M.'s 109th Regt.—Ensigns A. Hayes and A. H. Mayhew.

Officers commanding divisions and forces in which the officers above named are now serving, will permit them to proceed at once to join their new regts. by the shortest route.

The following extracts from G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India, are re-published:—

May 1.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to approve of an exchange of battalions between the undermentioned officers of the 60th regt.:

Lieut. J. S. H. Algar to 3rd batt.

Lieut. H. J. Lees to 2nd batt.

May 5.—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of the undermentioned officer, subject to the approval of her Majesty:—

Ensign E. Burr, 3rd batt. 60th rifles.

Capt. R. M. Hornsby, 1st batt. 18th royal Irish, is appointed to command the details for Secunderabad, under orders to embark on the transport *Sesostria* for Masulipatam.

With reference to G.O.G., No. 176, dated 22nd inst., Major W. G. F. A. Hutchison, staff corps, is appointed to duty under the officer commanding centre division, until further orders.

Head Qrs., Madras, May 26.—A medical board will assemble at Secunderabad, on such date and at such time and place as the officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force may direct, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the state of health of

Asst. surg. D. Cullen, m.d., H.M.'s 17th lancers.

President.—Surg. maj. J. A. Fraser, m.d., 1st batt. 18th royal Irish.

May 27.—Capt. W. H. R. Godfrey, staff corps, is app. to act as qmr. of the 35th regt. N.I.

The leave granted in G.O., dated Dec. 15, 1862, to Surg. J. Kellie, m.d., H.M.'s 17th lancers, is to be considered priv. leave.

The addition, "at his own request," is to be made to G.O., dated May 21, directing Lieut. Skues, H.M.'s 69th regt., to rejoin his regt.

Madras, May 29.—The underment. med. officer attained the position of 1st class asst. surg., from the date specified opposite his name.

2nd class Asst. surg. W. H. Rean, from May 14.

Staff surg. R. E. FitzGibbon, at present in charge of the depot at Poonamallee, is directed to proceed to Burmah to take charge of the head qrs. of the 3rd batt. 60th rifles, at Thayetmyo.

Lieut. D. Dinwiddie, of the Eur. veterans, is apptd. to com. the Eur. arty. vet. company at Palaveran.

Leave of absence:—

23rd Brig. Royal Arty.—Capt. R. G. F. Henegan, from June 1 to July 31.

3rd Brig. Royal H. Arty.—2nd Capt. A. J. Ogilvie, in continuation of privilege leave, till June 16—Ootacamund.

General List (doing duty), 18th Regt. N.I.—Ens. A. F. Wilkinson, in continuation from March 13 to 21.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Military Dept., Bombay Castle, May 22.—No. 276.

—Capt. P. P. Fenwick, of H.M.'s 25th regt. N.I., asst. resident at Baroda, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., on m.c.

No. 277.—Conductor A. E. Norman, attached to the bazaar dept. at Poona, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c.

No. 278.—Surg. F. Broughton is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c.

Political Dept., May 27.—Maj. W. L. Merewether, c.b., Bombay staff corps, has been app. political resident at Aden.

Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow has been confirmed in the appt. of Arabic interp. to the political resident at Aden.

Capt. G. F. Hayward assumed charge of his duties as acting asst. to the political agent in the Rewa Kanta on the 6th inst.

Judicial Dept., May 21.—H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to app. Mr. A. B. Warden, of the C.S., to act as judge of the high court.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey, of the C.S., is app. to act as judge and sess. judge of Surat, during the employment of Mr. A. B. Warden as judge of the high court, or until further orders.

May 23.—Mr. W. Maher, 3rd class dep. mag. of the Hyderabad collectorate, is vested with the powers of a mag. in that collectorate.

May 27.—The foll. notification is published in supercession of that in the *Government Gazette* of Dec. 25, 1862.

Under section 23 of Act XXV. of 1861, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to vest the underment. officers with the powers of a mag., with a view to their exercising such powers under the said Act, and under the foll. special laws, within the zillahs of Poona, Sholapur and Ahmedabad respectively; Act XXXI. of 1860 (an Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases), and Act XVI. of 1861 (an Act for licensing and regulating stage carriages).

Capt. G. C. Eveyard, superint. of bazaars, Poona.
Capt. F. S. Hewitt, superint. of bazaars, Sholapore.

Brev. Maj. T. C. Alban, superint. of bazaars, Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. Hunter, asst. mag., and Mr. Ballajee Attiajee, dist. dep. mag. of Sholapur, are vested with the powers contemplated in sec. 38 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Revenue Dept., May 19.—Mr. H. Brereton, supern. asst. to the superint. revenue survey and assessment, southern Maratha country, has been promoted to the grade of asst. superint. from Feb. 10 last.

May 21.—Mr. A. H. Spry acted as 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad from Sept. 2, 1862, to March 9, 1863, and from March 14 to the date of Mr. Propert's assuming charge.

Mr. J. King acted as 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, from Jan. 10 to March 9, and from March 14 to the date of his joining his new app. at Kaira.

May 22.—Messrs. A. M. Boulton and R. P. Simpson are app. supern. dep. colls. in Sind.

May 23.—Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, dep. commr. of customs, salt, and opium, pres. div., assumed charge of his duties on the 20th inst.

May 27.—Capt. J. Hobson, asst. superint. revenue survey and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, has a further extension, up to May 31, of the leave of absence on m.c. granted to him on March 14.

ERRATUM.—In the notification dated the 6th inst., published in the *Government Gazette* of May 7, page 860, for "Asst. surgs. Kane and Hewlett," read "Surg. Kane, M.D., and Asst. surg. Hewlett."

May 23.—The underment. gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in the Marathi language: Lieut. A. H. Wodehouse, superny. asst. supt. rev. survey southern Mahratta country.

Lieut. J. L. Fagan, superny. asst. supt. rev. survey southern Mahratta country.

Mr. W. A. Russell.
Mr. E. Burke.
Mr. W. S. Turnbull.
Mr. H. H. Hynes.

Public Works Dept., May 23.—The services of Capt. Chapman, of the staff corps, appd. tempy. to the charge of famine relief works in the Khandeish collectorate, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

May 26.—Mr. J. Trubshawe has been appd. architectural sec. to the rampart removal committee.

Railway Dept., May 27.—Lieut. G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., has been appd. to act for Lieut. J. Bonus, dep. consulting engr. for railways in Sind, during that officer's absence on duty to the Presy., in addition to his own duties, as special asst. engr., Kurra- chee harbour works.

By Police Commissioner, Northern Division.

Camp Matheran, May.—Capt. P. H. LeGeyt, 2nd in com. Guzerat irreg. horse, gave over ch. of his duties to the comdt. on the 15th inst., in order to join his appt. as actg. 3rd asst. polit. agent in Kattywar.

Bombay Castle, May 29.—No. 281.—The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Surg. F. Broughton, F.R.C.S., to be surg. maj.; dated May 14.

No. 282.—The following proms. and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.—Senior Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. James, to be col. from April 3, in success. to Col. (maj. gen.) D. Forbes, dec., on 2nd idem.

Senior maj. (lieut. col. in staff corps) S. J. K. Whitehill, from 23rd regt. N.L.I., to have the regtl. position of lieut. col. from April 26, in succession to Lieut. col. G. R. Grimes, dec.

Lieut. col. H. J. Barr (staff corps), to have the regtl. position of lieut. col. from April 3, v. H. James, prom.

Cadre 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry.—Alteration of Rank.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) C. R. W. Hervey, Capt. A. Fergusson, and Lieut. M. L. Elliot (106th foot) to take rank from April 3, in success. to Barr, promoted.

23rd Regt. N.L.I.—Promotions.—Capt. J. Peyton to be major; Lieut. W. H. Ross (staff corps) to be capt. on cadre of the above regt., in success. to Whitehill, prom.

General List.—Promotion.—Ens. F. A. Beville to be lieut. from April 26, in success. to Lieut. W. H. Ross (staff corps), 23rd regt. N.L.I., prom.

No. 283.—The following promotion in the ordnance dept. is made:—

Laboratory surg. J. Joplin to be sub-conductor, gun-carriage branch, from April 16, v. Gray.

No. 284.—The following extract from brigade orders by Brigdr. E. L. Russell, comdg. Deesa field brigade, dated Camp, near Deesa, April 21, is confirmed:—

A passed interpreter not being available, Lieut. Jenkins, 1st Regt. L.C., is app. to act as commissariat agent at this station from 22nd to 28th inclusive, v. Capt. Davies, sub-asst. comy. gen., proc. on spec. duty to Aboon, under instructions received by him from the comy. gen. of the army, subject to confirmation.

Adjustment of rank and prom., subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. C. Hay, gen. list, from Feb. 14, v. Lieut. H. L. Hall, gen. list, exchanged from 103rd to 61st foot.

Lieut. F. A. Beville, gen. list, from April 22, v. Lieut. A. Soppitt (staff corps), late 10th regt. N.I., deceased.

Ens. S. S. Dalmahoy, gen. list, to be lieut., April 26, v. W. H. Ross (staff corps), late 23rd regt. N.I., prom.

Political Dept., June 3.—Maj. H. R. Hathway, staff corps, now on tempy. duty under the resident at Baroda, has been appd. acting asst. to the resident during the absence of Lieut. P. Fenwick, or until further orders.

H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to recognise Mr. J. Achenbach as consul at Bombay for Sweden and Norway.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey is appd. to act as agent for the Hon. the Gov. at Surat during the employment of Mr. A. B. Warden as judge of the high court or until further orders.

May 29.—H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased, under the provs. of sect. 7 of Act 24 and 25 Vic., chap. 104, to app. Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker to officiate as a judge of the high court during the absence of the Hon. Mr. C. J. Erskine on leave.

May 30.—Mr. C. J. Davies, 1st asst. mag. of Surat, is vested with the full powers of a mag. in the Surat zillah.

Appointments:—

Revenue Dept., June 3.—Mr. A. Cumming as asst. conservator of forests in Kandesh, the Dang Forest, the Peint States, and the districts forming the late sub collectorate of Nassick from March 23.

Mr. J. A. Keys as asst. conservator of forests in Surat and the northern collectorates from May 1.

Mr. W. Williams as asst. conservator of forests in the Tanna collectorate from May 4.

Mr. W. Walton as asst. conservator of forests in Colaba and Rutnagherry from March 28.

June 3.—No. 286.—The furl. to Europe granted by G.O. dated April 10 last, No. 203, to Insptr. gen. of hospitals, T. Mackenzie, c.n., is to have effect from the date of the departure of the first mail steamer of June 1863.

Asst. surg. C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., having passed the required examination in Hindoostanee according to the staff test, is confirmed in the appt. of civil surg. at Sholapur.

Asst. surg. F. H. Plumptre, supt. of vaccination, southern Maratha circle, has leave for 1 mo., his duties during his absence being performed by Asst. surg. Cook, civil surg., Sattara.

Ecclesiastical Dept., June 3.—The Rev. J. D. Gibson, sen. asst. chaplain, is promoted to chaplain from May 24 last, v. the Rev. W. Goodall, ret.

Marine Dept., June 1.—Lieut. S. C. Parker, late I.N., has been appt. to act as asst. supt. and port officer at Sudasheoghur, v. Lieut. Burnes, resigned.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, May 23.—No. 441.—The following transfer is ordered:—

Col. G. I. Jameson, from the cadre 30th regt. N.I., to the 23rd regt. N.L.I.

The C. in C. is pleased to republish the following order by the C. in C. in India, dated Head Qrs., Simla, April 30.

No. 442.—With reference to G.O. No. 34a, of 18th inst., the C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments to the regts. below specified, subject to the approval of her Majesty:—

To H.M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay Fus.—Ensigns J. Galway, T. Price, E. G. P. Wood, A. H. S. Neill, E. L. Clarke.

To H.M.'s 106th regt. (Bombay L.I.).—Ensigns J. Winslow, W. C. Ramsden, E. R. Coker, H. Bailey, G. G. Bird.

To H.M.'s 109th Regt.—Ensigns A. Hayes, A. H. Mayhew, W. H. Webb, R. T. Mayne, A. D. Strettell.

With reference to the above, Ens. W. H. Webb, gen. list, attached to the 1st gr. regt. N.I., will proceed and join the 109th foot at the public expense.

No. 443.—The following G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India, is republished:—

Head Qrs., Simla, May 4.—H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that all officers on arrival in Bom-

bay from Europe, or leave out of India, are to report their arrival by letter direct to their respective regiments or brigades of art.

No. 444.—The underment. officers have been reported to have passed the required exam. in the native languages as follows:—

Maratha.
Lieut. A. H. Wodehouse, gen. list, attached to 10th regt. N.I., supernumerary asst. superint. revenue survey.

Lieut. J. L. Fagan, gen. list, attached to 7th regt. N.I., supernumerary asst. superint. revenue survey.

PERSIAN.

Lieut. M. J. J. Mignon, 15th regt. N.I.

HINDOOSTANEE.—Interpreter's Test.

Lieut. A. M. Shewell, Cadre 2nd Eur. regt., attached to 18th regt. N.I.

Lieut. M. H. Nicolson, gen. list, attached to 16th regt. N.I.

HINDOOSTANEE.—Staff Test.

Lieut. C. P. Theobald, 4th brig. royal horse art.

Lieut. S. G. D. Turner, 18th brig. royal art.

Capt. C. E. H. Cotes, 21st brig. royal art.

Lieut. J. C. D. S. Moray, 7th regt. N.I.

No. 445.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated April 13.—By Col. Stewart, appg. Surg. Harris, in the absence of a qualified subaltern, to act as interp. to the 25th regt. N.L.I., with effect from the 3rd idem, v. Lieut. Waller.

Dated April 20.—By Maj. H. Green, c.n., making the foll. temp. appts. in the 80th regt. N.I., or Jacob's rifles, during the absence of Maj. Mainwaring on m.c., or until further orders:—

Capt. Wilson, actg. 2nd in com., to act as comdt.

Lieut. Doig, adjt., to act as 2nd in com.

Lieut. Sanders, qrmr., to act as adjt.

Lieut. Malden, doing duty officer, to act as qrmr.

Dated May 2.—By Capt. Hutchison, appg. Lieut. and adj. Forteach, 12th regt. N.I., to receive charge of the offices of the fort adjt. and commissariat agent at Surat until further orders, in addition to his other duties.

Dated May 8.—By the maj. gen. comdg. Sind div., appg. Capt. Anderson, 23rd regt. N.L.I., to offic. as brig. maj. at Kurra- chee, during the absence of Capt. Thoys, on duty at Hyderabad.

No. 446.—Referring to G. O. C. No. 261, of March 31, Capt. H. A. Woodhouse, staff corps, was directed to proceed by rail and dawk to Ahmednuggur at the public expense.

No. 450.—Leave of absence, subject to confirmation by H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

Lieut. C. E. Basevi and Lieut. col. H. L. Gibbard, 4th brig. royal horse art., to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a med. board.

These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. M. Lynch, 33rd regt., from March 26, 1863, to March 25, 1864, in ext.

Lieut. col. W. McMahon, c.n., from Aug. 24 to Oct. 31, in ext.

Ens. F. W. Durrant, 33rd foot, from May 25 to June 15, in ext.

Capt. J. A. S. Faulknor, 6th regt. N.I., from May 16 to June 15, in ext.

Capt. G. D. Eales, 29th or 2nd Belooch regt., from April 7 to May 31, to Bombay, on m.c.

Conductor A. Norman, bazaar dept., Poona, from May 16 to June 15, to Bombay, on m.c., prior to obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

May 27.—No. 455.—The underment. officer has obtained leave of absence:—Lieut. col. J. R. Hawkins, 21st brig. R.A., from May 28, to June 27, in ext., to remain at Bombay, on m.c.

May 28.—No. 456.—Capt. Combe, 18th regt. N.I., at present cantonment mag. at Belgaum, is directed to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of assuming command of his regt.

No. 457.—Capt. T. T. Piers is appd. to act as asst. qrmr. gen. on special duty, v. Baigrie, proceeded on furl. to Europe, as per G.G.O. No. 117, dated March 2, 1863.

No. 458.—The underment. officers returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India on 24th May:—

Capt. J. Miles, staff corps.

Ens. E. G. Sturt, gen. list.

No. 460.—The foll. G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India are republished:—

Head Qrs., Simla, May 6.—Capt. A. S. Hunter, transf. on prom. from the 4th to the 14th brig. R.A., having arrived in Calcutta, is directed to proceed to Bombay to join his battery, under arrangements to be made by the deputy quartermaster gen.

Order confirmed:—

By H.E. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., dated April 11 last, granting leave of absence to Quartermaster W. Daly, 103rd foot, to proceed to England, to appear before a medical board, under new rules.

May 11.—The leave to England granted to Surg. maj. B. W. Marlow, 28th foot, in G.O.C.C. of March 5 last, is hereby cancl. at that officer's request.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Brev. maj. T. J. MacLachlan, adjt. 4th

R.H. brigade, to England, under new furl. regs., for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Poona, May 29.—No. 462.—Capt. W. A. Glasspole, 4th regt. N.I. or rifle corps, is app. A.D.C. to Maj. gen. Honner, C.B., comdg. Sind div. of the army.

No. 463.—Official notification has been received of the underment. officers of the 4th foot having been posted as specified:—

Lieut. Williams and Ens. Gahan to 2nd batt.
May 30.—No. 464.—Ens. A. C. Babington, gen. list, att. to the 6th regt. N.I., will join the sappers and miners for the purpose of undergoing instruction in that branch of the service.

No. 467.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Brev. maj. J. T. Machlachlan, royal art., from April 23, 1863, to Oct. 22, 1864, on account of ill health.

Major C. Tower, 3rd drag. gds., from April 11 to Sept. 11, in ext., at the recommendation of a med. board.

Capt. Blake, 28th foot, from April 20 to July 20, in ext., at the recommendation of a med. board.

Lieut. Bolton, 56th foot, from April 22 to July 22, in ext., at the recommendation of a med. board.

Capt. Gillespie, 106th foot, from April 24 to June 24, in ext., at the recommendation of a med. board.

June 1.—No. 469.—With ref. to G.O. in the public works dept., dated 23rd ult., Capt. Chapman, staff corps, is att. to the 3rd regt. N.I.

No. 470.—Capt. A. Wardrop, staff corps, is conf. in the appt. of line adjt. at Ahmednuggur, from April 10, the date Major Gordon was brought on the establishment of brigade majors.

No. 471.—Lieut. J. Bennett, unatt., is placed on gen. duty, Poona brigade, and is directed to join.

No. 472.—Asst. surg. A. R. Kilroy, 33rd foot, is appt. to the med. ch. of the batteries of royal art. at Belgaum, and is directed to join.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Poona, June 3.—No. 476.—Capt. Hutcheon, Cadre 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., attached to the 12th regt. N.I., acted as fort adjt. and commissariat agent at Surat from April 14 to May 2.

No. 478.—The underment. officers having been reported fit for du., are directed to rejoin their regts:

Capt. E. A. Law, 103rd regt.

Ens. C. A. Carthew, 33d regt.

No. 479.—Leave of absence:—

Brev. col. J. B. Dennis, royal arty. (14th brig.), fr. June 1 to 30, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.

2nd Capt. F. A. Whish, royal art. (18th brig.), from June 1 to 30, in ext.

Capt. G. D. Eales, 2nd in com. 29th or 2nd Belooch regt., staff corps, from June 1 to 30, in ext.

Capt. W. Edgeworth, 3rd drag. gds., from June 1 to 30, in ext.

Lieut. E. P. Vaughan, 28th foot, from April 13 to June 30, in ext.

Lieut. H. Stevenson, 6th Inniskilling drags., from June 1 to 20, in ext., to remain at Mahabuleshwur, and in the Deccan, on m.c.

Lieut. W. H. Davidson, 103rd regt., from June 1 to 10, in ext., to remain at Mahabuleshwur, and in the Deccan, on m.c.

Lieut. A. B. H. Burnes, attached to 26th regt. N.I., gen. list, from June 1 to 30, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to final certificate to Europe.

Lieut. H. Martin, acting adjt. 2nd regt. Sind horse, 26th regt. N.I., for 30 days from date of departure, to Kurrachee, on m.c., prior to obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

OFFICERS' COMMISSIONS.

Asst. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Royal Artillery, Head Qrs., Mahabuleshwur, May 18.—No. 44.—The following extract from letter No. 51, dated March 30, from the Secretary of State for India, is published:—

"It has been determined that the commissions of the officers of the royal (late Indian) art., who succeed to vacancies caused by retirements, shall bear the date of the retirement, and the commissions of those who succeed to death vacancies shall bear date the day following the date of the casualty.

"It is understood that the alteration affords no ground of claim to the promoted officer for pay which may have been already issued to the retired officer whom he succeeds."

The following G.G.O. is published for information:—

No. 8a.—Col. J. M. Adye, C.B., of royal art, is appointed dep. adjt. gen. of royal art. in India, in succ. to Lieut. col. G. Moir, C.B., who is permitted to resign the appointment on account of the state of his health.

NAVAL.

Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, June 3.—No. 32.—The foll. tempy. appt. is confirmed:—

By Commodore J. Frushard, I.N., comdg. H.M.'s Indian Navy.

Lieut. Morland, of the *Semiramis*, to the command of that vessel from April 29 v. Commander Adams, retired.

No. 33.—The foll. tempy. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—

By Capt. J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of Marine.

The foll. appts. in connection with the Bombay marine and dockyard will take place from May 1:—
Commander Robinson to be supt. of floating harbour defences.

Lieut. Carpendale to the command of the *Ajdaha*.
Mr. Young, 1st officer.

Mr. Leishman, 2nd officer.

Mr. Barrett, purser.

Mr. J. W. Thorp, surg.

Lieut. Brebner to the charge of the *Zenobia*.

Lieut. Morland to the charge of the *Semiramis*.

Lieut. Parker to the charge of the *Goolanar*.

Mr. G. Ingle to be sec. to the supt. of marine and dockyard.

Mr. L. Ford to be acct. to the dockyard.

April 25.—No. 24.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Lieut. Robinson, of the *Ajdaha*, acted as 1st asst. dockmaster from Feb. 16 to March 9. v. Nixon, ret.

Mr. A. P. Young, mate, of the *Ajdaha*, to be actg. lieut. of that vessel from March 16, to fill a vacancy.

Calcutta Squadron Orders.—Mr. Antram, purser, of the *Ferooz*, to perform the duties of clerk of that vessel in addition, from Oct. 10.

Mr. W. H. Oldham, mate, of the *Prince Arthur*, to be acting Lieut. of the *Ferooz*, on her complement, from the 12th Jan.

Mr. D. B. King, mate of the *Ferooz*, to be acting Lieut. of that vessel, from the 20th Jan., to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Antram, purser of the *Ferooz*, to perform the duties of Captain's clerk of that vessel, on the 20th Jan., v. Mr. Pendlebury, discharged to the *Australian* for passage to Bombay.

No. 25.—The following temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—

By Commodore John Frushard, I. N., commanding H. M.'s Indian navy.

Asst. surg. Dymock, acting port surg., to afford medical aid to the officers and crew of the *Ajdaha*, from the 5th to the 25th Jan., inclusive.

Mr. Arabin, mate, of the *Berenice*, to be acting Lieut., and to the command of that vessel, from 26th March.

Bombay Castle, May 5.—No. 26.—The following temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—
John Frushard, I. N., commanding H. M.'s I. N.

Mr. A. L. Brown, mate of the *Euphrates*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel from the 5th Feb., 1862, to 20th Jan., 1863.

Lieut. Robinson, of the *Ajdaha*, to the command of that vessel, in addition to his present duties, from the 26th Feb., v. Comdr. Worsley, retired.

Acting Lieut. Campbell, of the *Coromandel*, to be store accountant of that vessel from the 13th Feb.

Mr. A. P. Young, mate of the *Ajdaha*, to be superintendent of tenders and store accountant of the *Ajdaha*, from the 2nd March, v. acting Lieut. Arnot, relieved.

Messrs. Bouham and Dawkins, mates, supernumeraries on board the *Ajdaha*, to be acting Lieuts. of that vessel, and transferred to the establishment from the 4th March, to fill vacancies.

Lieut. Mitcheson, having arrived from leave, to the charge of the *Auckland*, harbour defence vessel, from the 5th March.

Mr. G. Leishman, mate, of the *Ajdaha*, to be acting Lieut. of the *Coromandel*, from the 9th March, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. W. L. Searle, commanding the *Berenice*, to be acting 1st assist. Dock Master, from the 9th March, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Carew, of the *Ajdaha*, to the command of the *Berenice*, from the 9th March, v. Lieut. Searle.

Mr. D. W. King, mate, late of the *Prince Arthur*, to reside on shore at Moulmein, awaiting passage to Calcutta, from Oct. 20 to Oct. 27, he being unprovided with Govt. quarters.

Aden Squadron Order.—Mr. C. A. Wray, midshipman, of the *Constance*, proc. on duty from Aden to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the steamer *Salsette* from Feb. 19 to Feb. 26.

May 6.—No. 27.—The following temp. arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore J. Frushard, I.N., comdg. H.M.'s I.N.:—

Lieut. Chitty, of the *Ajdaha*, to the com. of that vessel from April 1, v. Lieut. Robinson.

Asst. surg. J. Davis, actg. port surgeon, to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Ajdaha*, from Dec. 27 last to Jan. 4.

Actg. Lieut. Campbell, of the *Ajdaha*, to be asst. surveyor to the survey of Back Bay under Lieut. Williams, from April 10, v. Actg. Lieut. Marshall.

Persian Gulf Squadron Order.—Actg. Lieut. J. B. Bewsher, of the *Comet*, to perform the duties of store acct. of that vessel from Oct. 17, 1862.

Final Order—Abolition of the Indian Navy.

By COMMODORE JOHN JAMES FRUSHARD, I.N., COMMANDING H.M.'S INDIAN NAVY.

Office of the Commodore Commanding H.M.'s Indian Navy, Bombay, April 25.—With reference to G.O. of April 10, commanders of all vessels of the Indian

navy ordered to be prepared to be put out of commission are authorised to discharge seamen on the same terms as ordered for the *Ajdaha*.

The commodore commanding has to intimate for the information of the officers of the Indian navy that after the 30th inst. all officers are at liberty to go where they please, but they must let Government know where they propose to draw their pension, and to report their departure to the Sec. to Govt.

April 29.—In compliance with G.G.O., No. 22, of the 22nd inst., my broad pendant with the pendant of all H.M.'s vessels of the Indian navy in harbour are to be struck simultaneously after the flag at the castle flag-staff has been saluted from the shore.

Bombay, 30th April.—On this the last day of his authority, the Commodore commanding desires the officers and men, each and all of the Indian navy, to accept his hearty thanks for the manner in which their several duties have been performed during the past year. During which time circumstances had unavoidably affected the discipline of the service.

A great number of officers and seamen have at different periods been attached to the flag ship as supernumeraries awaiting their discharge from the service, consequent upon their vessels being put out of commission, and the Commodore commanding is proud and grateful to be able to state that at no period of its existence as the Indian navy has there been less cause of complaint of officers or men of the service, and in bidding them farewell, he desires their acceptance of his best wishes for their future welfare.

To the different officers of the dockyard, Captain J. W. Young, C.B., assistant superintendent, dockmaster, officiating Indian naval storekeeper, master builder, and the chief engineer and inspector of the machinery, the Commodore commanding offers his best thanks for the manner in which their duties have been performed.

J. FRUSHARD, Commodore,
Commanding H. M.'s Indian navy.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of J. daughter, at Paunchgunny, near Mahabuleshwur, May 27.

ARNELL, wife of A., son, at Kalbadavie, May 31.

BARTON, wife of G. W., Esq., son, at Kuttra, April 26.

BION, wife of Rev. R., daughter, at Dacca, May 24.

BIRD, wife of Dr. R., son, at Howrah, May 29.

BROWN, wife of G., daughter, at Girgaum, June 2.

CLOSSEN, wife of J. M., son, at Ootacamund, May 18.

DANN, wife of Asst. surg. H. T., son, at Colaba, May 26.

FISHER, wife of Lieut. C. E., 95th Regt., daughter, at Colaba, May 28.

FLEMING, wife of Capt., daughter, at Colombo, May 27.

GILBERT, wife of Capt. E. K. C., son, at Calcutta May 20.

GORDON, wife of Major, daughter, at Poona, May 28.

GRANT, wife of Capt. A., 3rd M.L.C., daughter, at Kamptee, May 28.

HALL, wife of W. G., A.C.R., daughter, at Nuer Ellia, Ceylon, May 20.

HIGGS, wife of G., son, at Sanatorium, Ghezree, Ma 20.

HOBART, Hon. Mrs. G., son, at Sholapore, May 24.

HOLBERTON, wife of Capt. T. N., royal horse art. daughter, at Kirkee, May 28.

IMLAH, wife of J., twins, son and daughter, near Kandy, May 20.

JEJEEBHAY, Lady J., daughter, at Mazagon Castle, May 31.

JOHNSON, wife of Rev. W., son, at Bhowanipore, May 23.

LARPENT, Baroness de H., daughter, at Sungum, Poona, May 28.

LOCKWOOD, wife of E., daughter, at Burdwan, May 21.

MARSHALL, wife of Capt. E. H., daughter, at Bombay, May 6.

MEICER, wife of Lieut. W. W., 7th M.N.I., son, at Rnepore, May 15.

MACNEIL, Mrs., son, at Foxhall, Bombay, May 26.

PELLY, wife of Surg. maj. S. M., daughter, at Kurrachee, May 27.

REGEL, wife of W., son, at Madras, May 14.

SEVENOAKS, wife of W., daughter, at Rangoon, May 9.

SHEA, wife of C., daughter, at Bellaris Junction Road, June 5.

SMITH, wife of R. C., son, at Bombay, May 28.

STEARNS, wife of W., son, at Malabar Hill, May 31.

THORNHILL, wife of Lieut. C., daughter, at Hyderabad, May 22.

MARRIAGES.

HYKOOP, Capt. J. S., H.H. the Guicwar's service, to Decina, daughter of E. W. Fern, Esq., Sudder Ameen, Ahmedabad, May 25.

MONTMORENCY, Lieut. R. H. De, to E., daughter of T. Sandys, at Bhangulpoore, May 22.

MORRIS, E., to Selina C., daughter of J. W. Cherry, at Salem, May.

SHIPTON, J. M., Lieut. H.M.'s 33rd regt., to Sophia, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. N. Wright, M.A., of Coedycelyn, Denbighshire, and Bath, Somersetshire, at Poona, June 4.
TURNER, W. P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, Bombay, to J. S., daughter of F. G. Turner, Esq., Torquay, Devon, at Surat, May 25.
VINAY, A., to Miss E. G. Cussen, at Fort Chapel, Bombay, June 4.

DEATHS.

BENNETT, R., senr., at Chinchpogly, May 9.
BLACKLAW, Mr. J., at Kandy, May 26.
BURGESS, James H., at Madras, May 15.
CRUMP, inf. son of J., at Kayet-myo.
COOKE, Henry, at Poona, May 6.
FRESSANGES, inf. son of S., at Cuttack, May 21.
GILL, W. H., at Calcutta, aged 73, April 30.
GREEN, George A., inf. son of Lieut. col. G. W. G., at Dera, May 17.
KELLY, W. P., at Bandoop, Tannah, May 21.
LOCKWOOD, wife of E., at Burdwan, May 21.
LONGHURST, Grace, A., inf. daughter of C. G., at Calcutta, May 11.
MCGUIRE, Charlotte, wife of Serg. maj., May 9.
MURRAY, A., at Bolarum, May 20.
TRATTAN, inf. son of J. W., at Bombay, June 6.
SELKIRK, John, at Howrah, aged 36, May 22.
WYNN, M., at Colaba, May 21.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

7th Hussars.—Cornet H. A. Bushman to be lieut., by purchase, v. C. H. Baillie, who retires; W. S. Lillington, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, v. Bushman.

19th Hussars.—Ensign J. S. A. Bruff, from Madras general list, to be cornet; Ensign R. G. E. Dalrymple, from Madras general list, to be cornet.

20th Hussars.—Ensign D. C. Budd, from Madras general list, to be cornet; Ensign H. J. Beattie, from Madras general list, to be cornet; Cornet C. Bailey, from Bengal general list, to be cornet.

21st Hussars.—Ensign R. C. Andrew, from Madras general list, to be cornet; Ensign J. W. M. Cotton, from Madras general list, to be cornet; Cornet T. Deane, from Madras general list, to be cornet.

Royal Artillery.—To be colonels: Lieut. col. and Brevet col. F. Turner, c.b., on the supernumerary list; and Lieut. col. H. A. Carleton, c.b., v. F. C. Burnett, retired upon full pay. Capt. W. B. Marshall to be lieut. col., v. Carleton. To be captains: Second Capt. W. A. Ross, v. Marshall; and second Capt. T. C. Crowe, v. C. Clarke, removed to the supernumerary list. To be second captains: Lieut. H. S. K. Pechell, v. Crowe; Lieut. J. Sconce, v. Ross; and Lieut. E. Staveley, v. C. D. Bevan, deceased. The promotion of second Capt. J. C. G. Price has been antedated to March 10, 1863.

Royal Engineers.—Second Capt. L. C. Barber, from half-pay, to be second capt., v. Brevet maj. C. G. Gordon, placed on the second list; Lieut. L. G. Stewart has been permitted to resign his commission; the services of Lieut. W. G. T. Stace have been dispensed with.

7th Foot.—V. J. A. Browne, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Moore, transferred to the 20th foot. The exchange between Lieut. V. U. Langworthy, of the 7th foot, and Lieut. J. Dooley, of the 100th foot, which appeared in the Gazette of Feb. 20, 1863, has been cancelled.

19th Foot.—Maj. H. De Renzy Pigott, from the 83rd foot, to be maj., v. Bates, who exchanges.

20th Foot.—Lieut. S. Johnstone to be capt., by purchase, v. C. F. Houghton, who retires; Ensign F. W. Barlow to be lieut., by purchase, v. Johnstone; Ensign S. A. Wroughton to be lieut., by purchase, v. C. A. Vernon, who retires; Ensign T. O. Moore, from the 7th foot, to be ensign, v. Wroughton; J. H. Ford, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Barlow.

23rd Foot.—Gent. cadet F. Stringer, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, v. G. P. Lowry, whose transfer from the 100th foot, which appeared in the Gazette of the 12th inst., has been cancelled.

42nd Foot.—Lieut. E. O. Van Haldane, from half-pay, 14th hussars, to be lieut., v. W. Wood, promoted to an unattached company, without purchase; Lieut. J. E. Christie to be adj., v. Lieut. W. Wood, promoted to an unattached company, without purchase.

43rd Foot.—Ensign C. M'Leod to be lieut., by purchase, v. E. A. Rich, who retires; Ensign T. H. Pearson, from the 41st foot, to be ensign, v. M'Leod.

60th Foot.—Lieut. K. G. Henderson to be capt., by purchase, v. W. S. Cookworthy, who retires; Ensign F. W. Robins to be lieut., by purchase, v. Henderson; J. B. Strading, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Robins.

74th Foot.—Capt. W. Wood, from half-pay, late 42nd foot, to be capt., v. the Hon. J. B. J. Dormer, seconded on being appointed district inspector of musketry.

88th Foot.—Capt. J. E. D. Hill to revert to half-pay, Capt. and brev. maj. J. G. Crosse, who was seconded on 20th Feb., 1863, on appt. as dist. insp. of musketry, resuming his former position as regimental capt.

94th Foot.—Lieut. C. Butler to be capt., by purchase, v. Ormond De Lancy Priault, who retires; Ensign P. Richards to be lieut., by purchase, v. Butler; Gent. cadet G. Robinson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Richards.

95th Foot.—Ensign J. F. Jordan to be lieut. by purchase, v. A. Jones, who retires; J. C. Leckie, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Jordan.

97th Foot.—Ensign M. Davies to be lieut., by purchase, v. R. Gray, who retires; J. H. Jameson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Davies.

101st Foot.—To be ensigns: A. Lloyd and A. R. Sanderson, from Madras general list; and G. S. Sewell and W. H. Browne, from Bengal general list.

103rd Foot.—To be ensigns: J. Galway, from Bcm-bay general list; T. Price, E. G. P. Wood, and A. H. S. Neill, from Madras general list; and E. L. Clarke, from Bengal general list.

104th Foot.—Lieut. Sir A. K. Lake, Bart., to be capt., v. F. I. Conway-Gordon, who retires; Ensign R. C. Richardson to be lieut., v. Sir A. K. Lake. To be Ensigns: L. W. Iredell, W. H. C. Smith, T. A. Tharp, and A. L. Wynter, from Madras general list; C. E. Parker and B. Hudleston, from Bengal general list.

106th Foot.—To be ensigns: J. Winslow and E. R. Coker, from Madras general list; H. Bailey, from Bengal general list; and G. G. Bird, from Madras general list.

107th Foot.—To be ensigns: E. T. Rogers, W. M. Playfair, J. G. M. De Lair Bean, and F. W. Nicolay, from Madras general list; W. Cave, from Bombay general list; and G. W. Beresford and A. I. Shepherd, from Bengal general list.

STAFF.

Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. M. Adye, c.b., R.A., to be dep. adj. gen. to the R.A. serving in the East Indies, v. Lieut. col. G. Moir, c.b., who resigns the appointment.

Lieut. col. H. L. Gardiner, R.A., now serving as asst. adj. gen. to the R.A. in Ireland, to be asst. adj. gen. to the R.A. at head quarters, in the room of Brev. col. E. Wodehouse, c.b., whose period of service has expired.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying period of service in the rank of lieut. colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of October 14, 1858, to be colonels:—

Major and Brev. Lieut. col. C. F. Campbell, 46th foot.

Lieut. col. H. A. Ouvry, c.b., half-pay, 9th lancers, asst. quartermaster general at Ceylon.

Lieut. col. W. Payn, c.b., 72nd foot.

Lieut. col. the Hon. A. G. C. Chichester, 77th foot.

Col. F. C. Burnett, on the retired full pay list, royal art., to be major general, the rank being honorary only.

Lieut. col. and Brev. col. F. Spence, c.b., retired full pay, 31st foot, to have the honorary rank of major general.

Major and Brev. lieut. col. J. W. P. Audain, retired full pay, 16th foot, to have the honorary rank of colonel.

Major F. A. V. Thurnburn, retired full pay, Bengal staff corps, to have the honorary rank of lieut. colonel.

Deputy inspector general of Hospitals C. C. Linlon, retired on full pay, from H.M.'s Indian military forces, to have the honorary rank of inspector general of hospitals.

Deputy inspector general J. Forbes, retired on full pay, from H.M.'s Indian military forces, to have the honorary rank of inspector general of hospitals.

Surg. major C. Morehead, retired on full pay, from H.M.'s Indian military forces, to have the honorary rank of deputy inspector general of hospitals.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of major, C. S. Naylor, upon half-pay, late of the Invalid Depot, Yarmouth, to have the honorary rank of lieut. colonel.

Paymaster N. G. Smith, 17th foot, to have the honorary rank of captain.

Paymaster A. B. De Lasalle, 20th foot, to have the honorary rank of captain.

Paymaster J. George, 92nd foot, to have the honorary rank of captain.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the death of Lieut. general R. Blackall, Bengal inf., April 20, 1863:—

Major gen. H. Dowker, Madras inf., to be lieut. general.

Col. G. Burney, Bengal inf., to be major general. The undermentioned officers to have the local rank of lieut. colonel:—

Capt. L. Pelby, of the Bombay staff, whilst filling the appointment of Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Capt. H. F. Disbrowe, of the Bombay staff corps, whilst acting as British agent at Muscat.

Capt. R. L. Playfair, of the Madras art., whilst acting as British agent at Zanzibar.

Exchanges.

The subjoined G.O. has been promulgated from the Horse Guards by Adj. gen. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., in reference to exchanges:—

"H.R.H. the Field Marshall the C. in C. is pleased, with the concurrence of the Right hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council, to announce that exchanges will be permitted between officers who have entered the new line regiments from the general lists or from the cadres of European regiments of the Indian army and officers of cavalry and infantry respectively of corresponding rank, now of the Indian army, without reference to the presidency to which they may belong. Officers of the new line regiments, of the classes above described, wishing to revert to their former positions in the Indian service, will submit their applications to the adj. generals of their respective presidencies on or before the 12th of October, 1863, after which date no application will be received and no exchange will be permitted. These applications, if supported by the C. in C. in India, will be entertained according to seniority and to the numbers and rank of officers of the Indian army desirous of joining the new line regiments, whose names may be received from the Secretary of State for India. Officers of the new line regiments permitted to exchange under this order will revert to the positions which their names still occupy in the lists of the Indian army. Officers of the Indian army will enter the new line regiments under this order, as the junior of their grades in each case.—By command, &c."

Official Papers.

EXPERIMENTS WITH EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED IN THE CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

From A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 54, dated Bellary, the 9th April, 1863.

I have the honour to forward a Memorandum regarding an experiment made [in Cuddapah district] with upwards of a ton of Egyptian cotton seed, which I procured from Madras in last autumn, and distributed to the cotton-growers of Cuddapah district. It will be noticed that the experiment would have been made, in preference, with American cotton, and the object of forwarding the said Memorandum, which was drawn up after I gave over charge of the district and was en route for Bellary, is to show the importance and feasibility of making an experiment on a large scale at the present time with an improved staple.

MEMORANDUM.

1. Narsojee, of Jamalamadugu sowed ten acres with Egyptian seed, 12 lbs. to the acre, in September last. The season was very good; abundance of rain at the proper time. The plants shed their leaves when a span high, having been attacked with the worm, but recovered. The crop is estimated at 1,500 lbs. of seed cotton, or 350 lbs. of clean cotton; half of the seed only is considered to have germinated; 35 lbs. per acre is not much of a crop, but the cotton appears to be good, white and clean. The crop was not irrigated.

2. The Tahsildar of Jamalamadugu sowed half an acre, and the produce was 40 lbs. to the acre. This crop had one watering.

3. V. Narapa sowed half an acre. Produce per acre 40 lbs.

4. T. Linga Reddi half an acre. Produce per acre 40 lbs.

5. T. Soobanna sowed half an acre. Produce per acre 40 lbs.

6. A. Rajaya two acres. 35 lbs.

7. Balreddi 30 acres, which failed.

8. C. Chenchi Reddi 30 acres; one-eighth germinated.

9. B. Beddaia 30 acres; failed, and was ploughed up and sown with indigenous.

10. W. Sunjivi Reddi one acre. Produce per acre 30 lbs.

11. Bala Kamalia sowed two and a-half acres; watered four times.

12. Abai, &c., sowed in November one and a-half acres; watered five times.

13. Nagireddi sowed on 28th December a quarter of an acre; watered twice; as yet not ready.

14. Tarsildar of Pulivendla sowed in September ten acres; failed for want of rain; 10 lbs. an acre.

15. Nagireddi five acres, 15 lbs. an acre.

16. Ram Reddi six acres, 10 lbs. an acre.

17. Latchi Reddi three acres; withered from drought.

18. Peddarangappa (September) 30 acres; not ripe; estimated 5 lbs. per acre.

19. C. Venkat Reddi 30 acres; not good from want of water.

In short, in Pulivendla Talook 100 acres and upwards; Jamalamadugu, 200; Podatoor, 200; or upwards of 500 acres were sown with Egyptian cotton as an experiment, there being no American cotton seed to be had at Madras. The season was for cotton a good one, the September rains having been copious; and the result of the experiment appears to be that the climate of Cuddapah is too arid for the Egyptian plant, unless accompanied by irrigation; still it was a manifest improvement on the indigenous.

The deputy collector Royappah sowed four and a-half acres in garden land in November, it has had five waterings besides the rain; it grew more than three feet in height—average, 60 pods to the tree. Soil mixed, rich, assessed at 14 rupees per acre; estimated produce, 25 lbs. to the acre. If the crop be gathered without loss from disease it will be worth, at 12d. per pound, 175 rupees per acre, and return a large profit.

The proportion of cotton to seed of the Egyptian is taken at nearly one-third, whereas of the indigenous it is only one-fourth. It parts easily from the seed, whereas the country fibre adheres very tenaciously.

A preference is distinctly stated by the deputy collector to exist in favour of the American cotton over the Egyptian. Seed should, therefore, be supplied to the ryots, who freely paid the carriage of the seed, but they cannot get American seed without some one to help them to it. Some tons of the best American seed should be sent out to be distributed to the ryots by those whose interest it is to be supplied with staple. The recent trial of Egyptian has done much to encourage the ryots. Its careful cultivation as a garden crop seems to promise an adequate return if the prices keep up, but a cotton which will not require artificial irrigation is more suited for extensive cultivation.

Experiments on so large a scale as 500 acres would not have been made but for the liberality of Government in allowing remission of assessment on land devoted to improvement of the cotton plant. This remission being to continue for four years more, it is a favourable opportunity for the trial of American cotton on a large scale, which, after so large a trial, will soon spread over the district.

If, instead of sending pictures of fibre and agricultural advice—such as deep ploughing, when the instrument in use is more of the nature of a harrow in its effect, and when no cattle could draw heavy ploughs, and advising a free use of manure, which the ryots would have been too glad to have done had any one supplied them with it—the Cotton Supply Committee had forwarded some tons of American seeds, and instructed their agents to buy the crop, a very practical result would have ensued. I do not know how Government is to get American seed, but I state the want. Government have done everything, and the ryots are ready; but in spite of a certainty of short American supplies for two years to come, and distress, the most obvious step of supplying the seed by those who want the staple has not been taken. I would recommend the supply of American seed by Government as most important for the improvements of the local manufacture of turbans and waist-cloths. The new staple will pay in this country, and the weavers and consumers will be grateful to Government. Head-cloths woven of Egyptian cotton were particularly admired.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Pera*, July 4, 1863.

	Gold.	Silver.
Madras	£595	—
Penang	—	£2,000
Hong Kong	—	19,913
Foo Chow	—	1,040
Shanghai	—	76,895
	595	£20,848

POONA.—Some promotions will shortly be made in the Burmah police, consequent on the appointment of Major B. Ford, of the Madras staff corps, to the cantonment joint magistracy of Rangoon.

We understand that Captain William F. Morgan, of her Majesty's 28th regiment, is appointed commandant of the Poorundhur Sanitarium.—*Poona Observer*.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, July 6, 1863.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE Indian Government has done a wise thing in appointing a sort of Official Reporter on the Native Press. The appointment is not to have the character of a censorship, or to be regarded as a check upon free printing. Scarcely a year now passes in India that does not bring the governors and the governed into closer connection and a better mutual understanding. The Government has already invited advice and solicited intelligence from all classes of the European community, and now, as it has been hinted to them, that the vastly-increased native press is remarkable for its free comments on public matters, and teems with demonstrations of native feeling, Hindoo and Mahomedan, it has been thought advisable to connect with the duties of Bengali Translator to the Government the duty of watching over the native press, and furnishing reports to Government of all that may be found in its columns that it may be useful for the Government to be made acquainted with. The object is not so much to discover and check treasonable designs and discussions as to obtain information on all public questions in which the interests of the natives are directly involved. The reporter is not to regard himself as a spy or informer. It cannot be expected that the members of Government should themselves find time to read the native papers, and, indeed, very few of them could do so, even with the aid of a dictionary. It was Lord William Bentinck who set the example to all Indian Governors of consulting the people. He disdained to be guilty of the arrogance and presumption of too many of his predecessors, who, considering themselves perhaps heaven-born administrators, thought they stood in no need of any information or assistance from the millions whom they were to rule. It is calculated that the different native papers now published in Bengal aggregate a circulation of about two millions, and every single copy has perhaps at least ten readers. Many of them are written with very great ability, and show an amount of good sense and useful information that ought not to be despised by any Government. The *Probakhur* especially is remarkable for its temperate tone in politics and its literary merits. This paper was started in 1830, and is still issued daily. It is a pity that the English papers in Bengal

do not employ able translators and transfer the best native editorials to their own columns. The *Times of India* has set the example, and published many highly interesting translations from native papers published in Bombay.

"DISINTERESTED BENEVOLENCE IN BEHAR."

The *Friend of India* has an article under the above head. It refers to the fact that some five or six years ago the then Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, Sir Frederick Halliday, issued a proclamation throughout the province of Behar to the effect that though it was very desirable that an Industrial Institution should be established in Patna, no wealthy native would be expected to subscribe as a matter of courtesy to Government. They were warned that if they expected to gain a name, or to attract the notice of Government by their subscriptions, they would be very much out of their reckoning, for it was not the part of Government to countenance such selfish objects. The natives in their secret hearts no doubt thought the Lieutenant-governor displayed great sagacity in so well reading their nature in the recognition of pure selfishness under the disguise of philanthropy, but they have to reconcile in the same person so much sagacity in one way and so much ignorance and folly in another. For if his Honor read native nature correctly, as selfish and ostentatious, how was it that while strongly desiring their subscriptions, he should not be aware of the wretched impolicy, and avoid the gratuitous and needless candour, of telling selfish people that they would gain nothing by gratifying his wishes? By no code of morality, however rigid, would the Lieutenant-governor have been condemned for leaving the natives in such a case to their own impulses, and allowing a truly worthy object to be gained by their voluntary assistance, let their motives be what they might. Such warning was perfectly Quixotic and absurd, and, indeed, quite inconsistent with the Lieutenant-governor's previous proceedings in other cases in which he had done his best by official influence to induce the natives to contribute to the advancement of great public objects. A subordinate officer had the courage to protest against the proclamation "as opposed to reason, common sense, and human nature." The Government was told that as "disinterested benevolence was a thing unknown to the native mind," if the principle of the Lieutenant-governor were to be always acted on, there would be an end to all future subscriptions from natives for any good public purpose whatever. We take these facts from the *Friend of India*, which adds that the Government now again wants money at Patna for the erection of a College, and Mr. Cecil Beadon, the present Lieutenant-governor, has not hesitated to set aside Mr. Halliday's proclamation, and his officers are actively canvassing the landholders for subscriptions. The rich natives of Bengal are generous in their own families and to their own poorer relatives; but it is with great difficulty that they can be persuaded to contribute largely to any object of public utility, and if any motive can urge them to be open-handed on such occasions it is the hope of standing well with the Government or of making a *burrah nam*, or great reputation, as

public benefactors. They rarely do "good by stealth," or "blush to find it fame." It is different with the rich Parsees of Bombay, who seem naturally charitable and munificent, and do an immense deal of good with their wealth both privately and publicly.

THE CRAWLEY CASE.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*, a periodical edited, as is widely known, by a very able and eloquent writer, who made his reputation as "Our Own Correspondent" in the columns of the *Times*, objects to this case being tried in England, as many others have done, on the ground that it will be "enormously inconvenient and expensive." No doubt it will be. But if, under the civil law, justice is invariably more or less inconvenient and expensive, and in most cases "enormously" so, we ought not to grumble if, under military law, justice should for once in a way, and on a very extraordinary and exceptional occasion, be as costly and troublesome as in the civil courts. Besides, in this military trial, though some inconvenience may be caused to individuals, they will not be affected by the expenses, which will fall unfelt upon the nation that can well afford to pay very heavily for justice when any principle is at stake which involves the common interests of large bodies of British subjects. In such cases justice is cheap at any price; and we are proud and happy to know that it is obtainable in this free country (though with some trouble and expense) even when the highest authorities in the land might be disposed to withhold it. We fully admit that to change the venue to this country must be attended with serious difficulties; but if we are determined to have justice in a case like this we must be prepared for serious difficulties. The fact is, that they are not to be evaded in any way. The case is already prejudged in India, and the public at home are not willing to leave any of the arrangements for the trial to Sir Hugh Rose or Sir William Mansfield, who are now themselves more or less parties concerned. Some of the principal witnesses are now in this country, and they could not be sent out to India except at considerable cost to the State, and, perhaps, after all, the cheapest and easiest plan would be to expedite the return of the Inniskilling Dragoons to England, as their term of Indian duty has almost expired. It may become necessary to send for Sir Hugh Rose and Sir William Mansfield. This may be highly inconvenient and expensive; but in a case like this the country ought to hesitate at no inconvenience or expense, however great. The character of our institutions is at stake. We must not allow foreign Governments to say that British subjects can be maltreated with as little impunity as the subjects of a Continental despotism, nor must we permit any British subject to feel that British law cannot shelter him from oppression or revenge his wrongs. If this great and gallant and magnanimous nation is ever ready to sacrifice thousands of precious lives and expend any amount of money to revenge an insult or redress an injury to the humblest British subject from a foreign Government, why should we hesitate at what must be, after all, but a comparatively moderate expense or inconvenience to avenge injustice to a British soldier when his rights

as a British subject have been wholly ignored, and he has been treated with an amount of tyranny and cruelty that brought him to the grave by some of our own official authorities, under whose command and in whose charge we have placed so many of the brave defenders of our Queen and country?

No one pretends that every petty military squabble or irregularity in a distant colony or dependency should be brought for judgment to this country, or that this exceptional case should be made a general precedent. That would be monstrous, and, indeed, utterly impracticable; but when a British subject has been brought to his grave by the illegal and tyrannical and inhuman conduct of high official authorities, it is clear that the case ought to be regarded as a matter of great national interest, and be treated accordingly, without any anxious reference to convenience or expense. The *Army and Navy Gazette* suggests that a Commission of three officers, with such a man as General Lawrence or General Rumley at the head should be sent to Mhow, but we do not believe that the result of their inquiries and their published judgment would be as satisfactory as that of a solemn and careful trial by a regular court-martial, whose proceedings would be jealously watched by the public at home, and by the whole British press.

THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

WE are very sorry to find, from the reports of the several professors attached to the Madras Medical College, that that institution is by no means in so flourishing a condition as the noble sister institution in Calcutta. The Professor of Anatomy says his class is composed of lads very unequal in both general intelligence and aptitude for study; the Professor of Medicine hints at "respectable mediocrity" being as much as can be expected from young men who have entered on medical studies not from choice but necessity; the Professor of Surgery "does not consider the progress of his students commensurate with the opportunities they have enjoyed and the time and care bestowed upon them;" the Professor of Midwifery says of his pupils that their general intelligence and industry are, "upon the whole, very moderate," and that the majority of the lads are of imperfect education and small capacity, and are probably deficient in industry; Professor Smith, of the class of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, says a few of the lads are intelligent and industrious, several others deficient either in intelligence or industry; the Professor of Materia Medica says that in practical pharmacy "it was utterly impossible that his class could have carried on anything like a successful course of study during the present session;" the Professor of Chemistry says that "by dint of sheer hard work his class has been able to pass the tests prescribed." The Government Examiners, as well as the Professors, one and all report unfavourably of the want of intelligence and general education of the students—European, East Indian, and Native. This is deplorable, indeed. Is there something rotten in the state of the College? It is suggested that the medical students have such wretched prospects that young men prefer employment on the railways or other public works to the Government

Medical Service, and that only very poor lads in the lower ranks will go to the College. But the students of the Calcutta Medical College are of the same low castes and conditions as the Native students at Madras, and the very best Hindu scholars in the Presidency College of Bengal are as poor as church mice and of the lowest caste. Is it possible that Dr. Smith, who is, we believe, the Principal of the Madras Medical College, has caused dissatisfaction and disgust and checked the desires of the students for purely professional knowledge by an attempt to connect a system of religious proselytism with the medical and surgical studies? Has the College been turned into a Tabernacle? Are the students more bent on the art of curing souls than the art of curing bodies? Have they been taught that all physical ills are almost beneath their notice? and that theology, and not surgery or medicine or chemistry should be the main object of their studies in the Medical College of Madras? We are far from positively asserting that all this is the case; but certainly we think there is a want of tact and judgment in Dr. Smith's introduction into his annual address of so much talk about the necessary connection of medicine and religion, and of urgent arguments to the effect that it is not the intellect but the heart that in a system of education we should chiefly aim at, and that the great teacher, Jesus Christ, clothed his grand truths not in lifeless dogmas but in the living garb of similitude and parable. What India wanted, he said, in his address to the medical students, was light, spiritual light; for Christianity is the primary agent in the civilisation of a nation. All this is unquestionably true; but was the Medical College, chiefly attended by the Natives of India, exactly the right place for such a sermon? Was Dr. Smith engaged by the Government as a Missionary preacher, or as a lecturer on Medical Science? There is a time and place for every thing, and we think Dr. Smith has not chosen either rightly in his theological oration.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 29.

STOPPING A PENSION.

Sir H. STRACEY (in the absence of Captain Jervis) asked whether it was true that the pension of an officer, late of the 3rd Madras Native Infantry, had been stopped, on the requisition of creditors.

Mr. T. G. BARING: What is the name of the officer?

Sir H. STRACEY: I do not know—(a laugh).

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

Mr. CONINGHAM wished to ask the Under-Secretary of State for War, whether he would lay upon the table of the House a copy of the second letter or memorandum on the Mhow court-martial, signed by the adjutant-general, a portion of which letter had been read out to Capt. Smales at the Horse Guards, wherein it was said that in the opinion of his Royal Highness the statements contained in the paymaster's letter of the 26th February were not considered by him as false, though they were in part malicious.

Mr. BOUVERIE also wished to ask the Under-Secretary of State for War whether a subsequent communication or memorandum, signed by the adjutant-general, had been sent to the Commander-in-Chief in India, modifying the opinion on the proceedings of the court-martial at Mhow contained in the memorandum of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of the Army upon the same subject, now upon the table of the

Horse, or in any way relating to the same subject; and whether such first-mentioned communication or memorandum had been read to the assembled officers of her Majesty's Enniskillen Dragoons in India, as publicly as the memorandum now upon the table.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that for the sake of clearness he should answer the last question first. In reply to the question, then, of his right hon. friend, he had to say that the only document which at all answered to the description of that given in the question was one which in last March was forwarded by the Commander-in-Chief, covered by private letters, to Sir William Mansfield and Sir Hugh Rose. He had these letters now before him, and they were addressed "My dear Mansfield" and "My dear Rose"—(a laugh). That memorandum, therefore, being strictly private could not be read to the troops or published in any manner. He was not aware, and he could not suppose it possible, under these circumstances, that the memorandum should have been read in a public manner. He hoped he had made it clear that the statement he made the other day that there was no public memorandum on the subject was perfectly correct. He thought the House would see that the memorandum being covered by private letters it would be contrary to precedent to lay it on the table. But still, as the Commander-in-Chief wished that no step which he had taken in the matter should be kept back, and in order to prevent any false impression from going abroad, the Government, at the special request of his Royal Highness, determined to lay the memorandum, including the private letters, on the table—(hear, hear). Now with regard to the question of the hon. member for Brighton, he could not lay any such paper, letter, or memorandum on the table of the House, because there was none such in existence. However, as no doubt the hon. member had some grounds for asking the question, he would briefly state what did occur. In a conversation at the Horse Guards between the adjutant-general and Mr. Smales, the adjutant read to Mr. Smales a portion of a departmental or office minute which he himself had written to the military secretary, embodying his (the adjutant's) views on the court-martial. That minute was read by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, who did not concur in it, and no further steps were taken upon it. That minute explained the ideas which the adjutant-general had of the court martial. It was to the effect that in his opinion he considered that though Mr. Smales might have successfully proved that Colonel Crawley was not present in command of the regiment on parade, still that being present in cantonment and in actual command of the regiment, the charge he made was essentially false, though it might not have been intentionally false. That opinion of the adjutant-general was never confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, and therefore he was justified in saying that there was no such memorandum in existence. It would be entirely contrary to precedent to lay the departmental letter of the adjutant-general on the table. With regard to the other question he had to state that the proceedings of the court-martial in India were submitted to the Judge-Advocate-General, who gave his opinion that the sentence of the court-martial was a legal one, and accordingly Mr. Smales was gazetted out of the service.

Mr. CONINGHAM gave notice that he would put a further question on the subject to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 30.

THE COURT-MARTIAL AT MHOW.

Mr. CONINGHAM wished to ask the Under Secretary of State for War if the whole of the facts and proceedings connected with the Mhow court-martial were neither in possession of the authorities at the Horse Guards, nor submitted to the Judge Advocate for his opinion, prior to Paymaster Smales being gazetted out of the service; then, in that case, what were the additional facts which had subsequently transpired, and were they of such a character as to have altered or modified the opinion of either the

Commander-in-Chief, or the Judge Advocate, or both, as to the legality of the proceedings on the trial?

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said, before he replied to the hon. gentleman's question, he begged to be allowed to correct an error which he had made, according to the reports in the newspapers. By those reports he was made to say that he promised to lay on the table the second memorandum of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, together with the private letters which covered it. Now he only referred to these private letters for the purpose of showing that the memorandum was a private one. There was nothing whatever in those letters which had any bearing on the subject, except to intimate that the memorandum itself was a private one. He said that the memorandum only could be laid on the table. Now, in reply to the question of the hon. member, he had only to repeat what he had stated on several occasions, that the whole of the proceedings of the court-martial were laid before the Judge-Advocate-General, and that his opinion was taken upon them.

Mr. CONINGHAM: On the legality of the proceedings?

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he had also stated that certain allegations which were subsequently made by Captain Smales as to the legality of the proceedings were laid before the Judge-Advocate-General. With regard to the latter part of the hon. gentleman's question, it must be evident to the House that it would be impossible for him to go into a detailed statement of the additional facts which had been submitted to the Judge-Advocate-General—(hear). And as to the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief or of the Judge-Advocate-General, he was sorry that he could only reply to the hon. member that the communications which had taken place between his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and the Judge-Advocate were of such a confidential nature that it would be most inconvenient and prejudicial to the public service that such communications should be laid on the table or placed before the public directly or indirectly—(hear). He must therefore decline—he hoped with the assent and approbation of the House—to give any statement of the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General on these allegations. The Government promised to lay the proceedings of the court-martial on the table. That would be done with as much despatch as possible. He understood it was the intention of the hon. member for Brighton to call the attention of the House to the proceedings of the court-martial. It would then be competent for the hon. member to make any statement he might think fit.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JULY 2.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH presented a petition from naval and military officers formerly in the service of the East India Company, complaining of their grievances and praying for redress. The petitioners referred to the guarantee which had been given them when the Government of India was transferred to her Majesty; and they contended that nothing short of an Act of Parliament could deprive them of their right to be treated in the same manner as if the rule of the company had continued in existence. The petition related, however, more particularly to the case of the naval officers. It was stated that an assurance had been given that the Indian navy should be maintained; but he (the noble earl) confessed that he had himself no recollection of such a pledge. The petitioners had no complaint with regard to officers of the highest and the lowest ranks; but they said that those who had been in the service about twenty-five years were treated with great hardship. The result of the examination which he had been able to give the scale of pensions satisfied him that the Government had no intention to make that scale inadequate or unjust; but on looking into its details it appeared to him that the Secretary of State had not constructed it with much judgment. There were sixty-eight lieutenants, who were divided into three classes. The first twenty-four were to re-

ceive £300 a-year each; the next twenty-four £250; and the last twenty £200. But the division into these classes was altogether arbitrary. For instance, the last lieutenant of the first-class had received his commission in 1857. He would get a pension of £300 a-year, and would also be made a commander; whereas the first officer in the next class, though he had received his commission only twelve days later, would only receive £250 a-year, without being made a commander at all. The last commander would get £400 a-year; while the first lieutenant, who was appointed in the same year, would have £100 a-year less. In fact these pensions appeared to have no reference whatever to length of service, which was the only true principle on which pensions could be given. The inconsiderateness of the scale was most strikingly shown by the case of midshipmen. He believed that midshipmen were not entitled in the royal navy to pensions at all. The oldest in the Indian navy had served eight years, and the youngest only ten months. He doubted whether the latter had ever been in India at all; but this young gentleman would receive £80 a-year, which was equal to a sum of £960 paid down at once, for having done the company the honour to be in their service for ten months. The court of directors had spoken in terms which he thought were quite justified of the good services rendered them by the officers of their late navy. They were extremely good mariners, and they had a great deal of enterprise. They were the first to introduce steam vessels and also iron steamers into war. The company's navy was formerly so strong and efficient that in 1842, when he went to Calcutta, he found that of fourteen steamers of war lying in the Hooghly only one belonged to the crown. He confessed he could not share in the apprehension which the petitioners expressed that they would find any difficulty in obtaining employment elsewhere; for he was sure that their reputation and skill would render their services much sought after in the mercantile marine.

The Duke of ARGYLL had a petition to present from the East India Company, which appeared to be of a very similar character. The East India Company had no locus standi before their lordships different from that of any other body of private individuals, but he was sure their lordships would always be ready to attend to any representation which they might be pleased to make. The question was not whether the scale of pensions had inequalities in it, but whether it was inadequate or unjust; and to show that it was not, he would simply compare it with the scale of pensions to which the petitioners would have been entitled if no change in the government of India had taken place, and with those payable to officers in the royal navy. Captains would formerly have been entitled to £360 a year, and that only when they had served twenty-two years. By the new scale they would receive between £400 and £550. In the royal navy they would receive £456, but in no case till they had reached the age of sixty. Commanders under the old scale would receive £290; but under the new they would have between £400 and £450. In the royal navy the pension was £300, and he believed there was the same regulation with respect to age as in the case of captains. Lieutenants under the old scale received £190, under the new they would have between £200 and £300. In the royal navy they did not receive a farthing. The mates under the old system had no pensions; under the new they would have from £100 to £150. Midshipmen would also receive £60, although they were formerly entitled to nothing. In their case indeed the noble earl seemed to think he had a right to complain, but to complain at the instance of the Indian taxpayer. On the whole, he (the noble duke) thought their lordships would see that there was no ground for asserting that the new scale of pensions was unjust, inadequate, or illiberal.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH reminded the noble duke that the remuneration for all services in India was higher than in the royal navy; and, moreover, that the officers of the late navy had lost their chance of obtaining certain great pensions that were formerly open to them,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 2.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented by Mr. R. W. KENWARD, from Major H. Finch, late 31st Regiment of Native Bengal Infantry, for redress from the operation of the new staff regulations; by Colonel SYKES, from Lieutenant W. F. Landwith, of her Majesty's 3rd Regiment European Infantry, and from Lieutenant H. J. Edwards, of the late Indian navy, to the same effect.

STOPPAGE OF OFFICERS' PENSIONS BY CREDITORS.

Captain JERVIS asked the Secretary of State for India whether the pension of any officer, late of the Indian army, had been stopped by the India Office on the requisition of creditors; and, if so, on what legal authority.

Mr. BARING asked for the name of the officer.

Captain JERVIS said he had no wish to mention any particular officer's name. He asked on the general principle.

Mr. BARING said he could not answer the question without the name of the officer being furnished.

Captain JERVIS: Then I beg to give notice that I shall put it on the paper for going into supply, and bring forward the whole case.

INDIAN CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

In reply to Colonel SYKES,

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said it had been decided to reduce the Indian cavalry regiments from nine to eight troops.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 3.

THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

Major HAMILTON wished to ask the Secretary of State for India if, in pursuance to despatch to the Governor-General of India, dated Dec. 27, 1862 (No. 482), her Majesty's Government were prepared to guarantee payment of pensions to widows and orphans of subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund, at the rates now paid.

Sir C. WOOD said that the funds were under the management of persons who were members of a committee, and belonging to the service. The Government of India was not responsible for their management. If, however, they were handed over to the Government, the Government would, of course, be responsible.

JAPAN.

Mr. COCHRANE asked whether he was to understand that her Majesty's Government objected to lay on the table the papers relating to Japan.

Mr. LAYARD said he simply declined to present further papers till the pending negotiations were concluded.

SUPPLY OF COTTON.

Mr. CAIRD called attention to the supply of cotton. Hitherto, he observed, America and India had been the chief sources of supply of cotton to this country. For thirty years India had kept her ground, but within the last few years the supply from there had been increasing, and last year it had been very large, showing how the increase of demand and of price operated upon the supply. He noticed various other sources of supply; but upon America and India, he said, we must depend for three-fourths of our consumption of cotton, that from the former country being contingent upon the continuance or cessation of the war. He enumerated the advantages of the Southern States of America for the growth of cotton of the best quality, particularly in the cheapness of slave labour and the quantity of new land for an exhausting crop. Taking a view of the various sources of supply in America, and calculating that the war was not likely to last much longer, he concluded that with the cotton we should receive from there and from India, there was no occasion for serious alarm. He then reviewed the policy pursued by the officials of the India Government with regard to the cultivation of cotton, complaining of their practical discouragement of it, and of the absence of any suggestion by the Secretary of State for India for its development. He adverted to the immense tracts adapted to the growth of cotton in India, and moved for a select committee to inquire whether any further measures can be taken, within the legitimate functions of the Indian Government,

for increasing the supply of cotton from that country.

Mr. BAZLEY supported the motion, expatiating upon the vast capabilities of India for the growth of cotton, which, with the support of the Government and its officials, would, he said, render this country independent of America for the supply of the article.

Mr. SMOLLETT, from local experience, contradicted some of the current notions connected with the state of the native cultivators in India, the growth of cotton, and other matters; and contended that, except the settlement of land (which should be based, he said, upon the principle of the permanent settlement of Bengal), there was nothing for a committee to inquire into. He therefore opposed the motion.

Mr. CORBEN observed that, under the peculiar and exceptional circumstances in which we were placed in relation to India, the Government, as the chief proprietor, would be justified, through their collectors, in the first instance, in instructing the poor ryots, offering prizes, and otherwise encouraging them to improve their cultivation of cotton; and it was natural for the manufacturers of Manchester to expect that the Government would put some strain upon their agents in this direction. On the contrary, he complained that nothing had been done two years ago to inform the agricultural population of India, but obstacles had been thrown in their way. He did not want the ryots of India to be sacrificed to the cotton-spinners of Lancashire, but to bring the interests of both into harmony.

Mr. PENDER said he believed that with ordinary encouragement cotton could be grown in India for 6d. a pound, at which price no mill in Manchester need stand idle.

Sir C. WOOD fully admitted the importance of the subject, and that it was to India we must look to obtain our great supply of cotton. The present was the first time that a stimulus had been given to the production of Indian cotton. Nothing but this would bring about such a result, and he believed that an adequate demand and a sufficient price would be met by an adequate supply. The motion was for a committee to inquire into something the Government might do which they had not done; but it was not suggested what that something was. The Government had done what it was their province to do, reduce duties, improve communications, and give facilities to the cultivation of cotton, the encouragement of which would be accomplished more surely by an increased price than by the offer of prizes. After defending himself against the charge of interfering with and discouraging the cultivation of cotton in India, insisting that he had shown a readiness to aid it as far as a Government could go, declining only those functions which did not properly belong to Government, he again asked what he could have done that he had not done to promote the growth of cotton in India. Government pressure, he showed by example, would do more harm than good; the extension of the area of cotton cultivation had taken place under a purely voluntary system. The common principles applicable to all other people in the world must be applied to the people of India, and the ryots must be allowed to grow the crops that paid them best.

Mr. CRAWFORD concurred in the views expressed by Sir C. WOOD. The Government had been accused of not having stimulated the cultivation of cotton in India, but it had not been shown in what way the cultivation could be stimulated by the Government.

Mr. BRIGHT said, though it was a common phrase that demand created supply, there were obstacles which in some cases overthrow the rule. There were the neglect, and oppression, and the violation of law during the whole period of our Government of India. What was wanted there was a revolution in the ideas and in the practice of the Government, which would produce more life and activity in India. But this must come in the course of years. Meanwhile, public works should be prosecuted, and a remedy applied to the deficiency of common roads. There was, he said, a dissatisfaction felt in Lancashire as to

the manner in which deputations on the subject of the supply of cotton from India were treated at the India-office; there was a general complaint that the conversation and manner of the Secretary of State was flippant, irritating, and obstructive.

Mr. T. G. BARING denied that there was any ground for this charge, observing that he had heard a rumour to that effect; that he had inquired into it, and found it to be groundless. He disputed the doctrine of Mr. Bright, for which he had assigned no reason—that the ordinary law of demand and supply did not apply to the cultivation of cotton in India, and he replied to the remarks of Mr. Bright upon the condition of India and its Administration, observing that neither he nor any other member had offered any tangible proposition showing what the Government should have done which they had not done to promote the cultivation of cotton. One thing they had refused to do—namely, to tax the people of India for that object.

Mr. J. B. SMITH said he could confirm what had been stated by Mr. Bright as to the manner in which deputations had been treated at the India-office. He complained that the subject of the supply of cotton had not been taken up by the Government in the proper way.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR supported the motion, suggesting, as legitimate subjects of inquiry, whether the Secretary of State had done his best to introduce British capital and enterprise into India for the improvement of the cultivation of cotton, the tenure of land in India, what were the impediments to English enterprise in India, the state of the Public Works Department in India, and the mode of improving the staple of the cotton.

Mr. FERRAND taunted the advocates of the motion with a desertion of their principles, and with asking for a protection for cotton.

Mr. CAIRD withdrew his motion.

THE CASE OF COLONEL CRAWLEY.

Mr. BUTT, pursuant to notice, inquired of the Under Secretary of State for War whether it was intended to try Colonel Crawley, on his arrival in England, by court-martial or by the civil tribunals of the country. The accusation brought against him was that he had abused his military authority, and it amounted in fact to a charge of murder or manslaughter. He (Mr. Butt) would carefully refrain from offering any opinion as to the case, but he believed that a constitutional principle of some importance was involved in it. A court-martial could not take cognisance of a charge of murder or manslaughter, and the well-known case of Governor Wall—a similar charge to that brought against Colonel Crawley, and from which he sincerely hoped he would clear himself—was tried at the Old Bailey before a common law judge and a jury. Assuming the facts stated to be true, the moment Colonel Crawley put his foot on British soil any one could bring him before a magistrate for manslaughter, and he thought that a verdict by a criminal tribunal on the charge against him would be more satisfactory than the decision of any court-martial.

Colonel DUNNE protested, as a military man, against the case of Colonel Crawley being prejudged, and said it was well known that he could not be charged with murder, as Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined, not by his orders, but by the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said the question whether Colonel Crawley should be tried by a court-martial, or by the Court of Queen's Bench, or any other tribunal had been carefully considered both by the Horse Guards and the War-office, and they had arrived at the conclusion that as the charges against him were of a military nature, the proper course was to try him before a court-martial—(hear). He would add his request to that of the hon. and gallant member who had just spoken, that hon. members should not, by continually raising these discussions, prejudice the case, and influence the minds of those who had finally to decide it—(hear). With regard to whether the Judge-Advocate-General had given any opinion on the allegations of Paymaster Smales, he could only repeat what he had stated on a former occasion, that the communications

between the Judge-Advocate-General and the War-office were of a private and confidential nature, and that it was not for the public interest nor the ends of justice that they should be produced before they had been acted upon. He therefore hoped that the House would not think he was guilty of any want of respect to it if he declined to give any further answer—(hear).

Mr. CONINGHAM said that he, for one, had not lightly made any attacks, as he was one of the first to protest against Colonel Crawley being made the scapegoat, when officers in high positions were compromised. He had to inform the House that Corporal Blake, of the Enniskilling Dragoons, was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to forty-two days' imprisonment, for posting a sentinel outside instead of inside the verandah of the room where Serjeant-Major Lilley was confined. Of that case he should have more to say in a few days. Paymaster Smales's witnesses were impounded.

Mr. OSBORNE: I rise to order. I protest in the name of the hon. gentleman's own client against his being allowed to go into that case again.

Mr. CONINGHAM: It is the hon. gentleman is out of order, and I recommend him to confine his attention to the Irish Church—(laughter)—and to be more accurate in his facts the next time he brings it forward.

Mr. OSBORNE: I rise again to order. The hon. gentleman has no right to travel out of the question.

Mr. CONINGHAM: I do not know whether the hon. gentleman is sober—(cries of "Order").

Mr. OSBORNE: I do not know whether the hon. gentleman is sane—(renewed cries of "Order").

Mr. CONINGHAM denied that he had any wish to hunt Colonel Crawley, such as he had been accused of. With respect to the hon. gentleman who had just spoken, his tongue was untied now; but it was strange how silent he was when sitting on the Treasury bench. He now came down to interrupt independent members who had grievances to bring forward—(order). He hoped that the noble lord at the head of the Government would take compassion upon the hon. gentleman, and give him a place in some of the outskirts of the administration—(cries of "Order").

Sir G. GREY expressed a hope that the appeal made by the hon. and gallant member for the Queen's County (Colonel Dunne) would be responded to—(cheers)—and that the House would refrain from further discussion on the subject of Colonel Crawley's case. He trusted that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Coningham) would, on reflection, regret the observations he had made—(hear, hear). They were certainly discreditable to the House of Commons—(cries of "hear, hear").

Major GAVIN said that if the hon. gentleman was not hunting Colonel Crawley to death he was hunting the Indian army to death; and an army more at home at their duty or in the field did not exist—(hear).

The subject then dropped.

CLAIM AGAINST THE LATE GOVERNMENT OF OUDE.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to order that the investigation of the claims of Mr. Warren Hastings Leslie Frith and others against the late Government of Oude might be ordered to take place in England instead of India. All the parties were here, and the evidence was documentary.

Sir M. FARQUHAR also thought no advantage would be gained by referring this question to India.

Mr. TORRENS and Mr. C. BENTINCK supported the motion.

Sir C. WOOD regretted he could not accede to the motion, because he believed the most important evidence was in India.

The motion was negatived without a division.

INDIA STOCK.

On the motion of Sir C. WOOD, leave was given to introduce a Bill giving further facilities to the holders of India stock; and the Bill was subsequently read a first time.

JAMES BAINES AND OTHERS V. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, JUNE 26.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Guildhall, before Mr. Baron MARTIN.)

Mr. Brett, Q.C., and Mr. Quain were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., and Mr. Garth appeared for the defendant.

This was an action of trover for some stores by the plaintiffs, who are the eminent shipowners, against the defendant, in his representative capacity.

A vessel called the *Great Tasmania*, belonging to the plaintiffs had been employed very frequently during the Crimean War to convey troops by the Government, who, entertaining a very high opinion of her as a troopship, hired her at Calcutta to bring home to England about 1,000 troops belonging to the East India Company, who had declined upon the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian armies into one army to accept service. The Government agreed to find the stores themselves, but it was agreed that any surplus stores that might remain should belong to the plaintiffs. On the arrival there were many surplus stores remaining which were demanded of the plaintiffs in behalf of the defendant. The plaintiffs alleged that they were under the terms of the charter their property, but the defendant demanded that they should be rendered up for sale. The consequence was that a correspondence ensued, and the plaintiffs were obliged to send over to India to obtain a certificate from one of the authorities there stating the terms of the arrangement upon which the ship was hired. The certificate certifying that the plaintiffs were to have the stores, the defendant's agents objected that the certificate had been given by a subordinate, and the plaintiffs were put to the inconvenience of sending to India and applying once more for a certificate from some one with whom the defendant would be satisfied; but in the meantime the defendant made a demand for the stores, and, after a protest by the plaintiffs that the goods were their property, they were handed over to Messrs. Percival and Co., of Liverpool, salvage brokers, by whom they were sold by auction, realising the sum of £684. 17s. The net value of the goods was handed over to the plaintiffs, who complained that they were entitled to the gross value, as well as to an increase of about £600, which the goods would have realised had they been sold under other circumstances.

The defence was that the plaintiffs had in writing given their consent to the sale of the goods, and, they having been sold accordingly, the plaintiffs were paid the net proceeds, with interest.

Mr. James Baines was called and stated that the goods, if sold as one of his neighbours had sold stores which he had had to sell under similar circumstances, would have made about 25s. per head for each soldier, and that the sale effected by the defendant left a balance due to the plaintiffs.

At the conclusion of the defendant's case,

Mr. Forsyth objected that there was no evidence of conversion.

Baron Martin was of opinion that there was evidence to go to the jury, and a verdict was entered for the plaintiffs, Mr. Forsyth tendering a bill of exceptions to the learned Baron's ruling.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The *Pera*, which left on Saturday last with the East India and China mails, only took out £100,743 in specie, of which only £895 in gold was for India, the remainder being silver for China.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—Orders have been received at Chatham garrison from the Horse Guards directing the following reinforcements to be held in readiness to embark for India: 620 men of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1,000 men of the 2nd battalion of the 20th regiment, and 1,000 officers and men of the 36th Regiment. In addition to the above, reinforcements from each of the Indian depots will also be despatched to India.

THE LATE SERGEANT MAJOR LILLEY.—The parents of the late Sergeant-Major Lilley, now residing in the town of Spilsby in Lincolnshire, have, through the Rev. Mr. Turner, received a communication that they will be granted a pension of, it is said, 2s. 6d. per day, dating from the period of their son's death.

COLONEL CRAWLEY.—We believe that the Cabinet has finally determined that Colonel Crawley is to be tried by a court-martial in England, and that the charges and necessary instructions for the return home of the prisoner and the witnesses went out by the Bombay mail of last evening. The trial will, in all likelihood, take place early in October, and in the vicinity of London. We are sorry to have to repeat our impression of the unsatisfactory nature of this step, and our doubt that it will meet the reasonable expectations of those whose objects are to have the truth ascertained and justice vindicated.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, July 4.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR JAMES L. CALDWELL, G.C.B., ROYAL MADRAS ENGINEERS.—This gallant and distinguished officer died at an advanced age at his residence, Beachlands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, on Sunday week, the 28th ult. He entered the service of the late Hon. East India Company in the year 1788, and was employed at the attack and capture of the minor Hill Forts of Woohadroog, Ootradroog, Bhynumghur, Ramjurry, and others. At the attack of Tippoo Sahib's camp at Bangalore, under the command of General Floyd. In 1792, at the assault of the Pettah or Lower Fort of Bangalore, under Lord Cornwallis, where Colonel Morehouse, the commandant of artillery, and many officers and men were killed. At the siege of Bangalore, where he was wounded in the trenches. At the assault of the breach of Bangalore under General Meadows; entered the breach with storming party, and was near the Killydar (the commander of the fortress) when he was killed defending the top of the breach; many thousands of the enemy fell at this assault. At the siege and capture of the strong hill fortress of Savendroog, under the command of Lord Cornwallis; mounted breach with storming party directed by General Meadows. At the surprise and capture of the Pettah of Nunddroog. At the siege and capture of the fortress of Nunddroog; mounted breach with storming party. At the battle of Caragaut with Tippoo Sultaun's army under Lord Cornwallis. In 1799 at the first siege of Seringapatam under Lord Cornwallis; slightly wounded in the trenches. At the attack of Tippoo's camp and line of redoubts under Lord Cornwallis previous to the siege. At the battle of Malwelly under General Harris. At the second siege and capture of Seringapatam, 1799; commanded the brigade of Engineers accompanying the storming party; had charge of the scaling ladders; twice wounded during siege; shot at the top of breach in rear of forlorn hope, and rolled into the ditch shortly before the Sultaun Tippoo Sahib was killed; received pension for wound and medal; the only officer of engineers wounded during the siege. Appointed in 1810 Senior Engineer and Surveyor on the expedition against the Isle of France, under the command of Gen. Abercrombie; thanked in the public despatch, and favourably mentioned in general orders; General Abercrombie observes, "To Major Caldwell, of the Madras Engineers, and who accompanied me from India, I am indebted for the most able and assiduous exertions. Since his arrival in these islands he was indefatigable in procuring the necessary information in respect to the defence of this colony, and through his measures I was put in possession of an accurate plan of the town some time previous to the disembarkation of the army; and I trust your lordship will permit me to recommend to your lordship's protection this valuable and experienced officer." Was on board her Majesty's frigate *Ceylon*, when attacked off, and in sight of, St. Dennis, Isle of Bourbon, by the French frigate *Venus*, of very superior force; both vessels dismasted, and after a night's hard fighting struck to the *Victor*, a third ship; recaptured next morning by Commodore Rowley. Appointed to the charge of the Engineer's department in Centre Division of the

Madras army in March 1811. Appointed to superintend the repair of the fortress of Seringapatam in 1812, and as special surveyor of fortresses in 1813. Appointed a commissioner in 1816 for the restoration of the French settlements on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar. Appointed to act as Chief Engineer of the Madras army in the same year. In 1815 he was nominated a companion of the Order of the Bath; in 1837 was made a Knight Commander, and in 1848 a Grand Cross of the Order. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, 27th July, 1789; Lieutenant, 2nd December, 1792; Captain, 12th August, 1802; Major, 1st January, 1806; Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th September, 1819; Colonel, 27th May, 1825; Major-General, 10th January, 1837; Lieutenant-General, 9th November, 1846; and General, 20th June, 1854.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.—The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, before Major-Gen. F. W. Hamilton, C.B., Vice President, and the other members of the Council of Military Education, commenced on Thursday last, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, as usual with the medical examination. The examinations will extend over fifteen days. There are upwards of 140 candidates on this occasion.

DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The biddings for Rs. 40,00,000 (£400,000) in bills on India took place on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta Rs. 22,00,000, to Bombay Rs. 16,00,000, and to Madras Rs. 2,00,000. The declared minimum price was, as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits amounted to 107 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 32 per cent.; on Bombay at 1s. 11½d. about 21 per cent.; on Madras at 1s. 11½d. about 45 per cent.; and all above these prices in full.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The directors of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company have issued their warrants for interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, for the three months ending the 30th ult.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION.—A call of £2 per share, payable on the 5th of August, has been announced by the directors of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation. The managing director and other officers have arrived at Kurrachee, and active steps are being taken for the commencement of business in that and other places.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 25. Polly, Creigh, Ceylon; Western Continent, —, Bassein.—26. Herrington, Laurence, Ceylon; Crescent City, Garratt, Singapore; City of Manchester, Yule, Mauritius; Hastings, Thompson, Mauritius; Unrivalled, Crawford, Whampoa.—27. Vision, Fox, Shanghai; Lord Raglan, Gillespie, Shanghai; Cospatrick, Elmsie, Kurrachee; City of Calcutta, Hardie, Calcutta; Belsize, Winter, Mauritius; Morning Star, Taverner, Bombay; Scandia, Jonsson, Rangoon; Lady McNaughten, —, India and Jamaica.—29. Chinsan, Leslie, Ceylon; Edouard and Julie, Memner, Penang; Wynand, Keith, Japan; Duke of Wellington, Wetherall, Mauritius; Minerva, Derrick, Hong Kong; Egean, Newton, Shanghai; Com. Dupont, Clifford, Mauritius; Industry, Youel, Ascension; Commodore, Baird, Maunla; Agincourt, Pashley, Bombay; Charles, Pollyblank, Maulmain; Trenton, Walker, Bombay; Uncas, Boag, Bombay; P. I. F. Burchard, —, Cochín.—30. Earl of Elgin, Cutbush, Maulmain; Ardencraig, Page, Mauritius; Dorothy, Bruce, Ceylon.—July 1. Eclipse, Harris, Ceylon; John Baufield, —, Whampoa.—2. Eunice, Lewis, Rangoon.—3. Carl XV., —, Bassein; Equator, —, Rangoon; H.M.'s str. Ephynx, Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, July 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Peppe, Mr. James Murra, Mr. John Heitar, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. Sandeman, Capt. Lambert, Mr. W. Ashworth, Lieut. F. A. Bertie, Mr. M. M. Walker. For MADRAS.—Lieut. A. Meers, Capt. and Mrs. Ryves, Mr. W. Griffiths, Mrs. R. P. Campbell. For CEYLON.—Miss Davey, Mr. E. Antley, Miss Rollings, Mr. Samuel Willoughby, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Brabazon, Mr. H. E. Bury, Miss Vanderspar, Mr. J. S. Driehger. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. Ransom. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Corner, Mr. J. MacKellan. For HONG KONG.—Mr. A. L. Peary, Mr. P. E. Barua.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)
July 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Thacker, Mr. T. L. Pennock, Mr. Obana, Mr. James Somerville, Mr. P. A. McCarroll, Mrs. J. Clark, Mr. H. L. Bayley. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Kaye.
July 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Willoughby, Capt. A. Talloch, Mr. R. M. Hill. For MADRAS.—Capt. P. D. and

Mrs. Horn and inf., Mr. Riach, Mr. Blake, Mr. M. Massie, Lieut. A. H. Vandeleur. For CEYLON.—Mr. James Russell. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Beal, Mr. Schroers, Mr. Bovenachen, Mr. Woodward. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Woods and two sons, Mr. R. C. Forbes, Mr. E. C. Cooke. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Merry, Mr. C. M. Kerr, Mr. J. C. Thomas.

July 27.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Aitchinson, Mr. C. Peile, Mrs. J. C. Jowett, Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, Mr. John Smith, Miss J. Bell, Mrs. Johnstone.

August 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Thorpe, Mr. D. Tapley, Mr. W. Keep, Mr. F. W. Emerson. For MADRAS.—Miss Fagan, Mr. East, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Parsich, Mrs. East. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. Pollock, jun. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. F. P. Morris, Mr. J. Maitland.

August 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. James Warren, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Peppe.

August 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. H. Davies.

September 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. W. G. and Mrs. Waterford, Mr. McDonald, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Stainforth, Mr. G. W. Kellner, Mr. F. S. Growse, Mr. C. A. Crommelin, Major Layard, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Cowie. For MADRAS.—Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. McCulloch and friend. For ALEXANDRIA.—Major Dawson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Probst and friend, Mr. McDonald.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGES.

BAINES, John William, youngest son of Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., of Leeds, to Louisa Jane, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin B. Haigh, LL.D., of Bramham College, near Tadcaster, at Bramham Church, June 25.

BERTHON, Captain T. P., Royal Artillery, eldest son of P. H. Berthon, Esq., of The Forest, to Amelia C. H., eldest daughter of the late Major-General Miles, at St. James's, Piccadilly, June 30.

BOURBUCHAKI, Mons. Jean, Doctor to the Suez Canal Company, to Georgiana F., daughter of the late James Paterson, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E.I.C.S., at St. George's, Hanover-square, June 25.

DICKINSON, Captain William, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of William Dickinson, Esq., of Breckley, Kent, to Laura, younger daughter of John D. Dickinson, Esq., of Purley Lodge, near Croydon, at Sanderstead, Surrey, June 25.

DICKSON, William B., Commander in the late Indian Navy, to Maria, niece to James James, Esq., at Narberth, July 1.

DYER, William A., late of H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Blanche M., daughter of Robert Parr, Esq., at St. Thomas's Church, Douglas, Isle of Man, June 23.

MORGAN, Charles, of the India Office, son of William Morgan, Esq., late of the India House, to Eliza G., eldest daughter of the late William G. Monk, Esq., Madras Civil Service, at Emmanuel Church, Streatham, June 23.

DEATHS.

BAKER, Charles W., infant son of Captain C. O. R.M.L.I., at Castlerose Villa, Woolston, near Southampton, June 24, aged 4 months.

BOYLES, Charlotte L., widow of the late Captain Thomas, of the Hon. E.I.C.S., at Clarendon House, Upper Norwood, June 25.

BUCHANAN, Robert H., Surgeon, late of the Madras Medical Service, at 3, Hereford-road South, Bayswater, June 25, aged 60.

CALDWELL, General Sir J. L., G.C.B., Madras Engineers, at Beachlands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, June 28, aged 93.

HYNE, Charles, late Commander of the East India Ship *Agamemnon*, at 17, Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, June 24, aged 57.

HYLSOP, George, infant son of Maxwell, at 78, Canning-street, Liverpool, June 27, aged 5 weeks.

MACLEAN, Norman, infant son of Captain J. N., 7th Madras Cavalry, at Brighton, June 24, aged 2 days.

PEILE, Solomon, late of 5, Idol-lane, Tower-street, at 25, Clarendon-gardens, Maida-hill, June 28, aged 69.

India Office,

June 26 and July 4, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—Rev. W. Goodall, Bombay Chaplain, arrived June 21.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. H. Speke, late 46th N.I.; Capt. J. A. Grant, late 6th Eur. regt.; Maj. H. B. Poulton, Staff Corps; Capt. W. H. Smith, late 56th N.I.; Lieut. C. S. Roche, late 6th Eur. regt.; Capt. P. G. Cornish, Inv. Est.; Surg. maj. G. Harper, Med. Est.; Lieut. col. A. A. Macdonell, Inf., Lieut. J. L. Watts, Engrs.; Capt. J. J. Eckford, staff corps, Asst. surg. C. Cameron, Med. Est.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. N. J. Gordon, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. R. Passingham, 29th N.I.; Maj. T. E. Bell, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. H. Dickey, 2nd N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. maj. W. Collum, Med. Est.; Lieut. col. A. R. Manson, 4th N.I.; Capt. C. W. Fuch, Engrs.; Capt. H. Beville, Staff Corps; Capt.

R. Baigrie, staff corps; Maj. J. D. Loster, staff corps; Surg. R. Nicholson, Med. Est.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—Rev. R. P. Little, B.A., Madras Asst. Chaplain, has been granted an extension of sick leave for 6 mos.

Bombay Estab.—Rev. E. N. Dickenson, Bombay Asst. Chaplain—leave to return to duty cancelled, and extension of sick leave granted for 6 mos.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. L. Noverre, late 1st Eur. regt., 4 mos.; Maj. W. Graydon, 16th N.I., 8 mos.; Lieut. J. McNair, late 57th N.I., 3 mos.; Asst. surg. H. W. Robinson, Med. Est., 6 mos.; Capt. Hon. F. B. Best, late 2nd Eur. regt., 6 mos.; Capt. R. G. Chambers, staff corps, 6th mos.; Lieut. J. Miller, 27th N.I., 6 mos.; Capt. A. C. Grant, staff corps, 6 mos.; Capt. W. L. Randall, 8th N.I., 4 mos.; Capt. C. P. Law, late 11th N.I., 8 mos.; Capt. C. P. Lucas, 6th N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. J. S. Ridings, Med. Est., 4 mos.; Capt. E. H. Harrington, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; Capt. T. Beckley, Engrs., 4 mos.; Capt. G. Forbes, 5th L.C., 3 mos.; Lieut. T. M. McDonell, 6th L.C., 4 mos.; Surg. maj. E. F. Tribe, Med. Est., 3 mos.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Becke, Inf., 6 mos.; Maj. J. B. Dunsterville, Staff Corps, 3 mos.; Lieut. T. B. Walsh, 1st N.I., 6 mos.; Asst. surg. H. O. Thorold, Med. Est., 2 mos.; Lieut. R. J. Hotchkis, 12th N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. col. J. Forbes, C.B., 3rd L.C., 6 mos.; Lieut. H. C. Moore, Engrs., 6 mos.; Asst. surg. H. F. McGrath, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Capt. H. G. Raverty, 3rd N.I., 6 mos.; Asst. surg. W. Davey, Med. Est., 4 mos.; Lieut. L. Russell, 16th N.I., 8 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. W. Shoubridge, Inf.; Lieut. G. A. P. Arbuthnot, 4th Cav.; Lieut. E. W. de Lousada, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. O. H. Vandeleur, 49th N.I.; Capt. A. J. Rainey, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. P. Blake, Inf.; Lieut. F. D. Plowden, 17th N.I.; Surg. F. L. Clementson, Med. Est.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. Dickinson, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. J. Adamson, 37th N.I.

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
Do, July 1, 1865	5	103 — 105	—
Do, Con. & Ren. July 1, 1867	5	105½ — 106½	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	103 — 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	4½	103 — 105	—
Do, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864	5	103 — 105	—
*Do, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	104½ — 105½	—
*Do, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	104½ — 105½	—
Do, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860	5	— — —	—
Do, do, April 1, 1866	5	107 — 108	—
*Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866	5	104½ — 105½	104½
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ — 105½	—
Do, Jan. 1, 1870	4	104 — —	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	103 — 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	101 — 103	—
Do, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	104 — 106	—
*Do, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	104½ — 105½	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	103 — 105	—
Do (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103½ — 104½	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 9½d.	4s. 9½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 9½d.	4s. 9½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	2s. 0d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 p. v.	2 ½ p. m.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock		233 1 3
	India 5 per cent.		108½ to 8
	India Eufaced Paper 4 pr. ct.		96½
	India 5 p. ct. Eufaced Paper		107½
	India Stock, Eufaced Paper, 5½ per cent.		116½
	India Stock Debentures, 1854		95½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		100½
	" " " 1863		100½
	" " " 1864		100½
	" " " 1864 or 1866		100½
	India 5 percent. for account...		108½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104½
	India Bonds (£1,000)		14s.
	Ditto (under £1,000)		12s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	106½ to 107½
20	New	5	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto E Shares	5	½ to 1½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	105½ to 106½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	106½ to 109½
Stock	East Indian	all	107 to 108
20	Ditto G. Extension	10	½ to 1½ prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension	10	1½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto (New ditto)	12	1 to 2 pm.
20	Ditto, Jan., 1862	8	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (lim.) Scrip	100	106 to 107
Stock	Madras guar. 4½ per ct.	100	99 to 101
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ percent)	100	109 to 101
20	6th Extension	2	to ...
20	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	108½ to 109½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	102 to 103
20	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	106 to 106½
20	Ditto	2	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	105 to 106
20	Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	1½ to 1½ pm.
BANKS.			
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	111 to 113
40	Australasia	all	78 to 78
40	New	10	...
26	Bank of Egypt	all	27 to 28
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus. & China	all	29 to 30
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	52 to 54
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	2 to 1 dia.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	56 to 58
20	Ottoman Bank	all	...
20	Do. New	2	...
30	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	½ dis to par.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	B-may Gas	9	½ to 1½ pm
20	Ceylon Company	3	½ dis ½ pm
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	par ½ pm
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4
30	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	½ to 1½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
10	Do. New	1	½ to 1½
1	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	42 to 54
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	77 to 79
50	Ditto New	30	18 to 20 pm.
30	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	...
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to 1½
1	Ditto Registered	all	...
10	Ditto	all	...
3	Telegraph to India	1	½ to 1½ dis.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	Inserting taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	—	—
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	—	59
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	96½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	—	—
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	96½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	2 1	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1½	106½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	2 2	115½

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At the ANNUAL MEETING of this Institution, held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S, on the 1st JUNE, 1863, Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., in the Chair, succeeded by the Right Hon. Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Bart., G.C.B., The Report of the operations carried on in 1862, having been read.

The first Resolution was moved by Captain WM. EASTWICK, and seconded by WM. JENKINS, Esq., Interpreter to the New Zealand Government:—

"That the Report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated; and that Captain the Hon. F. Maule, R.N., J. M. Strachan, Esq., Joseph Somes, Esq., M.P., T. B. Spence, Esq., Major H. Strath, and the Rev. Dr. Tidman, who go out of office by rotation, be elected Directors of this Institution, out of the list of twelve names submitted to this meeting. That Major-General Clarke and Henry Smith, Esq., be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year."

The second Resolution was moved by the Rev. THOMAS GASTRE, from India, and seconded by the Rev. E. H. CARR:—

"That this Meeting desires to express its gratitude to Almighty God for the large measure of success which has attended the efforts for the welfare of the Asiatic, African, and South Sea Islander, who is visiting the United Kingdom." The third Resolution was moved by Captain ALFRED CHAPMAN, and seconded by Sir FREDERICK HALLIDAY, late Governor of Bengal:—

"The result of six years' labour having fully proved the great importance, value, and need of such an Institution, this Meeting regrets the inadequacy of its resources, and appeals to their friends to use their best endeavours to make known the object and advantages of the Home, and to procure for it more extensive sympathy and support."

Captain the Hon. F. MAULE, R.N., moved, and Major STRATH seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman—Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., and to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN M. LAWRENCE, Bart., who succeeded him; and the Meeting was closed by singing the Doxology.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT.

"During the last six years upwards of 2,160 Asiatic, African, and Polynesian strangers have resided in the Home for periods from one week to three months. 1,357 beds have been provided and paid for by casual nightly lodgers, besides numerous cases of destitution gratuitously lodged and fed for a day or two; 372 destitute Asiatic and African mendicants have been taken off the streets of the Metropolis, together with 190 others sent or taken from workhouses or prisons, and provided with employment or a passage to their native country; cash also, and property to the value of upwards of £5,000 taken care of and returned to its owners on leaving England; and, above all, the Word of God set before hundreds of strangers in their own tongue. It is painful to contemplate the fate of many of these foreigners, and what would have been their report of Christian England on return to their native country, had there not been a home to receive and shelter them, and Christian friends to afford the aid they needed."

The Institution was intended to be self-supporting, and would be so with an average of 65 inmates daily throughout the year; but while the number is below that average, and the debt of £5,000 unpaid, £1,100 is required annually to maintain it in efficient working order. Funds are, therefore, urgently needed for the current expenses, including Rates, Taxes, and Interest upon the Mortgage, which the Directors are most anxious to liquidate.

The undermentioned contributions have been received just before and since the meeting, and are thankfully acknowledged. The directors confidently trust their efforts to aid the helpless stranger will meet not only with approval, but with that aid and support, so greatly needed to carry on a work acknowledged by all acquainted with it as most useful, useful, and advantageous in all its objects.

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"Schedule of all Administrations whereof the Balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared for the half-year ending 31st December, 1862, under Section XXXIV. of Act No. VIII. of 1855."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 589.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	June 9	Burmah (Rangoon)	June 1
Madras	" 14	Bombay	" 9
Agra	" 1	Ceylon	" 17
		China (Hong Kong)	May 31.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE mail just in from Calcutta is decidedly the dullest we have had for many months past. Almost the only matter of particular interest that we see in the papers before us is a short report of a durbar speech by the Viceroy at Simla, which we can very easily make room for in this column. The Viceroy's reception of the Hill chiefs took place at Simla on the 30th of May last, and was attended with all the usual pomp and ceremony of such occasions. Twenty-two chiefs received khillats and presented nuzzers. The Joobul Rajah, in addition to his khillat, received Rs. 10,000 in cash and Rs. 78,000 in Government paper, which he well knew was as good as cash. This money was the amount of surplus revenue saved for him by the skilful administration of the Joobul State by British officers appointed for a time to put his affairs in some order. Here is the report of Lord Elgin's speech:—

"He was very glad to meet the chiefs present on this occasion, more especially as the Hill chiefs had been in a special manner the object of the favour and protection of the British Government. To show that such had been the case his Excellency need only mention that on the close of the war in 1814 these chiefs had their territories restored to them with the full exercise of their previous rights and powers. His Excellency took this opportunity of assuring the chiefs that with loyalty and good conduct on their part the same favour and protection would be continued to them. However, the British Government had not at any time wished, nor does it now wish, to meddle in the management of the internal affairs of these native Hill States. Some years ago, owing to the incompetency of the ruler, the affairs of the Joobul State became deranged, and the British Government was entreated by the people to take the

management into its own hand that order might be restored. The British Government, though reluctant, consented, and its able officers so judiciously administered the affairs of the State that not only were its finances restored to their former footing, but a considerable amount of surplus revenue was accumulated. It was at one time contemplated to lay out this surplus revenue for the benefit of the people, but his Excellency had now determined on making it over to the present ruler of Joobul, on whom would devolve the responsibility of its judicious outlay. His Excellency had nothing further to add beyond his earnest advice to the chiefs present to educate their children."

The *Friend of India* tells us that nothing has been yet definitely determined regarding the Viceroy's progress next cold season; but the general belief is that the camp will form about the middle of November and march to Peshawur, thereafter returning to Simla for the summer of 1864. As a march to Peshawur and back would occupy at least four months, the next session of the Legislative Council might as well be held in Calcutta as in Agra for all that Lord Elgin will see of it. The *Friend* suggests that a flying visit from Lahore to Peshawur, such as Lord Canning made in 1860, would accomplish every purpose, and save time.

It has been discovered that capitalists and speculators have a good field for coffee cultivation on the Cochin Hills, and there is a greater demand for the land there than the Government can supply.

It has been decided that the home system of district and station artillery commands shall, as far as practicable, henceforward obtain in India in supersession of the present system. The order will be found in the Official Gazette.

There are some justly severe observations in the *Bengal Hurkaru* on the subject of what is called the "Howrah scandal." It appears that on the 27th May last an English artisan was buried without "benefit of clergy." When the poor man was to be laid in the earth there was no clergyman to read the burial service over him, and that duty was left to a layman. The chaplain of Howrah, the Rev. W. Spencer, was on the other side of the water, partaking of the hospitality of his diocesan. But he could have returned to his duties at an hour's notice. Whether he had received intelligence of the man's death is not clearly known, but it is stated that the undertaker despatched the usual notice to Mr. Spencer's house. The missive was put into the hands of a syce (a groom), who gave it back with the remark that the *Padre Sahib Bahar Gya* (the priest, his master,) had gone out. No clergyman in England would leave his parish without taking especial care that the parish duties should not be neglected—that he should be called himself in case of any sudden emergency, or that a qualified substitute should be at hand. But

if stringent regulations ought to be adopted, even in England, they are fifty times more necessary in India. There especially "in the midst of life we are in death," and the very day on which a man dies, or within a very few hours at furthest, his breathless body is placed in its last home. It is difficult to acquit the Rev. W. Spencer of all blame in this unfortunate business. If he had been more particular on such occasions his servants would have been rather more alert. The public may be disposed to fancy that if a *burrah sahib*, a rich man, had died at Howrah, the Rev. W. Spencer somehow or other would have been found at the grave at the right hour. Like master, like men. If his whole establishment of servants had been accustomed to see their master make much of a poor man's funeral, and exhibit great anxiety to perform the last duties towards him, they would have contrived to give him early notice in this case. But the very gravedigger was negligent, and the body was thrust into a shallow hole with only a sprinkling of earth over it, which, as soon as it was dark, would be displaced by the jackals, and the flesh would speedily be gnawed from the poor man's bones. Is this Christian burial? Is this the way in which an English priest should be suffered to neglect his last duties to his fellow-countrymen and fellow-Christians in a foreign land?

Sir Mordaunt Wells is said to be contemplating his retirement to his native country. The *Hindoo Patriot* tells us that Sir Mordaunt meant to send in his resignation within a month.

The *Mofussilite* says that cholera and small pox have made their appearance in her Majesty's 35th Regiment at Fyzabad. There is cholera to a serious extent in Calcutta also, and much fever.

We are glad to see amongst the Madras Government records an acknowledgment of a handsome anonymous donation of £4,740. 7s. 9d., for purposes connected with churches and schools in India.

Some of the Calcutta papers spoke in rather extravagant terms of the model writing of the Calcutta addresses to our Royal family. But these addresses, written by Mr. Maine, have been criticised rather severely in London, and a private letter from Calcutta, from which we take the following passages, is very severe on the eloquence of the speakers at the meeting on the 18th of May:—

"We had a public meeting here on the 18th, with a view to raise Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of 'India's offering' to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The chair was taken by young Mr. Gladstone, the sheriff, a gentleman remarkably well satisfied with what nature has done for him. The first resolution was moved by the Lieutenant-governor, with gentlemanly hesitation, and

seconded in a sort of audible silence by Colonel Booth, of H.M.'s 43rd. The reading of the address to the Queen fell to the Bishop, who acquitted himself exceedingly well, though he talked rather too much about the Tudors and Plantagenets. 'Young Bengal,' however, was much pleased with his lordship's recitation of Tennyson's ode, beginning 'May you rule us long,' &c. Moonshee Ameer Ali followed suit with great fluency, and was considerate enough to send a translation of his speech to the papers. But why should I trouble you with any further allusions to the disjointed utterances of Sir Charles Trevelyan, who jerked out his words as if he were retching violently on an empty stomach—to the ranting and overdone vehemence of Sir Mordaunt Wells, to the sonorous volubility of Mr. Sten Karr, or to the mild murmurings of Mr. Maitland? Never was there such a deplorable exhibition of the total absence of the gift of eloquence. The meeting itself was far from numerous. Half-a-dozen officers, a score of civilians, a dozen merchants, as many tradesmen, three ladies, and a hundred natives, and ye have the measure of Calcutta enthusiasm. As the punkahs were not going, you may imagine the temperature and its incidental delights. As for the subscriptions, I much doubt the success of the affair. People seem to shrink from offering a present to such illustrious personages. This feeling was emphatically expressed by a young staff officer, who, being asked for a subscription, exclaimed, 'Excuse me! I haven't the d—d cheek to make a present to the biggest swell in Europe.'

With reference to the traffic of the Scinde Railway, the following is from a Scinde paper:—

"From the traffic returns, which we have been in the habit of publishing for the information of our readers, it will be readily perceived that the increase in the receipts is far beyond the most sanguine hopes of even the chairman of the company himself. Within the last week there has been imported into Kurrachee from Kotree an amount of seeds and cotton far beyond what has been brought down by all the country boats employed in the trade for one year previously."

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Surg. W. Spencer, late surg. of the 5th Bengal L.C., at Bith, aged 68, July 3.
MADRAS.—Lieut. Col. E. Clutterbuck, late of the Madras army, suddenly, at Alverton Cottage, Penzance, aged 57, July 1.
BOMBAY.—Lieut. T. G. Ricketts, late 10th Bombay N.I., at Hounslow, July 7.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Ivall, Lieuts. Chambers and Shepherd, Mr. Shawcross, Capt. Barril, Lieut. Pringle, Mr. Scudon, Mr. Mair, Mr. Paterson. From MADRAS.—Lieut. Villiers. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Turner, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Bruyn. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Torrence, Mr. Thompson. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Chavet, Mr. Bentlie, Mr. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock, Mr. T. Wheelock, Mr. Macay, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Burstall, Mr. Tinline. From MALTA.—Mrs. Col. Crofton, Mrs. Crofton, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Malpus, Mr. Bertram, Mr. Wellesley.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Poonah, July 21.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Shaw, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Jennings and two children, Mr. Smythe, Mr. J. B. Dairs, Mrs. Brett and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Colin, Lieut. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wray, Mr. R. Spear, Mrs. Oakley, Capt. and Mrs. Shawe, Mr. J. J. Guise. From MADRAS.—Maj. and Mrs. Rich, Mrs. McFarlane, Mrs. Ellis and two children, Ens. Darwell, Capt. J. W. Sewell, Lieut. Parkes, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. W. J. Daniell, Ens. Way. From HONG KONG.—Mr. D. Gow, Mr. Moorilyan. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. G. Thomas, Mrs. Field and two children, Mr. Campbell.

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BENGAL.

MOFUSSIL COURTS.—LEANING TO THE NATIVES.

Our correspondent from Tirhoot takes us to task for not noticing the decision of Mr. Jackson on the appeal case of Mr. Hills, of Kishnaghur, in which that judge stated that "if he had erred in deciding the question of rent, he had taken care that the error should be in favour of the ryot." But Mr. Jackson, in making this statement, only repeated the lesson he and all civilians were taught in their youth, to lean towards the native in all disputes or litigation between Europeans and natives. To protect the native against the European, the weak against the strong, was the order, reiterated again and again, of the old court of directors. Europeans vainly represented that though physically, intellectually, and morally superior to the natives, they were far inferior to them in the science of litigation and unable to cope with their chicanery, bribery, mendacity, false swearing, and forgery—arts which, by long practice, the natives had brought to the highest perfection. Every one who has experience of Mofussil life and Mofussil business will admit that in all our courts of law the native is the strong and the European the weak. But the cry for protection of the native against the European still holds good among the old civilians, and still comes from philanthropic but much deceived England, and it appears to be a mere waste of time to declaim against it. We must still bow to the superiority of the native in the arts of litigation, and further submit to the advantages he derives from judges like Mr. Jackson, who, if they do err, take care that it shall be in favour of the native.

Our correspondent also points out the necessity of a contract law, and reproduces arguments which we have urged a hundred times. He is, however, too hard upon the native money-lenders and mahajuns on account of the enormous rates of interest they charge. He forgets that, having no contract law, they are as much exposed as the European to heavy losses from dishonest ryots, and they are compelled to charge high rates to cover bad debts. They are in the position of the fashionable tailors of the West-end of London, who give credit to all comers, and charge double prices to cover losses. Thus the honest ryot pays for the dishonest, and every grower of produce throughout the length and breadth of the land will be kept in a state of debt and bondage until it shall please the authorities in England to release them. It appears to be a law with regard to India as well as elsewhere that every great and good measure shall meet with the strongest opposition from men as ignorant and obstinate as they are powerful. The people of England had to wait years for cheap bread and free trade, and the people of India must continue to suffer for a time, until public opinion, and the appointment of a statesman of common sense and average ability, shall bring them that measure of relief they are entitled to, and which is demanded alike by natives and Europeans.—*Englishman*, June 3.

THE COMMITTEE OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

On looking through the "Statement" of the committee of Indian officers in London, to which we referred yesterday, we find that the drawing up of this paper is pretty much what is called by the lawyers "preparing the case," so as to put the counsel in perfect possession of every point and incident, from the beginning to the end of the matter before the Court. What the attorney does for the barrister the military committee has, in this instance, done for the Royal Commission about to sit upon the amalgamation measure and its consequences, and also for the Parliamentary advocates of the cause of the company's officers in both Houses. The preparation of this "Statement" is a most wise precautionary measure, as it will entirely foil Sir Charles Wood's well-known parliamentary policy of answering ignorant or deficiently informed questioners with presumptuous or vague

assertions, and so silencing them for the time, to be again foiled should they again rise in the House. With this "Statement" in his hand, and previously carefully studied, no advocate of the company's officers need fear being summarily silenced in the above manner, as the committee have, so far as their case is concerned, gone into the history of the company's armies from the moment that the first sepoy was enlisted in Bengal. And as those armies grew up from factory-guards to disciplined hosts, the committee has pointed out the origin, growth, and consolidation of all the advantages, privileges, vested rights, and institutions, which were found in full maturity when the Crown seized the Government of India from the company, which were then solemnly guaranteed to the company's officers by Parliament and the Sovereign, and which have since then been ruthlessly interfered with, taken away, or ruined, by Sir Charles Wood. In this "Statement" the origin, growth, and maturity of the seniority system in the company's armies are plainly portrayed; also the right to promotion in the different grades, with all their advantages, also the pension, and retiring, and off-reckoning rights, also the recognition by the court of directors of the Indian purchasing out system; and the origin, growth, and privileges of the different charitable funds of the company's armies, from the day when, up to the year 1706, "if an officer left India, he was supposed to resign the service, and his place was filled up," until the final smash in 1857, the annihilation of the company, and the unfortunate advent of Sir Charles Wood to power over India and over the destinies of the company's officers. There is, we may safely say, nothing essentially necessary to be known on all these diversified subjects which is not fully, though succinctly, given in the "Statement," and the "summing up," in which the parliamentary and national guarantee and the actual results of Sir Charles Wood's amalgamation are placed face to face, is peculiarly impressive, clear, and telling. From an appendix at the end of the "Statement," we find that, up to the time of printing, a hundred and seventy-two officers of the Indian armies had sent in petitions or memorials complaining of departure from the terms and promises of the parliamentary guarantee, and calling for redress and justice. This is a strong phalanx of injured men calling for the protection of British national honour, and a glance at the list of names will cause any one, however prejudiced against the Indian officers, to doubt whether so many would cry out so loud if, as Sir Charles Wood asserts, no one whatever had been struck or hurt. The officers of the Indian army owe a debt of gratitude to those who have drawn up this useful and opportune *vade mecum* as regards their case; and more especially to Captain Jervis, M.P., for his chivalrous and disinterested exertions in their cause, which he has warmly taken up from the commencement of their troubles.—*Englishman*, June 6.

THE JYNTTEAH REBELLION.

Now that the harassing rebellion on a small scale in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills is fairly subdued, we can afford almost to smile at the *laissez aller* style in which it was at first allowed to form itself, and at the inconsistent policy displayed by the Bengal Government of the past. For that policy and its consequences the local officers are, judging from the "Selections from the Records of the Government of Bengal," now before us, in no way to blame. They have made the best of an anomalous position and carried out the orders given discreetly and well. There can be no doubt but that at the commencement of this rebellion, which has been brewing for two years, it was treated with indifference by the Bengal Government, but with a change in that Government came a change of policy, and a strict inquiry was the first result.

The "Selections" before us contain the results of this inquiry, conveyed in the opinions of Major Haughton, Major Rowlett, and Brig. Gen. Showers, and it is with this portion of the report we intend to deal, the others being simply letters

detailing the various military movements. The opinions of Major Rowlett are given in several lengthy reports, but the pith of them is contained in a demi-official letter to Major Hopkinson, which says:—

"You ask me the cause of the outbreak—it is simply that the evil disposed wish to throw off their allegiance to our Government; they wish to have to pay no taxes; they don't like any control being exercised over them, and therefore want to get rid of both the thannah and military guard; they, in a word, wish to be entirely independent, so that they may do just as they like; they prefer the savage to the civilised state. This, however, only applies to those who have joined in this rebellion, who don't, I should say, exceed 5,000 out of a male adult population of 12,000 to 15,000; they are composed of all the bad characters—thieves, robbers, gamblers, drunkards, and blackguards of all descriptions, who, if they get the upper hand, would tyrannise over and oppress all the quiet-going respectable people.

"The village form of government is purely republican, and in its results produces just the same effect as we see to be the case in America: the noisy, forward, low, and unscrupulous have it nearly all their own way, and keep the quiet and respectable people in such terror that they are afraid to offer any opposition.

"The affair is completely local, so we need not, I think, trouble ourselves with any one except the rebels now in the field. I am assured by the Magistrate of Sylhet that the Jynteah Rajah has nothing to do with any parties up here, but I still think he would be far better at Dacca than at Sylhet.

"This is not a complete explanation, but it will be remembered that the cause of the previous rebellion in Jynteah the year before last was involved in very great obscurity; and what Mr. David Scott said of the Cossyahs thirty years ago is still true of their Jynteah brethren to this day, 'that the caprice and inconsistency of these mountaineers is such as to baffle all anticipation of their proceedings in any particular case, their actions appearing to proceed from the impulse of the moment, with little or no consideration either of their own interest or of the probability of their being able to do any serious damage to those whom they wish to injure.' I could compile a long list of causes which might have had their effect in precipitating the present outbreak, but my impressions should be better verified than they are yet before they find place in an official document. The outbreak must be first quelled, and then I hope to investigate its origin and submit suggestions for preventing anything of the kind happening again. I regret to find that it should have occasioned so much apprehension as it appears to have done in Calcutta, and which may be partly attributable to a confusion regarding its nature and locality; thus a telegram communicated by the Government to the press is headed 'Outbreak at Cherra Poonjee'; the villages, the scene of the disturbances, being nearer Assam, and from fifty to eighty miles distant from Cherra Poonjee, and still further from Sylhet, which is also said to be menaced."

This was, however, not considered satisfactory by Government, and a detailed report was called for; and in this, as in those sent in by Major Hopkinson, there appears considerable uncertainty as to the real cause of the rebellion, which was by some attributed to the working of the income-tax, and by others to the conduct of the police. We have looked carefully through the reports now submitted, and on comparing them with our private correspondence, we are inclined to agree with Major-general Showers that the "subject must be considered with reference to the former administration of the country, and to the fact that the Sintengs, or Jynteah Cossyahs, have ever been a 'stiff-necked and rebellious generation.'"

In 1835 the Government of the Jynteah territory was transferred to the British by the Rajah in lieu of an allowance of Rs. 500 a month. But the people themselves had not taken part in this transfer; and as the Rajah's own authority over them had been merely nominal, involving no receipt of revenue, they objected to any change. However, the transfer was made, and for some time the British Government left its new subjects entirely to themselves, their mode of Government being a sort of village republic under head-men, called Doloyes. These Doloyes constantly quarrelled among themselves, and so the people remained as before, savage and turbulent. At last, in 1858, Mr. Allen visited the newly-acquired territory, and suggested that the Jynteahs should pay some tax to Government in recognition of British supremacy. To this end he recommended the imposition of a house-tax, with the proviso

that a European officer should be stationed at Jowai. The tax was imposed, but no European officer was appointed, and the result was the Jynteah rebellion of 1860. Luckily, 500 bayonets were at hand, and the rebellion was soon reduced. Such were the people to whom it was sought to apply the income-tax in 1861, with this important difference—that in 1861 Colonel Richardson could only bring forty-five bayonets into the field instead of five hundred, and that the country was full of disbanded sepoys. For these circumstances, however, we do not blame the local Government of Bengal. It was ordered to introduce the income tax, and it was also ordered to reduce its military expenditure. The difficulties attending the introduction of the income-tax were simply that the new tax-payers could neither read nor write, so as to fill up their schedules, the result being that the tax was levied, through the *Doloyes* on the head men, at the rate of about four rupees a-head. That the head-men in question disapproved of this we have little doubt; and it is, therefore, no matter of surprise that they should have induced the mass of the people to rebel.

In this indirect way has the imposition of the income-tax fanned the revolt, and the abuse of the police darogah system aided its development; but the real cause, no doubt, lies, so far as can be judged, in the character of the people themselves. Being savages, they acted as savages; being turbulent and quarrelsome, they were only too glad to seek an excuse for quarrel, and so the income-tax and police grievances came opportunely to their hand. The only thing to be done, now that the mischief is over, is to see that no unnecessary ground for seeking a quarrel is given in future; but more especially to see that, by a judicious use of the iron hand with the silken glove half removed to show the metal beneath, the danger of carrying out such a quarrel is clearly manifested. In their present condition the Jynteahs must be in a measure treated as savages, with due justice and some forbearance, but with the most unshrinking firmness. We may let loose a wild animal when severe punishment has had its taming influence, but it is necessary to keep the chain somewhere handy in case of accidents. It will be the fault of the Bengal Government if, with the lessons of the past for its guide, it does not keep the conquered rebels in such order that the mere clank of the chain will be enough to check any inclination to break out.—*Englishman*, May 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY.—The report of the East India Coal Company (Limited) for the six months between the 31st of October, 1861, and the 30th of April, 1862, must be very satisfactory to the shareholders, who have suffered so much and so long from gross mismanagement. There is a balance of Rs. 37,144 to the good, partly owing to the contract with the E. I. Railway, which has been renewed on yet more favourable terms to the 30th of next October. The opening of the Singarun extension line is also calculated to benefit the company by placing their principal coal mines in direct communication with Calcutta. Debentures, we observe, are about to be issued for a limited amount at the rate of eight per cent. interest, for the term of one, two, or three years. According to the Emperor Napoleon III., the success of the company is now assured. "No town, nation, or individual," his Imperial Majesty was once pleased to remark, "ever had any chance of prospering if destitute of that great motive power, indebtedness—as distinguished from impecuniosity." The issue of these debentures may, therefore, be expected to impart vigour and prosperity to the long dormant E. I. Coal Company (Limited).—*Bengal Hurkuru*.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT IN CALCUTTA has begun in good earnest. One of the leading Calcutta firms have publicly notified their intention of closing their office on Saturdays at two P.M. To Messrs. Pennington and Co. belongs the credit of setting an example, which all liberal-minded employers will, doubtless, rejoice to follow.

THE LIGHTLE MURDER CASE.—Sir George Couper, Bart., the Judicial Commissioner of Oude, has confirmed the finding of Colonel Barrow in the Lightle murder case, recently tried before that officer. The Commissioner observes that the case had throughout occupied his constant attention, as he was frequently consulted by the different officers engaged in it. After giving the subject the fullest consideration, he had arrived at the conclusion that Colonel Barrow "was quite right in acquitting the prisoners upon the evidence which was brought before him and the assessors who tried the case." The order of acquittal was based on the four following grounds, viz.:—1st. The discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses. 2nd. The general character of Lightle himself. 3rd. The fact that Lightle did not mention Aga Ahmed Ally's name in 1858, when he did mention others as concerned in the murder. 4th. The fact that the charge was not previously made, although Lightle and his two witnesses had ample opportunities of knowing that Aga Ahmed Ally was dwelling close at hand during the last five years. In fact, Lightle states that one of them, Nadir Mirza, told him in 1859, that he had seen Aga Ahmed Ally. Nadir Mirza, it is true, denies the statement; but this fact only adds to the untrustworthiness of the evidence generally." Sir George is of opinion, that the 1st, 3rd, and 4th points have not been satisfactorily explained, and holds that, however weak each may be when taken singly, "they suffice as a whole, when combined with the general bad character of the witness Lightle, to impress on his mind a doubt of its truth, which would make him unhesitatingly refuse to consign a man to the gallows on that evidence alone. He believed that any jury composed of perfectly dispassionate and impartial men would have arrived at the same conclusion as Colonel Barrow and his assessors, in whose finding he entirely concurs."—*Hurkuru*, June 8.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.—European settlers in India, and all employers of coolie labour, are much indebted to Captain Nassau Lees for his very useful and opportune compilation of the various "resolutions, regulations, despatches, and laws, relating to the sale of waste lands and the immigration of labour in India." The first on the list is, of course, Lord Canning's famous resolution of the 16th October, 1861, followed by Sir Charles Wood's despatch of the 9th July 1862, and the subsequent explanations and instructions transmitted by the supreme Government to its subordinate Governments, Bengal, the N.W. Provinces, and the Punjab. Next in order come the Sylhet Notification of the 30th of last August, laying down rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands and for the redemption of revenue in the Lieutenant-governorship of Bengal—the Circular of the Board of Revenue, L.P., of the 14th October, the reply of the Bengal Government to Mr. C. B. Stewart's four questions, and the Allahabad Notification of the 20th September, containing the rules of procedure prepared by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces. To these papers are added the orders issued by the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, and the rules which prevail in the Central Provinces, and lastly, the Act of the 25th February, 1863, providing for the adjudication of claims to waste lands. The Act of the 7th March is also given, which regulates the transport of native labourers to Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar.—*Hurkuru*, June 8.

CALCUTTA WATER.—In connection with the question of the water supply of the town, Hooghly water from four different places—namely, Fort Ghat, Cossipore, Pultah Ghat, and Chinsurah—was submitted to the Chemical Examiner for analysis and comparison. The result of the examination does not add much to our knowledge. The water at Chinsurah is purest and lightest, that at Pultah Ghat slightly inferior, that at Cossipore worse, and that at Fort Ghat fit only for the manufacture of soda water and other fashionable beverages.

THE ROORKEE WORKSHOPS are, the *Allahabad Gazette* states, to be transferred to a joint-stock company.

AN INTERESTING SQUABBLE AT CAWNPORE.—A very pretty squabble between the civil and the military is going on just now in Cawnpore, and which seems to be of a nature which defies an early solution. It involves some very nice points of etiquette, and, probably, the social code will have to be ransacked, and the code of honour referred to, before a precedent can be found as a guide to some satisfactory settlement. It appears that, "some day last week, a civilian called at the mess of H.M.'s 46th, with the intention of calling away a friend who was then playing at billiards. While there, he called for a glass of soda-water and brandy, which he drank, and shortly afterwards left without saying anything in particular to anyone. The commanding officer of the 46th wrote next day, and demanded an explanation." The civilian replied that he did not go into the mess of his own accord, but was asked in by an officer of the regiment. The officer asserts that he does not remember having invited the civilian—that the civilian walked in, saying he was dry, and called for a "peg" without waiting to be asked. And it does seem probable that he was not asked, since, a few nights before, this officer was dining in the civil lines, and had to leave the table, in consequence of some offensive remark that the civilian made. It also seems that the civilian had, in the usual course, called at the 46th mess, but had never been asked to it—a want of courtesy of which, I fear, too many messes are guilty towards civilians. In answer, however, to the above, the civilian curtly remarked—"H.M.'s 46th had not forgotten their motto 'Don't Remember,' which they had made such convenient use of in the Windsor affair, a few years ago." Of course, this was enough to inflame the officers of the 46th, who, I hear, are in an awful way about the taunt, as, indeed, they may well be, since it reflects upon the whole regiment. Accordingly, on the 18th they had a meeting, to arrange as to what was to be done in the matter, but it really seems impossible that anything can be done beyond giving the civilian, who, albeit, is a great lump of a "fella," a good lacing on the Mall—a duty incumbent on, but not expected to be performed by, the gallant Colonel V. Thus stands the matter at present. All we can say is that, if Mr. W., the civilian in question, happens to be a competitionwalla, this accident, for it is nothing more, will tell seriously against him, and not fail to be quoted against the whole class, and against the entire system also, and is, therefore, on all accounts much to be regretted. That allusion to "Don't Remember" was in very bad taste, and, unless by means of ample apology, we cannot see how the *entente cordiale* can be re-established. At present the affair is the common talk of the station, and there is much tall talking, too, on both sides. What with a row between judge and a governor, and another between a barrister and a judge at Calcutta, and this now between the civil and military at Cawnpore, the Burney cum Willis affair is likely to be succeeded by a very fair quantity of scandal. However, we shall remain curious about the result.

STATE OF THINGS AT HOWRAH.—Howrah appears to be acquiring an unenviable reputation, what with dacoities, police rows, and general mal-administration. But a more shocking occurrence than that which took place on Tuesday morning has seldom come to our knowledge. We are positively assured that, on that morning, the chaplain refused to read the Burial-service over the body of an English artizan, who had died in the General Hospital, assigning no other reason for his refusal than the remark that anybody could read it. Somebody did discharge that last office for a dead countryman in a distant land, but it was not the Rev. William Spencer, B.A., nor is it the first time that reverend gentleman has declined to officiate for the poor. We are further informed that when the coffin was laid in the grave, there were not eighteen inches of interval between the lid and the level of the ground. A careless pastor makes a careless fold, and if the chaplain neglects his duty, the sexton is not likely to set him a very good example. But it is clearly our duty to draw the attention of the right reverend prelate to such a disgraceful and scandalous state of things.

HOCKEY ON HORSEBACK.—The Munnipoorees are entitled to great credit for inventing such a manly and exciting game as that of "Hockey on Horseback." They play it, we are informed, in a somewhat different manner to that practised by the Calcutta and Barrackpore Clubs. In the first place, they use a larger ball and one of a white colour, which is therefore more easily seen by the spectators as well as by themselves. Then they are mounted on small ponies—without any saddle—and thus all contend on equal terms and without any great danger. Moreover, they place their men out on the plain something after the fashion of cricket players, and only after much good play do they become mixed up in a scrambling mass, *alternisq; orbibus orbes impediunt*. They have also a great advantage in not being obstructed by adventurous spectators on foot and on horseback, or hemmed in by carriages driven upon the very ground of contest. On the other hand, the blue and red uniforms are certainly preferable to the primitive garb of the Munnipoorees, and enable the lookers-on better to appreciate the varying fortunes of the field. Next time this noble game is played on the maiden we hope to see some regulations introduced for keeping the ground, in the interests alike of players and spectators.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

PERSONATING AN OFFICER.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states that a European British subject has been arrested at Delhi, and will be forwarded to stand his trial at the High Court, Calcutta, for personating the character of an officer, and obtaining thereby goods from a Parsee firm without paying for them. Our contemporary cautions his readers against being taken in by any of the "numerous loafers of this stamp, who are now prowling about begging, threatening, forging, or stealing."

THE LATE LONGUEVILLE CLARKE.—We regret extremely to see recorded in the Calcutta papers the death of Mr. Longueville Loftus Clarke, the oldest member of the Calcutta Bar. The deceased was one of the most polished speakers that ever addressed a bench or a jury in India, and his powers as an advocate were of a very high order. During his professional career his talents must have earned for him over £200,000 sterling—twenty lacs of rupees. But Mr. Clarke was a man of unbounded hospitality, and expended large sums, without any ostentation, in public and private charities; and we imagine he saved but little. The bulk of the provision that he made for his family (two lacs of rupees) was lost by the failure of the Union Bank of Calcutta. Mr. Clarke, who, it would seem, died in harness, must have been verging upon seventy years of age, for he took his degree at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in the year 1815. To his juniors at the Bar he was always a most kind, courteous, and considerate leader, and to such as came to India without any local friends or connections, his house was always open to them as a home. As a barrister, on the Chancery side of the Court, we question whether Mr. Clarke had any equal in India. Nor was his knowledge of the Common Law side of the Court by any means insignificant. His memory for cases (precedents) often astonished his professional brethren, as well as the Judges of the Court. We hope and trust that the members of the Calcutta Bar, including the officers of the Court, as well as the solicitors thereof, will not fail to erect, by subscription, a mural tablet, in memory of the deceased veteran, and cause it to be erected on some appropriate spot. We would suggest the old Grand Jury Room, and not far from Chantry's masterpiece—the statue of Sir Edward Hyde East, a Judge of her Majesty's Supreme Court of Calcutta.—*Mofussilite*, May 22.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.—The *Delhi Gazette* understands that the subject of forest conservancy is about to be taken into serious consideration by the head of the Government. Lord Elgin, adds our contemporary, has summoned Dr. Brandis of Burmah, and Dr. Cleg-horn of Madras, now on special duty in the Punjab, to meet his lordship at Simla. "If forests be not properly preserved or coal discovered in the Punjab, we may entertain reasonable fears for the permanence of railway communication."

ESTATES OF OFFICERS.—It has been resolved that the estates of all officers and men belonging to the new brigades of Royal Artillery, or of the new Line regiments of cavalry and infantry who may have died prior to the 1st April, 1863, shall be dealt with by the India-office, and the estates of those who may have died on or since that date, or who may die hereafter under rules applicable to the old Royal Artillery and Line corps serving in India, shall be dealt with by the War-office.

EARTHQUAKES.—Several severe shocks of earthquake were experienced at Manila in the beginning of May, causing considerable damage. A heavy gale of wind lasting three days preceded the earthquake. Nearly all the shipping at anchor in the harbour appear to have suffered more or less. The British ships *Annie Bowen* and *Osprey* were totally lost, together with fifty-two other vessels, chiefly coasters. Property to the estimated value of half-a-million dollars was destroyed. Tonnage was very scarce, and freights consequently high.

MR. F. HOGG.—We are glad to hear that Mr. Frederick Hogg, c.s., and at present Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Meerut, has been appointed Postmaster-general of the Punjab. Mr. Hogg is an extremely intelligent and hard-working officer, and will doubtless discharge the duties of the office to which he has been appointed with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Government and the public. Sincere as are the congratulations of his friends in this station, nevertheless they are mingled with regret that its society should be deprived of such an agreeable member.—*Mofussilite*.

MR. JUSTICE MORGAN.—We have been called to order for saying that Mr. Justice Morgan had acquired his occasionally discourteous demeanour towards the Bar from having been formerly accustomed to browbeat native vakeels in Mofussil Courts. It appears that we were mistaken as to that learned judge's antecedents. A member of the English bar, he came out to India in 1851, and pursued his profession at the Calcutta Bar for three years, at the expiration of which he was appointed Clerk of the Legislative Council, and finally was promoted to the Bench. It was incorrect, therefore, to ascribe to a Mofussil experience whatever discourtesy he may exhibit towards counsel or their clients. Mr. Morgan's champion and our reprover does not impugn the charge of such discourtesy, but confines himself to correcting our statement as to the school where he learned his ill-manners. It is, of course, well to be accurate in details, and we accordingly tender our thanks to our censor for the valuable information he has placed at our disposal. We wonder if Mr. Justice Morgan will be equally obliged to him for again dragging his name into print. After all, it is but the penalty one must pay for indulging in the luxury of friendship.—*Hurkaru*.

RAJAH OF NONGSTOIN.—We are indebted to the *Dacca News* for some particulars connected with the Durbar lately held in the station of Cherra, for the purpose of investing the Rajah of Nongstoin with the title of Rajah Bahadour. Our contemporary says:—"On the arrival of the Rajah he was conducted into an adjoining room, where he assumed the robe of honour prepared for him. He was then led into the Durbar, where, on the presentation of a Nuzzerana, he was proclaimed a Rajah Bahadour." The ceremony ended, Colonel Haughton "availed himself of the opportunity furnished by the presence of so many Rajahs and Chiefs, to give them a little quiet paternal counsel." The colonel particularly pointed out that the Rajah of Nongstoin, having received his title from the Queen of England, might reckon on the advice and aid of her Government "as long as he continued to govern his people with equity, and used every means to introduce and promote among them the arts of civilised life." Colonel Haughton further reminded the assembly that the rebellion had been suppressed, and most of the rebel chiefs effectually disposed of. It was the intention of the Government, he continued, "to improve the condition of Jynteah, and to this end education would be encouraged." The address was interpreted into the Cossyah tongue by Mr. Shadwell.

AN IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief with reference to courts-martial, consequent upon several cases having been recently transmitted to head-quarters in an incomplete state, and "especially without that previous minute investigation and summary of evidence which is necessary for the Commander-in-Chief to form a correct judgment of the case, the result being a delay in bringing men to trial, and, what is of far greater importance, soldiers have been needlessly confined with a view to being brought before a court-martial, whilst the proceedings of these military tribunals, often convened at great inconvenience to the service, and to that of officers brought from a distance to compose them, have proved purposeless and unnecessary." His Excellency directs the particular attention of commanding officers to this important duty, and orders "that no circumstances, however trivial, connected with the commission of crimes may be omitted in the summary of the evidence taken in the preliminary investigation, and that all evidence given should be recorded in the first person." Particular care is to be taken that every statement made by a prisoner in exculpation of himself, or the evidence of witnesses on his behalf, shall be recorded. We hope that this order will have the effect of obviating much of the delay which of late has frequently arisen in finally disposing of cases tried by court-martial. At present three and four months frequently elapse before an unfortunate prisoner is made aware of the final result of his trial. This arises from the number of references made backwards and forwards between the court and the Commander-in-Chief. Either the latter requires some further details, or the case is referred back to the court for re-consideration. The order is an opportune one, and will certainly be appreciated by those whom it more immediately affects.—*Hurkaru*, June 6.

CLERICAL DUTIES OF MEEAN MEER.—We have heard "murmur not loud but deep" at the absence of proper arrangements for conducting the clerical duties of Meean Meer, during the Reverend Mr. Murray's sojourn at Cashmere. At the very least we consider that three ministers are indispensable for the two stations of Anarkullee and Meean Meer; one of whom could then always be available for duties in event of the sickness or the temporary absence on leave of one or other of the regular incumbents, and could likewise relieve the Meean Meer chaplain of a portion of the heavy work now devolving on him in visiting military hospitals and schools. But in whatever way the authorities may think proper to settle the matter, it is quite impossible for the Anarkullee clergyman to assume the Meean Meer duties in addition to his own. His time is already too much taxed. Indeed, we already hear dissatisfaction expressed at the chaplain's frequent absence from the Station Church on the Sabbath, owing to the calls on him at the Fort and out-stations, and feel assured that the imposition of other duties calculated to increase such absences would prove highly objectionable to the Anarkullee community.—*Lahore Chronicle*, May 30.

THE FRITH FAMILY.—The *Lahore Chronicle* informs us that among the claimants who will present themselves before the commission appointed to assemble at Lucknow on the 1st of February, 1864, to investigate the legitimacy of claims made by British subjects who were resident in Oude during the reign of the ex-King and his predecessors are the Frith family, a forefather of whom held a lucrative post in the Oude service some eighty years ago.

SIMLA, May 25.—On Wednesday last there was a meeting at the Bank-office of the proprietors of the Simla Bank for the despatch of such business as the meeting could entertain. The accounts were examined and found in a most satisfactory state; and a dividend of 11 per cent. was declared for the six months ending the 31st December, 1863. Bad debts amounting to 10,000 rupees, were paid off. The services of the present manager were warily acknowledged, and, without a dissentient voice, the sum of 100 rupees a month was voted to him as a personal allowance, in addition to his monthly salary.

A MIDSHIPMAN'S LOVE AFFAIR.—A pretty little romance, which has been enacted in Calcutta under almost our very eyes, has also, strangely enough, not found its way into the public papers. We give no names, because we do not wish to hurt other people's feelings; but the story is far too good to be lost. A young English baronet took to the sea, or in other words became a middy on board the *St. Lawrence*, Heaven knows how many tons; but the captain had a heart harder than the nether millstone. Now, the young and titled middy, aged seventeen or thereabouts, fell in love with the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the house where he lodged. We all know what a middy's love is like; it is something sublime and overwhelming, like the Falls of Niagara. We never shall forget a powerful love-letter from a young midshipman of twenty addressed to a middle-aged lady of thirty-nine, whilst going home round the Cape, which accidentally fell into our hands. But to our story. The captain was one of those hard-hearted tyrants from whom Heaven preserve us when we are in love. He found everything out, and ordered the young gentleman aboard. But love laughs at ship's sides, and our modern lover went down the chains and swam the Ganges, like the ancient lover that swam the Hellespont. But there was a difference. The modern pair were bent upon being bound together by the ties of Hymen, as by the ties of Cupid; and accordingly the gentleman applied to a priest. But the course of true love never does run smooth, excepting when the parties are of mature years, and then it occasionally runs a great deal too smoothly. The first chaplain the enthusiastic swain looked up, was a very respectable mole, who considered that people might fall in love at seventeen years of age if they liked, but that he would not sanctify the affection without the consent of the parents of the parties, just as though our parents have anything to do with our falling in love. However, young love was not to be repelled by a single buffet, and so our hero invoked the assistance of a chaplain a little more north, or, in other words, a gentleman from the "Land o'Cakes;" and as we know that Scotch marriages are peculiar affairs, it will surprise no one that the blacksmith, we mean the chaplain, married the pair right away. This is all we know about the story, and what is done cannot be helped; and if marriage is deemed likely to improve the tone of our European army in India, we see no reason why our mercantile marine should not be improved by the introduction of married middies.—*Englishman*.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A NATIVE MARRIAGE.—The *Oudh Gazette* reports that nine natives were crushed to death in a crowd collected at the celebration of a native marriage. Money was being distributed, as is usual on such occasions, and the unfortunate men lost their lives in scrambling to secure some of the rupees. It is stated that "six or eight thousand natives were placed in an enclosure, the gate of which was closed so as to admit of only two or three coming out at a time to receive the money. The mob, however, impatiently pressed forward, the gate suddenly gave way, and in the rush that was made, the number named were trampled to death." An official inquiry was to be held into the causes of the accident, and it is probable that some leading natives, "who acted contrary to the repeated warnings of the police," will be made answerable "for the consequences of their culpable carelessness."

COLONEL TOMBS, of the Royal Horse Artillery, is gazetted as brigadier, *vice* Troup. This is a double breach of the usages of the service; officers of the Royal Artillery not being eligible for brigade commands of the three arms, and Sir Charles Wood having promised, in his speech on the India Bill, that the proportion of brigade commands to Royal and Indian officers should be preserved intact. On what plea, then, can Lord Elgin sanction Sir Hugh Rose committing such an outrage on the rights and customs of the Indian army? There is no doubt the subject will be taken up in Parliament, when the causes of the job will be exposed, and the appointment, in all probability, cancelled.—*Mofussilite*, May 29.

LAHORE, May 16.—Lord Elgin's winter movements are beginning to ooze out, though at this distant period we do not think great dependence can be placed on all the rumours current. It is certain, however, that a very handsome state carriage is in course of preparation by the Punjab Railway Company for the use of his lordship and suite, and it will prove a vast disappointment if it is not availed of on the occasion of his visiting Lahore. But it is stated, again, that it is very doubtful whether the Viceroy will enter the capital of the Punjab by rail, as it would destroy the displays which have hitherto distinguished the arrival of his lordship's predecessors, besides seriously inconveniencing his camp arrangements by leaving them so great a distance behind. It is said that the Supreme Government have pronounced unfavourably on the proposed Punjab Medical College, and consider that the object with which the college was first established has not been attained after a fair trial of three years. The contrast between the Agra College and that at Lahore is not favourable to the latter. With 140 scholars the annual cost of the Agra institution is Rs. 9,200, whereas Lahore, with only 60 scholars, has an expenditure of Rs. 30,360. The proposition, therefore, to retain the college here on its present footing, and to a further grant of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, is not sanctioned. The Lahore College contains but five students of the higher branch, and three English professors, and a fourth has been asked for. Such facts naturally cause the Supreme Government to hesitate, and ask whether a disinclination on the part of the Punjabees does not exist towards this particular branch of science, and whether it would not be cheaper and preferable in every way to obtain European surgeons? In the meanwhile a hospital only has been sanctioned.

SIR MORDAUNT WELLS.—We have been credibly informed that Sir Mordaunt Wells intends to send in his resignation a month hence. He is tired of the country and its people. We are sorry for this, for however often we have had occasion to condemn his unjudicial manners, there can be no doubt that Sir Mordaunt's presence on the bench was productive of great good to the cause of justice. He is really a terror to dishonest debtors and evil-disposed suitors.—*Hindoo Patriot*, June 1.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 28. Sarah and Emma, Wingate, London; Adrienne, Hardeis, Bourdon.—29. str. Thunder, Fowler, Hong Kong; Viscount Canniog, Murphy, —.—31. Fazel Carim, —, Masuipatan, Gyltis, —, Marseilles.—June 1. str. Lightning, Taylor, China.—2. Allam Ghier, Henderson, Bombay; str. Mooltan, Dunn, Suez.—3. str. India, Grey, Colombo.—5. Aminta, Remey, London; Waverley, Rodger, Greenwich.—6. Shah Jehan, Earl, Masulipatan.—7. Zouave, Griffith, Liverpool; Mary Nicholson, Freebody, Liverpool; Sardinia, Nelson, Liverpool; s/s. Penance, McVie, Moulmein; Tarrar, James Smith, London; Minerva, Merryman, Sydney; City of York, Royal, Glasgow; George Crshaw, Alexander, Dundee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sarah and Emma.—Capt. and Mrs. Precolly and child, H.M.'s 20th Foot.
Per Thunder.—From Hong Kong.—H. C. Nevens, Esq., S. S. Milon, Esq., Mr. Wollen, Mr. Curtaine. From Singapore.—Capt. and Mrs. Barker. From Penang.—Mrs. Longdale and child, Capt. Murphy.
Per Lightning.—Mrs. Peain and three children, F. A. Gilliam, E. Judah, N. J. Suchar.
Per India.—Mr. Grapel, Mr. and Mrs. Donaghue, Mr. Girdlestone, I. C. Muston, Mrs. Roberts and child.
Per Waverley.—Miss Rodger.
Per Asteroid.—Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Wells.
Per Shah Jehan.—Mr. Ryall.
Per Shadina.—Mrs. Nelson.

DEPARTURES.

May 29. Royal George, Bell, Penang and Singapore.—30. Bengollyun, Bliz, Liverpool.—31. King Arthur, Griggs, London via St. Helena; Bruce, McPie, London. June 1. Ophir, Miles, Bombay.—2. Earl of Clare, Wilson, Mauritius; Chas. Cooper, Jordan, Boston.—3. Lady Canning, Spence, Malacca; Australian, Durham, Moulmein; Cutch Merchant, Ashby, Muscat; Hydaspes, Adley, Shanghai; Erymanthe, Macaire, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Erymanthe.—Dr. Manwaring, James Galbreith, Mrs. Galbreith and child, Mr. R. D. Galbreith, Mons. C. Mei, Mr. and Mrs. Barton and five children, —, Dashmed, Esq., Mr. B. M. Westley, Mr. Stanforth, Mr. S. S. Salding, Mr. Willmot, Maj. and Mrs. Lamb, F. W. Lambert, G. M. Onslow, Lieut. D. Bird, G. W. Lyall, T. Boule, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. W. T. Onslow, Mr. C. Key, C. T. Trevanian, H. L. Powys.

Per str. Australian.—For CHITTAGONG.—Capt. J. A. Vanrenen, Lieut. H. D. A. Tottenham, Mr. J. Parnis, Dr. Wright, one lady. For AKY.—Mr. John King, Mr. Ed. Dasse, net. For RANGOON.—Capt. and Mrs. Nepean, Ensign J. E. Shepherd, Ensign Hamilton. For MOULMEIN.—Mr. F. Collingridge, Mr. B. Wood, Mr. J. Campbell, H. L. Thomas.

Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Mr. J. Lock King, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rose and family, Mr. P. Curaine, Mr. E. Edmond, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor. For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Behrends. For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Bancroft. For SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Cader, Capt. Hall. For MARSEILLE.—Mr. R. Spears, Lieut. Chambers, Sheppard, Mr. P. H. Scanlan, Mr. Beaufort, Mr. W. S. Paterson, Mr. J. J. Guise, Mr. Gould, Lieut. D. Pringle, Capt. Baird. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings and family, Mr. J. D. Smith, Mr. F. B. Davis, Mrs. W. Brett and children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohn, Lieut. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Wray, Mrs. Nation and children, Mrs. Oakley, Capt. and Mrs. Shaw.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Viscount Canning.—Ship *Lysa*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, 52 days out.

By Lightning.—Ships *Regina*, Sir Hugh Rose, and str. *Clan Alpine*.

By Amata.—Waverley, bound to Calcutta, in lat. 11 S., long. 85 E.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 8, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. Rs.	100 Rs. 99	6 to 99 4
Do. Transfer Stock. Sa. Rs.	100	Nom.
4 per Cent. Co's Rs.	100	59 12 to 100 8
5 per Cent. Co's Rs.	100	139 0 to 109 6
5½ per Cent. Co's Rs.	100	118 8 to 118 10

EXCHANGE.

On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills at 6 months' sight ...	2 0½ to 2 9-16
First Class Credit at 6 months' sight ...	2 0½
Bills with Docs. at 6 months' sight ...	2 0½ to 2½
Bank Post Bills at 1 months' sight ...	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank	500	900 to 930
Assam Company	200	526 to 530
Bank of Bengal	4000	9300 to 9350
Beerbhoo Coal Company	1000	1625 to 1630
<i>Ditto</i>	100 sh.	305
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1225 to 1230
Band & Warehouse Association	445	720 to 730
Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	110 to 115
Bengal River Steam Co. (Limited)	1000	980 to 975
Bengal Tea Company (Limited)	100	240 to 250
Cachar and Assam Company,	200	350 to 375
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	970 to 980
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1300 to 1310
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim.)	100	135 to 140
Delhi Bank Shares	500	605 to 610
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000	1600 to 1650
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	80 to 85
East India Railway Company	218	235 to 238
East India Tea Company (limited)	100	126 to 130
<i>Do.</i>	40	42
Ganges Company	500	350 to 360
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	450 to 460
Hope Town Tea Association .....	...	30 p.ct. pm.
Indian General Steam	1000	1125 to 1130
New Port Gloster Mills Company	600	1500 x.d.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	16 to 17
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50 to 60
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	200	par to 10 pm.
Simla Bank	500	550 to 560
Soom Tea Company (Lim.)	30	35
Tukvar Tea Company	100	10 to 15 pm.
Upper Assam Company	100	110

FREIGHTS.

To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre ... £2 2 6 to 20 0 0 ...	2 0 0 Nominal.
Sugar	2 0 0 "
Rice	2 0 0 "
Seeds ... 4 0 0 to 4 2 6 ...	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS leaves the Presidency immediately, on a visit to Mysore, the unknown purpose of which has given rise to much speculation, especially as the Body Guard has been ordered to precede him; a circumstance without precedent that we can recollect. Whatever may have been the practice formerly, it has long been the custom of our governors to dispense with such an escort, when paying visits to the Mofussil. A strong report prevails, that the restoration of the Government of Mysore to the Rajah is the object of Sir William Denison's visit in state to that province, and as his Highness is fairly entitled, by treaty, to have his suspended authority restored to him, under conditions necessary to prevent an abuse of it, we hope that there may be foundation for the story, but we feel far from sanguine on the point.

APPOINTMENTS.—Colonel Silver, at present in charge of the Clothing Board, an officer well

known to the public of Madras, has been gazetted President of the Municipal Board. To Colonel Silver our Volunteer Guards are indebted for their proud position; he it was who, on their formation, notwithstanding his other onerous duties, spared no pains to make soldiers of them—soldiers of whom the Madras Army may well be proud. Colonel Silver was also for many years Civil Engineer to the Municipal Commissioners, and from the knowledge which he must have acquired of the requirements of that department, his services cannot but be a great acquisition to the Board. From his antecedents the public will expect much from him; we are certain that the public will not be disappointed. We are also glad to observe that another very deserving servant of Government has not been overlooked in the recent police changes. Mr. J. Ansel, for many years Superintendent of the Marine Police, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police, in the room of Major T. C. Bell, who has resigned, preparatory to his proceeding to England on sick leave. Mr. Ansel is, as is well known, one of the most efficient police officers in the Presidency, and the fact of his being appointed to such an important office proves that Government has appreciated his services. We believe Mr. Ansel owes his present position to his own good conduct, integrity, and zeal.—*Madras Examiner*.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.—The *Madras Daily News*, in reviewing the annual report of the Madras Military Fund for 1861-62, notices the influence that fund has exercised in encouraging matrimony. Half the subscribers are married men. Nearly seven and a-half colonels, five and a-half lieutenant-colonels, and two captains, are married, "to one of each of those grades unmarried, but one to three lieutenants only is married, whilst ensigns are nowhere." The number of married subscribers at the present day, is, in comparison with the number a quarter of a century ago, very marked. Our contemporary attributes this increased disposition to matrimony to the circumstance "of the provisions of the fund becoming universally understood at home, that Indian officers have been considered eligible offers, and so a very superior class of ladies has come to this country." In former years, owing to the general ignorance of the provision guaranteeing an annuity, &c., to widows, young ladies naturally hesitated to venture out to India; but of late years the rules of the fund have become more known, and all objections on this score having been removed, "marriages have increased proportionately." The amount of donations paid in India and England during the year was Rs. 2,71,518 and Rs. 48,278 respectively, whilst the subscriptions amounted to Rs. 3,22,458 in India, and Rs. 92,144 in England. The cash balance in hand on the 30th of April, 1862, was Rs. 1,00,87,992, being Rs. 6,92,350 in excess of the balance of the former year.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

THE COCHIN HILLS are just now engaging the attention of capitalists and speculators, who have discovered that the land is eminently adapted for the cultivation of coffee. A Madras contemporary states, that already more applications have been made for land than can possibly be satisfied. Prices have been offered "for choice sites, by persons likely to be well informed, which serve to show the estimation in which the densely wooded acres of the Nelliampathy range are held, before even the axe of the coolie has greeted the ear of the pioneers of English enterprise in this locality." The *Madras Daily News* urges those who have already secured land to retain it, believing that very shortly it will command prices "which cautious men may at the present moment consider fabulous. Large numbers of coolies have been secured from Madras to work on the plantations already formed. All things considered," adds our contemporary, "few localities have brighter prospects before them than the Nelliampathy range of the Cochin Hills."

THE RAIL.—The *Bangalore Herald* is glad to inform its readers that it is in a position to state, on good authority, that "the rail will be open for traffic between this and Madras at latest on the 1st of January, 1864, if not earlier.

Arrangements are being made to finish such parts of the terminal works as will be requisite before opening the line. We also hear that the rails are laid to within thirty miles of Bangalore, and that the only work of importance which might delay the opening is a bridge near Oosotah. This, however, we have no doubt, will be finished in time."

THE 40TH REGIMENT MADRAS N.I., and a company of artillery, arrived at Madras from Singapore on May 20. This regiment, after recruiting its strength for a few days, will be forwarded by railway to Belloor, and from thence to Cannanore, where it will be stationed.

THE STEAMER *Jason*, wrecked some time since on the Madras coast, has parted amidstips. The fore and aft portions, as well as the cargo, are still safe. An attempt is being made to secure the cargo, and steam-pumps are employed to clear the ship of water, but it is feared that her breaking up will materially lessen the chance of success.

MR. HOLLOWAY, of the Madras Civil Service, has been appointed permanently to a seat on the Bench of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

ARMSTRONG GUNS.—Some Armstrong guns have lately arrived at Madras, and others are on the way out. Fort St. George is by no means such a contemptible obstacle to foreign invasion as some think. It is low, and it is difficult to obtain a view over it, except from the top of the lighthouse. It is, however, very well defended, and military men declare it could now withstand a long siege. The public buildings inside are unfortunately exposed, and would all probably come down with a run after a few days' blockade. The Armstrong guns are a welcome addition to our ordnance stores, and may prove very useful at no distant date. H.M.'s 60th regiment garrisons the fort at the present time, and will do so until their departure in January next. We have no intimation as to what regiment is destined to come out from England to succeed them, and should any European difficulty arise meanwhile it is not without the range of probability that the fort will be garrisoned by sepoys alone. Our military position in India now with upwards of 80,000 European soldiers is undoubtedly strong; but should any complications occur at home a disagreeable order will undoubtedly come out for a return of a large number of the regiments forming such an army.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Our Government are stirring themselves in the matter of the reform of the various weights and measures in use in British India, and have proposed to the Supreme Government that a properly-qualified person shall be selected from each Presidency to form a committee for the consideration of a uniform system for the whole of India; but should the Supreme Government decline to regard this subject as of Imperial concern, the local Government propose to consider it in relation to this Presidency alone. It manifestly would be a great advantage to have a uniform system throughout the land, and it certainly would greatly facilitate the official returns to Government. At the present time the value of a garee, for example, is widely different in different localities, and much confusion is caused by this inconvenience. Sir W. Denison advocates the introduction of the rupee or tola of 180 grains into the system of weights, as "it may be hereafter desirable to harmonise our monetary system with that of England, by making the rupee a simple fraction of the pound sterling, and it would much hamper this operation if the Government were called upon at the same time to modify its whole system of weights."

A VERY SAGACIOUS ANIMAL.—Tales of the sagacity of the half reasoning elephant are numerous and often told. These animals abound on the Malabar coast, and we glean the following anecdote from the "Land of the Permauls" regarding their remarkable sagacity:—An elephant was sent to Nagercoil for the purpose of piling timber by the Dewan, who requested the wife of a missionary residing there to be good enough to see the animal fed, and thus prevent its keeper from abstracting its food. It was therefore

brought to the house for this purpose and at first all went on correctly, but after a time it was suspected that the amount of rice was getting smaller and smaller; so one day the keeper was remonstrated with, and of course protested against the imputation of having taken it, adding in true native phraseology, Madam, "do you think I could rob my child?" The elephant looked on most sagaciously, and at this stage of the proceedings quietly threw his trunk around his keeper, and untied his bulky waist cloth, when the missing rice fell to the ground.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 20. Gallant Neill, Bews, Kurrachee; Henriette, Nilson, Swanton.—22. Ewnee, Swikaw, Mauritius.—28. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan, Dunn, Suez.—June 3. Barham, Way, London.—5. Devonshire, Holt, Auckland.—7. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Orissa, —, London; str. India, Gray, Colombo.—8. Lady Rawlinson, Row, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. India.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Grapel, Mr. Girdlestone, Mr. and Mrs. Donaghaun, Bombardier Jorie.
Per Birm.—H. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Codd, Misses Dabbie, Misses Williams, Capt. Wadman, Mr. Kew, Mr. H. Clarke, Mr. Donnell, Mr. Du Har, Mr. Passant, Mr. Margorchis, Mr. Tooth, Mrs. Clements, Miss Sammers, Mr. Swenay.

DEPARTURES.

May 29. Str. India, Gray, Calcutta; Nourmahal, Fowler, London.—June 3. Erauce, Samsin, Calcutta.—14. P. and O. str. Candia, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Nubia.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. C. R. Bradstreet, Mrs. Bunney, Col. and Mrs. Syer, Col. and Mrs. Maitland, Mr. Maitland six children, Capt. and Mrs. D. Aray and two children. For MARSHALLS.—A. Purvis, Esq., Maj. Bell, Capt. Holmes, Lieut. Gordon, Capt. A. H. M. Dickey, Col. Grimes, Mr. Mangles, John Miller, Esq. For SUZ.—Mr. Purvis. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Vibart. For POINT DE GALLIE.—Mr. Le Gyt, Master H. F. Garvin.

Per str. Goldea Fleece.—Dr. Shaw's five children, Miss Innes, Mrs. Lateward and four children, Mrs. Gordon and child, Mrs. Dodd and five children, Mrs. Webster and two children, Capt. E. W. H. Lateward, 52nd M.N.I., H. R. Shelley, Esq., 6th M.N.I., A. A. Gordon, Esq., 1st Madras Cav., John Alves, 30th M.N.I., Lieut. H. W. Bainsfather, 6th M.N.I., Mr. H. Graham, Mr. J. Webster, Condr. I. Kehoe, Mr. B. B. Butler.

Per P. and O. str. Mooltan.—To CALCUTTA.—H. G. Keene, Esq., F. Mailey, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Mangles and inf. Per P. and O. str. Orissa.—Miss Annot, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and inf., H. T. Bristow, Esq., Lieut. Sanderson.

Per str. Erymanthe.—For PONDICHERY.—A. D. Lancelles, Esq., R. Perron, Esq., Lieut. G. Hutchin. For GALLIE.—Mr. Downell. For SINGAPORE.—Lieut. Hatchett. For MARSEILLES. Rev. R. Hulley, Miss Atkinson, two children of Capt. Atkinson, E. F. Shaw, Esq., Rev. —, Saintouren, Mr. Odino.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEUTENANT HAIG.—Some additional details of the attack on Lieutenant Haig, adjutant of H.M.'s 90th Regiment, have reached the *Mofussilite*. It appears that this officer was proceeding to Bombay via Indore by bullock-train, and when about six miles north of Dewass, in the territory of his Highness the Maharajah Scindia, he was attacked by a band of dacoits, eight in number, and severely wounded. Being unarmed, Lieutenant Haig could offer no resistance, but nevertheless succeeded in disarming one of his assailants, and made such good use of the weapon thus obtained that he finally beat off the brigands. In the course of the encounter Lieutenant Haig received several sword cuts on both arms, "the ulna bone of the left arm being completely severed, besides other wounds on the head and hands." The Agency surgeon at Indore, under whose care Lieutenant Haig remains, reports favourably of the case. Our contemporary remarks:—"Scindia or his ministers will, of course, pretend that this gross outrage was committed by dacoits, over whom his Highness has no control. Such flimsy excuses should never be received, and, surely, it would not be expecting too much from our 'faithful' ally that he should send Sowars with our bullock train to protect it during its transit through any portion of his territories. That would prevent the occurrence of such outrages in future. But in Lieutenant Haig's case something summary is required. As several of the dacoits have been wounded by Lieutenant Haig, there would be little difficulty in tracing the whole gang, every one of whom should be hanged in chains, near the spot where

the outrage was committed. A fine should also be levied on that part of Scindia's territory where the occurrence took place, and seized by the British Government till the money be paid. Such notice would show Native States that our Government is determined to protect their officers, and such atrocious conduct as that exhibited at Jhansie and Dewass would very soon cease."

PARSEE MUNIFICENCE.—"It has been taken so much as a matter of course, that no natives were of any importance except those who belonged to certain families, that men of benevolent intentions and public spirit have been kept in the background, and prevented from taking the initiative in measures of improvement and reform. Men who have taken an active part in collecting money for the foundation of public institutions in Bombay, can tell how the flow of native liberality has been checked by the parsimony of the leaders to whom alone would be assigned the credit of what ever was accomplished. And we may ask, what has the present Sir Jamsetjee done that he should be regarded as the natural leader of the Parsees, and that his brother should be raised to the Legislative Council, over the heads of a hundred better men? Benevolence is not an hereditary virtue; and, if we look at what the good baronet's sons have done, we cannot resist the conclusion that they are really living on their father's reputation."—*Saturday Review*.—"We are not satisfied that these strictures are just. If report is to be believed, the private charities of one at least of 'the good baronet's sons' are upon a scale little inferior to that of the venerable Sir Jamsetjee himself. We have heard the extent of the Honourable Mr. Rustomjee's charities in the last few years alone estimated at from £80,000 to £100,000. There is perhaps too much tendency in the press to dictate the scale on which native benevolence should be expended, and the objects to which it should be directed. We find it difficult to persuade ourselves that there is another community in the world that contributes upon so princely a scale to philanthropic purposes generally, as the community of this island, both European and native. We are far from saying this to flatter the community. We believe it to be a fact, and we cannot but rejoice in it. What the *Reviewer's* remarks are levelled at, we believe is this, that the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's family have contributed but sparingly to the Victoria Museum. We regret that such should be the fact, but it is not right to allow occasional caprices of this order, to make us overlook or depreciate the benevolence that flows in other directions from the family."

REWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF REBELS.—The *Oudh Gazette* contrasts the reward given by the Government to the captor of the rebel Moghul Beg, with that awarded for the arrest of the notorious dacoit Rajpaul Sing. The former, it appears, was captured by a naval officer, to whom the Government gave a jagheer with remission for one generation of all Government claims on the estate. To Mr. Inspector Medley, who captured Rajpaul Sing, a reward of only fifty rupees was given. If, adds our contemporary, "the Government means to say that this is even-handed justice, or even-handed liberality, they are very much mistaken. Whether Moghul Beg was a man of greater consequence than Rajpaul Sing may be a question, but it is impossible that his captor, or rather betrayer, could have incurred so much personal danger as Mr. Medley did in capturing the latter."

VALUE OF COATS.—A somewhat extraordinary judgment given in the Supreme Court at Mauritius is reported in the *Overland Gazette*:—"A judgment was given yesterday in a case which attracted some attention, not so much for the amount at stake as for the parties concerned in, and for the circumstances connected with, the proceedings. His Honour Chief Justice Shand brought an action against the P. and O. Company for the recovery of the value of a bundle of overcoats, &c. The admitted value of the articles lost, even allowing them to be new, was £33. His Honour claimed £80, and £30 for the inconvenience sustained by the loss of the coats. His

brother judge awarded £80 and 25 per cent., and in case of non-payment, 'caption of the body of the company and imprisonment for three years.' His Honour the Chief Justice during the trial was on the bench in his robes, and interrupted the counsel for the company during the pleadings." The *Gazette* adds:—"As the company formally announce to all passengers previous to embarking that they are not responsible for the loss of baggage, we cannot conceive how a judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff; nor can we approve of the attitude of the Judge in a case where he was personally concerned, as his presence was only necessary in Court to reply to certain questions put by the defendants."—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 25.

COTTONS.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that upwards of 3,000 mannds of cotton, the property of the Rajah of Puttala, left Mooltan on the 9th inst. for Kurrachee. Our contemporary adds, "the export of this staple, which had received a check by the fall of prices, is actively recovering in the Punjab under the effect of recent favourable advices, but great quantities of the young plant have been totally destroyed in the hillward provinces by the young brood of locusts. In Goordaspoor even trees have been stripped for miles, and not a leaf left on them." The early cotton crop is said to be hopelessly gone. A Kurrachee journal, *Our Paper*, states that the quantity of cotton held by natives in that city is estimated at 25,000 bales, and adds, "the European houses won't touch the article at ruling figures, and the native holders, rather than bate an iota, seem disposed to ship on their own account. Several consignments have already been thus made, and, so far as we can see, this new feature in our trade will develop itself as time rolls on, and result eventually in the establishment of Scinde agencies at the European ports with which our city has business relations."—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

JACOBABAD, May 19.—So Khodad Khan is dethroned and a fugitive, and a Sher Dil Khan, Khan of Khelat, is extremely anxious to be on good terms with the British. It is believed he daily sends messages expressing good will, whilst his ambassador is also en route to the political agent here to negotiate amicable arrangements. A commercial traveller into his territories is likely, consequently, to enjoy peculiar advantages. Then the question naturally suggests itself—can any good come from Khelat? Of goods, wool will, it is thought, always take the lead. The Khelat sheep itself might be advantageously introduced into India, although it would take some care and time to acclimatise; this it is fully worth. And then their horses are also superior, and good brood-mares might be cheaply got from Khelat. Their principal faults are legginess, heaviness, and straightness in the shoulder and neck; slenderness below the knee, and deficiency in courage. But they are full-bodied and muscular, and not undersized, like our indigenous stock. Khelat camels, dogs, and cats are also highly prized; and these, with horns, hides, hoofs, fruit, wine, and sala misree, ought to make a large frontier trade.

—*Our Paper*, May 22.

FORGERY is said to be very prevalent just now in Bombay. The forged notes are chiefly for one hundred rupees, "are cleverly drawn up, and apparently lithographed by a skilful hand." The police are at present unable to determine whether Europeans or Natives are the offenders.

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Three for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 19th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, May 29.—No. 3,434.—*Notification.—The following is the classification of officers of the police, of the Central Provs., as they stood on March 16:—

Inspector General.

Lieut. col. H. D. Taylor, Madras staff corps.

Deputy Inspectors General.

Major G. G. Moxon, Bengal staff corps.

Capt. F. G. Steuart, Bombay staff corps.

First Class District Superintendents.

Capt. W. J. Morris, 4th Madras L.C., with effect from May 1, 1862.

Lieut. E. R. Twyford, Madras staff corps, with effect from Dec. 1, 1862.

Second Class District Superintendents.

Capt. C. L. Pereira, Madras staff corps, with effect from May 1, 1862.

Capt. F. A. Dickens, late 81st Bengal inf., with effect from Dec. 1, 1862.

Third Class District Superintendents.

Capt. R. J. Baker, Madras cav., with effect from May 1, 1862.

Lieut. H. Fraser, Madras staff corps, with effect from May 1, 1862.

Lieut. J. J. Sutherland, late 42nd Bengal inf., with effect from May 1, 1862.

Fourth Class District Superintendents.

Capt. H. B. Foote, Bengal staff corps, with effect from May 1, 1862.

Capt. E. B. Clay, late 66th Bengal inf., with effect from May 1, 1862.

Mr. J. J. Higgins, with effect from May 1, 1862.

Lieut. J. D. Vallance, Madras staff corps, with effect from May 1, 1862.

Capt. T. E. L. Higginson, Madras staff corps, with effect from Oct. 1, 1862.

First Class Assistant District Superintendents.

Lieut. C. L. B. Walton, Madras staff corps, with effect from Oct. 1, 1862.

Capt. H. F. Ireland, late 25th Bengal inf., with effect from May 1, 1862.

Lieut. F. D. Faber, 2nd Madras L.C., with effect from May 1, 1862.

Mr. J. C. Duff, with effect from May 1, 1862.

Lieut. T. A. Scott, late 28th Bengal inf., with effect from May 1, 1862.

Second Class Assistant District Superintendents.

Mr. J. M. Berrill, with effect from May 1, 1862.

Lieut. D. McNeill, 26th Madras N.I., with effect from July 30, 1862.

Mr. F. H. C. Cox, with effect from Jan. 19, 1863.

No. 821.—Capt. J. L. Pearse, superint. of the Ash-tagram div., Mysore, returned to his duties on the 30th ult.

*Financial Dept., May 27.—No. 2,187.—*Mr. G. W. Kellner, asst. sec. in the milly. finance dept., has an ext. of leave for 6 mos. on m.c.

*May 29.—No. 2,213.—*Mr. J. Christie received charge of the office of civil paymr., Bombay, from Mr. W. Waterfield on the afternoon of the 13th inst.

*Military Dept., Simla, May 21.—No. 65a.—*With reference to G.O. No. 576 of May 29, 1862, the following extract of a milly. letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India to H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, No. 138 of May 16, is published for information:—

Para. 2. The "The rank of ensign, unatt., which you have conferred on Conductor W. Orr, 2nd class barrack master at Raneeungee, is confirmed."

No. 66a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Capt. J. Shand, offic. 2nd in com. and adj., 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, to offic. as comdnt. during the absence of Capt. Fagan on m.c., or until further orders.

No. 69a.—The services of Lieut. A. J. C. Cunningham, royal engrs., at present with the sappers and miners, are placed at the disposal of the public works dept. with the Gov. gen.

*Simla, May 23.—No. 70a.—*The name of Lieut. M. H. L. Harris, of the 11th regt. Madras N.I., was, through misapprehension, submitted to Govt. in the list of officers of the Madras army who volunteered unconditionally for general service in one of the new line regts. He was accordingly appd. to H.M.'s 108th regt.

It having since been brought to notice that Lieut. Harris volunteered for "general service" under a misunderstanding, but on the express and declared proviso that by so doing he should not be removed from the regt. to which he at the time belonged, H.M. has been pleased to permit Lieut. Harris to withdraw from 108th regt. He will accordingly revert to his proper position in the 11th regt. Madras N.I.

*May 27.—No. 859.—*The undermend. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. on private affairs:—Capt. and brev. maj. F. W. Lambert, late 56th regt. N.I., hon. A.D.C. to the Gov. gen., for 3 years, under the old regs.

*May 29.—No. 361.—*Lieut. A. E. Madras, of the vet. estb., asst. comy. in the army comst. dept., having been declared to be unfit for further active service, is transf. to the pension estab. with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India. This cancels G.O. No. 1,146 of Dec. 30, 1862.

No. 362.—The foll. order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is confirmed:—

*May 12.—No. 259.—*Granting leave of absence to Eur., on m.c., to Asst. surg. A. R. Waghorn, of the Bengal med. estab., in civil med. charge of Mozuf-furgurh, for 20 mo. under the new regs.

No. 363.—Lieut. H. W. Franks, of the late 20th regt. N.I., has an ext. of leave from the 9th to the 13th inst., the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from Europe.

No. 365.—The undermend. officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut. C. R. Cock, of the late 20th N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, May 19.

*Fort William, May 23.—No. 3,351.—*Mr. H. W. Dashwood, C.S., has leave to Eur., on furl., for 3 years, from date of embarkation.

*May 26.—No. 3,352.—ERRATUM.—*The donation of Rs. 800 to Messrs. A. F. Millet and A. Mackenzie, notified in order No. 3,259, dated 22nd inst., was granted, not, as therein stated, for high proficiency shown by those gentlemen in two languages, but for their having passed in two languages within 5 months of their arrival in India.

*Foreign Dept., Simla, Military, May 16.—No. 43.—*Lieut. S. Fellows, 5th Bombay N.L.I., is app. to officiate as 2nd in com. of the Deolee irreg. force during the absence of Lieut. C. Clay, on m.c.

*General, May 18.—No. 278.—*With reference to notific. No. 229, dated 7th inst., Maj. B. Ford is confirmed in his appt. as cantonment joint mag. of Rangoon.

No. 284.—With reference to notific. of Oct. 28 last, No. 2,046, Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., is app. permanently to the office of judicial comr. in the province of Oude, with effect from April 14 last.

No. 62a.—The servs. of Lieut. H. W. Clarke, royal engrs., at present with the sappers and miners, are placed at the disposal of the public works dept. with the Gov. gen.

No. 63.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the foll. appt. in the Punjab irreg. force:—

2nd Inf.—Lieut. A. H. Thomson, late 3rd Eur. regt., doing duty with the 34th regt. N.I., to be paid doing duty officer.

*May 20.—No. 64a.—*The servs. of Capt. H. P. W. Wynch, of the Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal for employment in the police.

*Fort William, May 26.—No. 355.—*The undermen. officers are perm. to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Major C. F. G. Lamb, of the Bengal staff corps, for 15 mo.

Lieut. R. N. Evans, of the late 53rd regt. N.I., doing duty with the 24th (the Punjab) regt. N.I., for 18 mo., under the new regs.

No. 356.—The undermen. officer has reported his return from England:—Lieut. G. W. C. Plowden, of H.M.'s 21st hussars; arr. May 13.

No. 358.—With reference to the notification issued from the foreign dept., with the Gov. gen., No. 34, dated 14th inst., the servs. of Lieut. and brev. capt. F. D. Ogilvie, of the late 46th N.I., who was appd. to offic. as 2nd in com. of the Deolee irreg. force, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the Gov. gen. in C.

*Public Works Dept., Simla, General, May 16.—*No. 45.—With reference to public works dept. notification, No. 6, dated March 17 last, Lieut. C. H. Luard, R.E., inspec. in surveying in the Thomason College at Roorkee, assu. ch. of his duties on March 10, under orders of H.E. the Gov. gen.

*Fort William, May 23.—No. 63.—*Mr. J. James [Vide notification No. 42, dated Feb. 25], asst. engr., 2nd class, resu. charge of the Bassein div. from Mr. E. W. Clementson on April 6.

*Home Dept., Fort William, June 5.—No. 3,592.—*The Hon. the President in Council has been pleased to grant to the Rev. H. W. Crofton, chaplain of Rangoon, a furl. to England for 1 year from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3,593.—H.E. the Gov. gen. has been pleased to appoint the undermend. gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta, viz.:—

Lieut. col. J. P. Beadle, offic. sec. to the Govt. of India, in the public works dept.

Dr. T. Anderson, M.D., curator of the Botanic Garden.

*Foreign Dept., Simla, May 28.—No. 815.—*Asst. surg. H. J. Gane, in med. charge of the Bhopawur agency and the Malwa Bheel corps, has leave for 6 weeks, to Bombay, prep. to Europe on m.c.

*Military.—No. 50.—*H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Lieut. J. Colledge, of the gen. list, cav., to be a paid doing duty officer with the Central India horse.

*Fort William, June 5.—No. 849.—*Lieut. K. J. L. Mackenzie, asst. comr., East Berar, Hyderabad assigned districts, has obtained 2 mos. leave of abs., on m.c., to proceed to Chickulda, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 851.—The following officers in British Burmah are appointed to be marriage registrars under the provisions of Act 5 of 1852:—

Major G. Faithful, dep. comr., 1st class, at Rangoon.

Maj. J. F. J. Stevenson, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, at Bassein.

Mr. E. O'Riley, dep. comr., 3rd class, at Shoay Gyeen.

No. 854.—Dr. J. Davis, civil surg. of Bassein, in British Burmah, has leave of abs., on m.c., for 12 mos., from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

*Financial Dept., June 4.—No. 2,375.—*The following extract from a despatch from the Right hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 61, dated April 16, is published for general information:—

"Para. 15.—Uncovenanted medical officers may be admitted to the benefits of the uncovenanted service pension rules as recommended by your Government" [Letter dated Jan. 15, 1863, No. 11].

*June 5.—No. 2,376.—*Mr. R. W. Lodwick received charge of the office of dep. aud. and acct. gen., Madras, from Mr. H. A. Mangles on the afternoon of the 27th ult.

*Military Dept., Simla, May 29.—No. 71a.—*The servs. of Lieut. F. V. H. Sperling, late 5th Eur. inf., and of Lieut. W. W. Hume, late 11th N.I., actg. adj., 33rd N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal for employment in the police.

*Fort William—June 4.—No. 377.—*Mr. J. H. Hussey, prob. 3rd class sub asst. in the topographical branch of the survey dept., is permanently appd. to the estab. on the full rank and pay of that grade, with effect from the 20th ult.

No. 378.—The following extract of Order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is conf.:—

No. 249, dated May 8.—Granting leave of abs. to Europe, on m.c., to Asst. surg. A. Sanderson, M.B., Madras estab., in med. ch. of the 1st Hyderabad contingent, for 20 mo., under the new regs., with effect from the 14th ult., the date of his departure on steam ship *Jeddo*.

No. 379.—The undermen. officers of the royal engineers, who have volunteered for service in India and have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal pres., reported their arrival on the date specified below:—

Lieut. W. J. Carroll, May 19.

Lieut. K. C. Pye, May 19.

*Home Dept., June 2.—No. 3,501.—*Appointments:—Mr. R. B. Flindell, asst. supt. of the electric telegraph, to be a supt.

Mr. H. B. Sleeman, inspector of the electric telegraph, to be an asst. supt.

The above appts. to take effect from April 15.

*General, Simla, May 26.—No. 297.—*H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointments in the British Burmah Commission, with effect from April 23 last:—

Lieut. col. S. R. Tickell, dep. comr., 1st class, to be comr. of Pegu, v. Maj. Sparks, dec.

Maj. R. D. Aradagh, dep. comr., 1st class, to officiate as comr. of Arracan, during absence of Lieut. col. Verner.

Maj. G. Faithful, dep. comr., 2nd class, to be dep. comr. of 1st class, v. Lieut. col. Tickell.

Maj. F. W. Ripley, dep. comr., 3rd class, to be dep. comr. of 2nd class.

Maj. E. M. Ryan, dep. comr., 4th class, to be dep. comr., 3rd class.

Capt. C. P. Hildebrand, asst. comr., 1st class, to be dep. comr., 4th class.

Capt. E. B. Sladen, asst. comr., 2nd class, to be asst. comr., 1st class.

Lieut. W. C. Plant, asst. comr., 3rd class, to be asst. comr., 2nd class.

No. 300.—Mr. H. G. Sparks, asst. comr., is app. to officiate as dep. comr. of Seetapore, v. Capt. E. Thompson.

Mr. Sparks received charge of the district from Lieut. W. Phaire, asst. comr., on the morning of April 21.

No. 303.—Capt. H. Mackenzie resumed charge of the office of secy. to the chief comr., central provinces, from Mr. Bernard, on the 1st April last. Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S., assumed charge of the settlement duties of the Wurda Valley on April 1 last.

*Fort William, June 2.—No. 831.—*Asst. surg. H. J. Gane, in med. charge of the Malwa Bheel corps and Bhopawur agency, has obtained 6 weeks leave of absence, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay, prep. to applying for further leave to Eur. on m.c.

No. 834.—Lieut. A. N. Bruce, asst. agent. Gov. gen., Rajpootana, reported his departure to Eur. on April 23 last.

*Military Dept., June 1.—No. 368.—*The underment. officers are perm. to proceed to Eur. on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Lieut. W. H. Onslow, of the 11th regt. N.I., doing duty with the 16th (the Lucknow) regt. N.I., for 20 mo., under the new regs.

Lieut. J. F. Trevanion, of the 1st regt. N. , for 18 mo., under new rega.

Lieut. C. Key, of the gen. list, inf., doing duty with H.M.'s 20th foot, for 18 mo., under the new rega.

No. 369.—The foll. proms. of sub-assts. in the civil estab. of the great trigonometrical survey will take effect from May 1:—

Mr. A. W. Donnelly to be civil 2nd asst. of the junior grade.

To be 1st Class Sub-assistants.

Mr. C. Wood.

Mr. E. H. T. Keelan.

Mr. F. Bell.

Mr. J. Wood to be a 2nd class sub-asst.

June 2.—No. 371.—The undermend. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur.:—Lieut. A. Shepherd, of the late 5th Eur. L.C., doing duty with the 3rd Bengal cav., for 1 year without pay.

No. 372.—Mr. G. J. Ryall, sen. sub asst., is permitted to resign his appt. in the great trigonometrical survey of India, with effect from the 18th ult.

No. 378.—The undermend. officer has reported his return from England:—Capt. J. Burn, Bengal staff corps, resident councillor, Malacca, April 28.

Public Works Dept., Simla, May 22.—No. 46.—Notification.—With reference to military dept. notification No. 62a, dated 18th inst., Lieut. H. W. Clarke is apptd. a prob. asst. engr. in the public works dept., and posted to the Central Provinces.

May 26.—No. 48.—Mr. W. Newman, asst. acctnt., 1st class public works dept., Central Provinces, is transf. tempy. to do duty in the office of the Sec. to Govt. of India, public works dept.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

May 18.—No. 3,903.—Appts.:—Rev. W. Sampson to be a marriage registrar at Serampore.

Mr. J. Geary, superint. of the False Point Light-house, to be ex-officio asst. to the coll. of customs at Cuttack from Feb. 20 last.

May 19.—Mr. W. G. Rose to be an hon. mag. of Calcutta.

Mr. C. G. Baker to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Berhampore.

May 20.—Mr. H. E. Fox to be marriage registrar in Rajshahye.

Mr. H. Bridger to offic. as dep. shipping-master in the port of Calcutta.

Leave of absence:—Maj. H. M. Wilson, comdg. Bhargulpore Hill rangers, for 1 mo.

Capt. J. G. Pasley will offic. as comdt. of that regt. during Maj. Wilson's absence, or until further orders.

May 21.—Lieut. E. A. Phillips, asst. commr. of Palamow, for 1 mo.

May 11.—The batt. orders issued by the comdg. officer of the 5th police batt., dated March 18 last, app. Lieut. G. P. Scott to offic. as adjt. of that corps, are confirmed.

May 20.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr. O. S. Stack, dist. superint. of police, on the 2nd inst., is cancl. from the 11th idem, the date on which he joined his appt.

May 22.—The appt. of Capt. C. Need to be dist. superint. of police at Tipperah, notified in the Gazette of the 9th inst., is cancl. at his request.

Public Works Dept., May 20.—No. 110.—Notific.—Capt. W. S. Trevor, R.E., controller and examiner of public works accounts, posted to Bengal in the notification by the Govt. of India, public works dept., No. 44 of the 14th current, assumed charge of the Bengal central office of accounts on the afternoon of the 16th current.

No. 111.—Posting.—Mr. F. W. Mann, sub-engr. of the 1st class, is posted to the garrison engr.'s dept., Fort William.

May 21.—No. 113.—Mr. F. Fitzjames, temp. asst. engr. of the 1st class, employed on local works, is transferred from the circular and eastern canals to the Bhargulpore div. for employ. in the Muddehpore (local) road.

No. 114.—Resignation.—Mr. E. L. Cantwell, asst. overseer, attached to the Upper Assam div., has been perm. to resign his appt. in the upper subord. estab. of the public works dept. in Bengal from the 8th current.

No. 4,000.—Appointments:—

May 20.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Local Committee of Management for the Agricultural Exhibition in the districts mentioned:—

In Jessore.

Mr. C. H. Campbell.

Mr. H. Bell.

Mr. J. W. R. Amesbury.

In Tirhoot.

Mr. J. Forlong.

Mr. C. Macnamara.

Mr. F. Collinridge.

In Maunbloom.

Lieut. col. G. N. Oakes.

Capt. S. A. T. Judge.

Dr. W. J. Ellis.

May 21.—Mr. E. Stewart, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the charge of the sub div. of Burhee, and to exercise the full powers of a mag. in Hazareebaugh.

May 22.—Lieut. E. A. Phillips, asst. commr. of Palamow, is vested temp. with the full powers of a mag.

May 23.—Mr. J. R. Muspratt, offic. civil and sess. judge of Purneah, to be civil and sess. judge of that district.

Mr. D. Cunliffe, offic. mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, to be a mag. and coll. of the first grade in that dist.

May 26.—Mr. C. F. Montresor to officiate as commr. of revenue and circuit of the Burdwan div.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell to officiate as mag. of the 24-pergunnahs and superint. of the Alipore jail. Mr. Cockerell is vested with the powers of a mag. in the town or Calcutta. Mr. C. B. Garrett will officiate temporarily as mag. of the 24-pergunnahs and superint. of the Alipore jail until the arrival of Mr. Cockerell.

Mr. C. J. Mackenzie to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. P. Grant to offic. as dep. coll. of customs, Calcutta.

Mr. R. B. Chapman to offic. as jun. secy. to the board of revenue.

Mr. H. Haukey to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pubna.

May 22. Notification.—Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, of the C.S., reported his return to India on the 18th inst., on the steamship *Erymanthe*.

Railway Dept., May 26.—No. 3.—Capt. E. Davidson, R.E., dep. consulting engr., rejoined his appt. in this dept. on the afternoon of the 16th inst.

May 22.—No. 4,078.—Appointments.—Mr. B. Kendall to be civil asst. surg. of Dinagepore.

Mr. G. Field, jun., to offic. temp. as sub dep. opium agent of Monghyr.

Mr. W. H. Ryland to be superint. of labour transports of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal in Council, in Kooshtea.

Dr. J. G. Garrow Grant to be med. inspec. of labourers of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal in Council, in Kooshtea.

May 29.—Mr. H. A. Coombs to be asst. superin. of police of the 1st grade in Patna.

Mr. E. H. Ogilvie to be asst. superin. of police of the 1st grade in Midnapore.

Mr. J. Cooper to be asst. superin. of police of the 2nd grade in Tirhoot.

Mr. D. Barber to be asst. superint. of police of the 2nd grade in Dacca.

Mr. C. D. McSweeney to be asst. superin. of police of the 2nd grade in Mymensing.

Mr. A. H. Giles to be asst. superin. of police of the 2nd grade in Burdwan.

Mr. J. B. Birch to be asst. superin. of police of the 2nd grade in Lohardugga.

Mr. E. J. Shuttleworth, asst. superin. of police, Bancoorah, is transf. to Balasore, and to have ch. of that dist.

Lieut. W. Howey, asst. superin. of police, Bhargulpore, is transf. to Bancoorah, and to have ch. of that dist.

Lieut. W. V. F. Jacob, asst. superin. of police, Midnapore, is transf. to Furreedpore, and to have ch. of that dist.

Mr. T. J. Maltby, asst. superin. of police, Rungpore, is transf. to Pubna, and to have charge of that dist.

Mr. H. T. Baker, asst. superin. of police, Monghyr, is transf. to Cuttack.

Mr. J. Belchambers, asst. superin. of police, Dinagepore, is transf. to Backergunge.

Mr. G. A. L. Birch, asst. superin. of police, Bheerbhoom, is transf. to Behar.

Mr. J. A. Flyter, asst. superin. of police, Shahabad, is transf. to Hazareebaugh.

Capt. A. Blunt to be dist. superin. of police of the 1st grade in Cuttack.

Capt. J. Smith to be dist. superin. of police of the 1st grade in Mymensing.

Capt. H. P. W. Wynch to be district superint. of police of the first grade in the 24-pergunnahs.

Lieut. W. L. N. Knyvett to be district superint. of police of the 2nd grade in Purneah.

Mr. D. W. Dundas to be asst. superint. of police of the first grade, and to have charge of Noncally.

Mr. H. M. Reilly to be asst. superint. of police of the 1st grade, and to have charge of Maldah.

Lieut. F. Van H. Sperling to be asst. superint. of police of the 1st grade in the 24-pergunnahs.

The following to be asst. superints. of police of the 2nd grade:—

Mr. G. H. French, in the 24-pergunnahs.

Mr. P. G. Scott, in Chittagong.

Mr. J. A. Dolmage, in Tipperah.

Mr. W. Cornish, in Sarun.

The following to be asst. superints. of police of the 3rd grade:—

Mr. G. Ridsdale, in Pubna.

Mr. G. Startford, in Dacca.

Mr. J. Masters, in Mymensing.

Mr. W. J. Kilby, in Burdwan.

Mr. J. Rodgers, in Chittagong.

Mr. B. Rattray, in Tipperah.

Mr. A. Blair, in Lohardugga.

May 27.—The transfer of Mr. A. C. Howard, asst. superint. of police, from Monghyr to Pubna, notified in the Gazette of the 9th inst., is cancelled.

May 28.—The Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, asst. chaplain, reported his return to India on the 17th inst. on the steamship *Hydaspes*.

Public Works Dept., May 29.—Notification.—Mr. W. Smith, exec. engr. of the 1st class, Presy. div., is allowed priv. leave for 3 mo., of the uncovenanted absentee rules, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

2. Mr. H. Prince, exec. engr., 3rd class, to officiate as exec. engr., Presy. div., during absence on leave of Mr. W. Smith.

No. 116.—Leave of absence.—Mr. W. Paterson, asst. engr. of the 1st class, officg. exec. engr., Tumlook div., to Calcutta on m.c., prep. to Eur.

No. 117.—Appointments.—Mr. C. Duca, special asst. engr., Hidgelee div., is apptd. to officiate as exec. engr. of the Tumlook div.

No. 118.—Capt. L. Russell, exec. engr. of the 1st class, officg. suptg. engr., Presy. circle, and officg. garrison engr., Fort William, is permanently apptd. garrison engr. of Fort William.

No. 119.—Notification.—Mr. J. Tiernan, asst. overseer att. to the Dinagepore div., availed himself of the m.c. granted to him in the notification from this dept., No. 127 of July 26, 1862, for 2 mo. and 7 days, from July 21 to Sept. 28, 1862.

No. 4,247.—Appointments:—

May 23.—Lieut. A. Andrew to officiate as a dep. commr. of the 2nd class in charge of the Seebasgur district.

Lieut. J. Gregory to officiate temp. as dep. commr. in charge of the Seebasgur district from the 1st ult., until the arrival of Lieut. A. Andrew.

Mr. A. G. Pendleton to be a member of the Municipal Committee of Canning.

May 29.—Mr. R. H. Ellis to be asst. supt. of police of the 1st grade in Hazareebaugh.

Capt. E. H. Wintle, cantonment joint mag. of Dum Dum, is vested with the powers under Act III. of 1859, from the date on which he assumed charge of the office.

May 30.—Lieut. R. C. Money to officiate as dep. commr. of Maunbloom.

Lieut. F. Currie to officiate as extra asst. commr. of Hazareebaugh.

June 1.—Mr. W. G. Young to be commr. of revenue and circuit of the Burdwan div., but to continue to officiate as commr. of revenue and circuit of the Chittagong div.

Mr. R. B. Chapman to be junior sec. to the Board of Revenue.

May 29.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. H. T. Baker, asst. supt. of police, Monghyr, for 3 mo.

Mr. T. Willis, asst. supt. of police, Monghyr, for 1 mo.

Mr. B. H. Billon, sub asst. revenue surveyor, Chota Nagpore, for 1 mo.

May 30.—Lieut. col. G. N. Oakes, dep. commr. of Maunbloom, for 4 weeks.

May 29.—The leave to Mr. A. W. Russell, officg. judge of Jessore, on 7th inst., is cancelled, at his request.

The services of the Rev. W. B. Drawbridge are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept.

June 1.—No. 4,374.—Appointments.—The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of public instruction in the districts mentioned:—

In Rajshahye.—Mr. F. Grant, Mr. C. B. Jennings, Rev. Lall Beharry Sing.

In Maldah.—Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, Mr. Cumming, Mr. Gray, Mr. Hedger, Mr. Price, Mr. Coghill, Mr. E. Porch.

In Moorshedabad.—Sir J. Wemyss, Bart., Mr. J. Perrin.

In Pubna.—Mr. W. Wright.

June 2.—Mr. B. Kendall to be civil asst. surg. of Ranchee.

Lieut. W. L. N. Knyvett, dist. superint. of police, Purneah, is transf. to Dacca.

Mr. E. Stewart, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the charge of the sub-div. of Comercolly, and to exercise the full powers of a mag. in Pubna.

Mr. A. Blandford, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the tem. charge of the sub-div. of Burhee, and to exercise the full powers of a mag. in Hazareebaugh.

June 4.—The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of management for the Agricultural Exhibition in Patna:—Mr. T. C. Trotter, Mr. H. W. Alexander, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. J. Sutherland, Mr. F. Smythe.

June 5.—Capt. W. Macdonald to be dist. superint. of police, of the 3rd grade, in Sylhet.

May 29.—Leave of Absence:—Mr. F. A. Vincent, late Dacoity commr. of Behar, for 10 mo. and 15 days, on m.c.

June 1.—Mr. W. Francis, sub-dep. opium agent of Seetapore, for 2 mo., under clause 1, sect. VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

ERRATUM.—In the Gazette of the 23rd ult., for "Mr. H. Bridger," appt. to offic. as dep. shipping master, Calcutta, read "Mr. C. Bridger."

June 4.—On the report of the board of examiners the foll. officers are declared to have passed the exam. prescribed in the Govt. resolution of Nov. 19, 1851:—

By the Second or Higher Standard.

Mr. J. D. Ouseley.
Mr. J. F. K. Hewett.
Mr. L. B. R. King.
Mr. J. C. Geddes.
Mr. W. Murray.
Mr. E. G. Glazier.
Mr. C. B. Pearson.
Mr. G. E. Makgill and Mr. T. T. Allen still liable to a further exam. in Oorloo.
Mr. G. Graham and Mr. R. H. G. Irvine still liable to a further exam. in Bengalee.

By the First or Lower Standard.

Mr. W. E. Ward.
Mr. H. Beverley.
Mr. N. H. Thomson, Mr. W. W. Linton, and Mr. C. Linton in Bengalee.
Mr. W. C. Mudge and Mr. R. Sinclair of the salt dept.

June 4.—Appointments.—Mr. J. D. Ouseley is vested with the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in Shahabad.

Mr. C. B. Pearson.
The undermend. officers are respectively invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, as described in sect. XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act XXV. of 1861, and the powers of a dep. coll. under Act X of 1859:—
Mr. W. E. Ward, in Shahabad.
Mr. H. Beverley, in Monghyr.

Public Works Dept., June 4.—No. 123.—Leave of absence.—Mr. C. G. Wray, exec. engr. 3rd class, on special duty in the Presy. div., has leave for 1 year on m.c., to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

May 8.—No. 1,967a.—Mr. W. Roberts, officiating extra judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, is appointed to officiate as a judge of those courts during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Wynyard.

No. 1,930.—In amendment of the notification No. 1,682a, dated 21st ult., Mr. W. M. Low is appointed an asst. mag. and coll. from the date of his reattachment to the N.W.P., the Punjab and Oude, and also to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. at Boolundshuhur.

Dated Nynce Tal, May 11.—No. 1,904a.—The undermentioned gentleman is appointed to be a member of the Road, Ferry Fund, and Dispensary Committees of the Jhansie district:—
Lieut. Swetenham, executive engr.

May 12.—No. 1,920a.—Mr. W. Young, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as a joint mag. and dep. coll. in that district, with effect from the date on which Mr. H. R. Clarke received charge of the office of the mag. and coll. of Budaon from Mr. H. P. Carmichael.

Public Works Dept., Allahabad, May 13.—No. 2,688.—Posting:—Captain J. T. Tovey, who was transferred from the Punjab to the N.W.P. by G. O. G. No. 11, dated March 28, Public Works Dept., will officiate as executive engr. of the Agra and Bombay Road, until further orders.

May 15.—No. 2,714.—With reference to notification No. 2,340, dated 24th ult., Capt. D. Limond, R.E., executive engr., Cawnpore Division Public Works, made over charge of the current duties of his office to Lieut. R. F. Angelo on the 30th idem.

No. 2,715.—Probationary asst. engr. Lieut. W. Shepherd, R.E., employed in the railway department in these provinces, is appointed an asst. engr. of 2nd class from March 23rd last, the date on which he passed his examination.

No. 2,716.—With reference to notification No. 2,494, dated 1st inst., Capt. S. R. J. Owen, asst. engr., took charge of the 1st Allahabad Division Public Works on the 1st idem.

Public Works Dept., Allahabad, May 18.—No. 2,727.—Mr. W. J. B. Macrone, special asst. engr., dep. superint. Allyghur Division Ganges Canal, availed himself of the prep. leave granted to him in notification No. 2,239, dated April 21, on the 13th idem.

No. 2,730.—With reference to notification No. 2,177, dated April 18, Lieut. T. C. Manderson, asst. engr., joined his appointment in the Agra division public works, on the 29th idem.

May 21.—No. 2,573.—With reference to notification No. 2,177 dated 18th April last, Mr. C. Polites, asst. engr., joined his appointment on the fourth division Grand Trunk Road, on the 20th idem.

No. 2,734.—Leave of absence.—The leave on m.c. granted to Mr. J. W. Macrone, special asst. engr. in notification No. 2,239, dated April 21, commenced on the 5th inst., the date on which the steamer *Erymanthe* was left at sea by the pilot.

May 22.—No. 2,769.—With ref. to notification No. No. 2,688, dated 13th inst., Capt. T. J. Tovey assu. charge of the Agra and Bombay Road on that day.

No. 2,768.—In anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, Lieut. C. Fraser, asst. engr., offic. exec. engr. Agra and Bombay Road, is perm. to res. his appt. in the public works dept. from the 13th inst., the date on which he was relieved by Capt. T. J. Tovey.

May 20.—No. 194c.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. S. W. Nugent, asst. engr., 3rd div. Lahore and Peshawur Road, for 12 mo., to Europe, on m.c., with the usual prep. leave, from June 1, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 201c.—Lieut. H. Macsween, asst. engr., Delhi div., for 3 mo., from May 15, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

May 21.—No. 427.—With reference to Punjab Govt. notificn. No. 7,853, dated March 19 last, Mr. J. D. Smith, exec. engr., Baree Doab Canal workshops, and superint. Ravee and Chenab Forests, has 1 mo. prep. leave, to enable him to proceed to port of embarkation, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Revenue Dept., May 13.—No. 603a.—Mr. W. J. Mulligan, asst. to the coll. of Shajehanpore, is vested with the powers of a dep. coll. to try cases under Act X. of 1859.

Public Works Dept., May 19.—No. 45a.—Messrs. A. H. Tenbrocke and J. W. Huntley are app. asst. acct. of the 3rd class, v. Mr. F. Omar, dismissed, and J. Lamb, res.

No. 52a.—Mr. W. C. Turner, asst. mag. and coll., is app. a member of the road and ferry fund committee of the Allyghur district.

May 22.—No. 98a.—Leave of absence:—Priv. leave for 2 mo. is granted to Maj. C. B. Stuart, exec. engr. of the 3rd div., Grand Trunk Road, commencing from the 1st prox.

No. 102a.—Appt.:—With reference to notification, No. 393, dated Jan. 20 last, Dr. R. S. Thring, surg. maj. H.M.'s sappers and miners, is, with the approval of the Govt. of India, in the mil. dept., app. to the charge of the canal and Thomason college estab. at Roorkee in succession to Dr. Wilson.

May 25.—No. 2,815.—With reference to notification, No. 2,465, dated 29th ult., Lieut. J. R. Ross, royal engs., prob. asst. engr., dept. public works, joined the irrigation dept. on the 9th inst., and is posted to the Etawah terminal div., Ganges canal.

No. 2,816.—Mr. J. T. Denmeade, asst. engr., Agra div., public works, was relieved of the charge of the Muttra sub-div. by Lieut. T. C. Manderson on the 6th inst.

No. 2,817.—Transfers:—Lieut. R. P. Tickell, royal engs., prob. asst. engr., from the Cawnpore terminal div., Ganges Canal, to the Allyghur div., Ganges Canal.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

May 9.—No. 231.—With reference to G.O.G.G. No. 42a, in the military dept., Lieut. J. Chalmers is app. to officiate, during the absence of Mr. J. D. Smith, as superint. Chenab and Ravee Forests, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 500 per mensem.

No. 49c.—Transfers:—
Lieut. D. Gair, probationary asst. engr., from Lahore to Rawul Pindee div.

Mr. T. Green, asst. overseer, from the Peshawur to the Rawul Pindee div.

May 11.—No. 241.—Mr. H. A. Reynolds, asst. acct., 2nd class, is prom. to be asst. acct., 1st class.
This promotion to have effect from 1st inst.

Public Works Dept.—No. 87c.—Transfers:—
Cond. P. Grice, overseer, from Peshawur to Lahore div.

Sub-cond. J. Roberts, asst. supervisor, from 2nd div. Lahore and Peshawur Road, to Peshawur div.

May 16.—No. 139c.—Cond. W. Wilkinson, asst. supervisor, 1st div. Lahore and Peshawur Road, has 6 weeks' leave, from May 1, or such date as he may have availed himself of it, to Bombay, prep. to leave to Europe, on m.c.

Police Dept., May 12.—No. 358.—Mr. F. Edwards, asst. dist. supt. of police, has priv. leave from May 1 to June 20.

General Dept., May 13.—No. 1,096.—Capt. J. Have-lock, asst. commr., Hissar, has 2 mo. priv. leave, fr. 20th inst., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Judicial Dept., May 15.—No. 371.—Maj. G. McAndrew is vested with the powers of a mag., and to be exercised solely in his capacity as extra asst. superint. gen. of Thuggee.

May 16.—No. 374.—Mr. A. Brandreth, dep. commr. of Goojranwalla, is vested with the powers described in Section 1 of Act XV. of 1862.

General Dept., May 15.—No. 1,103.—The Peshawur brigade order, dated March 13, appg. Asst. surg. J. A. P. Colles to the medical charge of the civil estab. at Peshawur, in succ. to Surg. MacDonald, is confirmed.

May 16.—No. 1,108.—Rev. H. Murray, chaplain of Meean Meer, has 5 mo. priv. leave, with a view to his proceeding to Cashmere as resident clergyman during the ensuing season.

Police Dept., May 18.—No. 375.—Maj. G. Hutchinson, Bengal staff corps, insp. gen. of police, Punjab, embarked for Europe on board the str. *Orissa*, which was left by the pilot at sea on April 24.

Military Dept., May 12.—No. 100.—The station order, dated April 1, by Maj. J. Hood, comdg. at Bunnoo, directing Asst. surg. R. Rouse, 3rd Punjab cav., to afford medical aid to No. 1 Punjab light field battery, and to the 4th and 6th regts. Punjab inf., consequent on the departure of Asst. surg. A. Verchere, 4th Punjab inf., to Cashmere, on special duty, is confirmed.

No. 101.—The Kohat station order, dated 10th ult., by Lieut. col. J. L. Vaughan, comdg., appg. Lieut. G. E. Stewart, 2nd in com. 5th Punjab inf., to be station staff officer, in room of Lieut. J. B. Slater, is confirmed.

No. 102.—Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson, is transf. from 1st Sikh inf. to medical charge of the 1st Punjab cav., during the absence on special duty of Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney, m.d., with effect from 13th ult.

No. 104-5.—The following orders, issued by Maj. H. F. Boisragon, comdg. at Abbottabad, are confirmed:

Dated Feb. 4.—Directing Lieut. J. M. Sym, doing duty officer, 4th Sikh inf., to act as station staff, v. Capt. Close, resigned, on obtaining temp. com. of 5th Goorkha regt.

Dated Feb. 12.—Directing Lieut. Gillies, doing duty officer, Huzwail mountain train, to relieve Lieut. Sym from the duties of station staff, on his nomination to the charge of the adjt.'s office.

No. 107.—Asst. surg. C. P. Costello is transf. from 2nd to 6th regt. Punjab inf.

Police Dept., May 21.—No. 385.—Capt. E. N. Perkins, district superint. of police, has leave for 2 mos., with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same.

No. 386.—Lieut. M. Ramsay, district superint. of police, has leave for 3 mos., with effect from the 15th July next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 387.—Lieut. H. P. Kirke, asst. district superint., is appointed to officiate as district superint. of police at Loodiana during the absence of Capt. Perkins.

Judicial Dept., May 22.—No. 388.—Asst. surg. J. C. Penny, m.d., officiating superint. of the Lahore Central Jail, is vested with the powers of a mag., to be exercised within the precincts of the jail.

Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson, in charge of the Umballah Jail, is vested with the powers of a mag., to be exercised within the precincts of the jail.

No. 1,125.—Mr. R. W. Thomas, asst. commr., to officiate as dep. commr. of Ferozepore, during the absence on leave of Major Cripps.

No. 1,132.—Major J. M. Cripps, dep. commr., has leave on m.c. for 3 mos., with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same.

No. 1,133.—Mr. L. Cowan, asst. commr., is appointed to officiate as dep. commr. of Ferozepore, as a temporary arrangement, until relieved by Mr. Thomas.

May 23.—No. 1,136.—Mr. C. W. P. Watts, asst. commr., Jullundur, has 3 mos' leave, from July 1 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Revenue Dept., May 25.—No. 457.—Leave.—Mr. A. W. Johnson, coll. of customs, has obtained leave of absence, on m.c., for 6 mos., under sec. 5 of the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, in ext. of the leave for 12 mos. granted to him in Punjab Gazette order No. 324, dated April 22, 1862.

Judicial Dept.—No. 394.—Appointment.—Mr. L. S. Saunders, asst. commr., to offic. as personal asst. to the judicial commr., during the abs. on priv. leave of Mr. J. W. Smyth.

Mr. Saunders took charge on May 25.

Marine Dept.—No. 135.—Appointment.—Mr. J. E. Myers, 3rd class engr., to be a 2nd class engr. on probation, v. Mr. Webb, res., with effect from the 16th instant.

Mr. E. P. Olliver to be a 3rd class engr. on probation, v. Mr. Myers, promoted to 2nd class engr.

General Dept.—No. 1,147.—Appointment.—Mr. G. Kingsmill is apptd. civil med. officer at Jauug.

No. 1,156.—Transfers.—Mr. C. T. Owen, extra asst. commr., from the Googaira to the Umritsur district.

No. 1,157.—Mr. B. H. Powell, asst. commr., from the Sealote to the Lahore district.

Public Works Dept., May 21.—No. 205c.—Leave.—Mr. E. J. Martin, asst. engr., Upper Sirhind div., is allowed 3 mos. leave on m.c. from May 21, or such date as he may have availed himself of it.

May 23.—No. 224c.—Appointment.—With reference to public works notification No. 36a, Punjab Government Gazette of May 13, Mr. R. Haviland is, with the approval of Govt. of India, apptd. asst. to the Sec. to Govt., Punjab, public works dept., local funds branch.

Revenue Dept., May 26.—No. 475.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. G. H. F. Jameson, asst. patrol, salt revenue dept., granted in Gazette order No. 752, dated Sept. 29 last, is extended from March 31 to April 27.

General Dept., May 27.—No. 1,170.—Mr. W. P. Woodward's resignation of his office of extra asst. commr. is accepted from May 27, 1863, to enable him to undertake the appt. of supt. of the judicial commr's office.

No. 1,171.—Mr. W. H. Rattigan is app. to be an extra asst. commr. of the 3rd class, v. Mr. Woodward, res.

Public Works Dept., May 25.—No. 240c.—Mr. J. Page, supervisor, from the Mooltan to the Rawul Pindee div.

No. 241c.—Lieut. A. C. Paddy, asst. engr., 1st div., Baree Doab Canal, has 6 mo. leave, on m.c., to Dalhousie and Chumra, from May 15, or such date as he may have availed himself of it.

Lieut. H. C. Rowerst, R.E., app. probationary asst. engr., and posted to the Punjab, in notice. No. 27, dated April 27, of Govt. of India, public works dept., to officiate in the 1st div., Barce Doab Canal, during Lieut. Paddy's absence.

New Rules for the Artillery Establishment.

No. 68a.—H. E. the Viceroy and Governor general of India having decided that the home system of district and station artillery commands shall, as far as practicable, henceforward obtain in India, in supersession of the present system, the following rules are laid down for observance at the three presidencies, and will take effect from the respective dates on which the provisions of this order may be carried out at the several stations.

2. The artillery serving in each division and separate district of the army will comprise an artillery divisional or district command.

3. The head-quarters of only one brigade of artillery will be located in each division or district, and the artillery command of the division or district will be exercised by the officer commanding the artillery brigade without extra emolument.

4. When it shall happen that in any army division or separate district there shall not be the head-quarters of any brigade of artillery, then the artillery divisional or district command will be held by a selected field officer, who will receive a command allowance of rupees (300) three hundred when the strength of the artillery under his command shall equal three batteries, and an allowance of rupees (200) two hundred when the artillery shall consist of two batteries.

These rates of command allowance will be granted whether the batteries are or are not of the same brigade.

5. Officers commanding artillery in divisions or separate districts will be responsible for the efficient condition of all the artillery within their command, and will ordinarily be required to inspect every battery once during each half year, under such instructions as may be issued by the Commander-in-Chief.

6. During their inspections travelling allowance at the usual rate [by dak 8 annas a mile; by rail 3 annas a mile] will be admitted to divisional or district commanders, and also to their staff officers if the Commander-in-Chief shall direct that the divisional or district adjutants shall accompany their commanding officers on these occasions.

7. It is to be distinctly understood that during the absence of the commander and his staff from the head-quarters of the division or district, no extra expense will be sanctioned on account of command or any other allowances.

8. The adjutants of brigades will perform also the divisional or district duties, receiving an extra allowance of rupees (20) twenty per mensem.

9. When there is no brigade adjutant available the adjutant performing the divisional or district duties will receive rupees (181-5) one hundred and eighty-one and five annas per mensem, and this allowance will be paid when the strength of the artillery in the command shall equal two batteries.

10. In the event of there being only one battery or less than two batteries serving in any division or district of the army, no command allowance or staff allowance for an adjutant will be sanctioned.

11. Officers commanding artillery divisions or districts will ordinarily twice in each year, inspect the arsenals, magazines, and ordnance depots, and also the ordnance mounted in any forts situated within their commands.

They will, however, have no authority over officers of the ordnance department, and their duty will be confined to reporting any deficiencies for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency will, if considered necessary, bring the points reported upon under the notice of the Government.

12. The artillery at each garrison, not being the head-quarters of a divisional or district command, will be commanded by the senior officer, and his command will be designated an artillery station command.

13. If the command shall consist of two or more batteries not of the same brigade, a command allowance of rupees (200) two hundred a month will be granted.

This allowance is only admissible to regimental field officers.

14. If the batteries at any such garrison shall belong to the same brigade, the station artillery command will be exercised by the senior regimental officer of whatever rank, and no remuneration will be granted.

15. When the strength of an artillery station command shall equal two batteries, whether of the same brigade or not, an adjutant will be allowed with a staff salary of rupees (60) sixty, and office allowance rupees (30) thirty, as also an allowance, rupees (30) thirty, for one horse if not already in receipt of horse allowance.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Leave of absence:—

Fort St. George, June 2.—The Hon. T. S. Smyth advocate gen., special leave for 6 mo. to proceed to England.

Maj. W. G. Owen, sen. asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. in Fort St. George in Vizagapatnam, for 3 mo. on m.c.

Mr. T. Onslow, civil and sess. judge of Masulipatam, for 3 mo., in ext.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. J. B. Norton, barrister-at-law, to act as advocate gen. of Madras, during the abs. of the Hon. T. S. Smyth, on leave.

Lieut. J. G. Cloete, asst. supt. of police in South Arcot, to act as supt. of police during absence of Capt. E. L. Hankin, on m.c.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. W. Bates, 3rd class dep. coll. and mag. of Malabar, to be a 2nd class dep. coll., v. Mr. S. D. Jordan.

Mr. S. R. Locke, dep. coll. and mag. of North Arcot, to be dep. coll. and mag. of Madras, and to have charge of the treasury.

Mr. W. Hewetson to act as dep. coll. and mag. of Malabar, during the absence of S. A. Moodelly.

Educational Dept.—Mr. W. A. Porter, Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to be head master of the provincial school at Combaconum.

Public Dept.—Mr. W. M. Cadell, C.S., reported his return to the Presy. May 28.

Judicial Dept., May 29.—Mr. W. Stokes, officg. administrator gen., Madras, assumed charge of the office from Mr. J. Miller on the 28th inst.

Legislative Dept.—The Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. J. B. Norton, acting advocate gen., to be an additional member of the council of Fort St. George for the purpose of making laws and reg.

Office of the Principal Insp. Gen., June 1.—Memo.andum.—Asst. surg. H. B. Montgomery, surg., 2nd dist., priv. leave of absence for 60 days from the 5th inst.

Asst. surg. W. N. Chipperfield will take charge of the duties of the 2nd dist. during the absence of Dr. Montgomery.

Public Works Dept., June 2.—Lieut. col. G. W. Walker, R.E., entered upon his duties as supt. engr. 7th div., May 5.

Asst. supervi-or J. Hall, of the Bellary dist., has been granted 12 mo. sick leave to proceed to Eur. under sects. III. IV. and V. of the uncovenanted service absentee rules.

Supt. Engr. Seventh Div., Coimbatore, May 29.—H. B. Smith, Esq., 1st asst. dist. engr., assumed charge of the office of dist. engr., Malabar, on April 1, from Capt. J. Bean, who was granted 2 mo. cumulative priv. leave in the Fort St. George Gazette of Feb. 3, 1863, page 180.

Home Dept., Fort William, May 22.—No. 3,258.—The Hon. the President in Council having appt. Mr. A. M. Monteth, under secy. to the Govt. of India, in the home dept., to the temp. charge of the office of director gen. of the Post-office of India, Mr. Monteth relieved Dr. Paton this afternoon.

Military Dept., Fort St. George, June 2.—No. 192.—H. E. the Gov. in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, to confirm the undermentioned officers in their respective appts., consequent on Major Gen. Carthew's resignation of div. com.

1st Class Brig. W. C. McLeod—as brig. gen.
2nd Class Brig. R. Shubrick—as 1st class brig.
Col. G. Briggs—as 2nd class brig.

Under instructions from the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India, Eas. F. W. Nicolay, of the gen. list, is allowed to take rank from Feb. 20, 1862, being the date of departure of the steamer by which he left England for Madras.

No. 196.—The following extracts from notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are republished:—

Foreign Dept., Gen., Simla, May 7.—No. 231.—Lieut. J. C. Berkeley resu. charge of the duties of offic. 2nd asst. to the agent, Gov. gen. for Central India, on April 18.

Public Works Dept., Simla, Gen., May 4.—No. 33.—Lieut. H. G. Puckle, asst. engr., at present officg. exec. engr. of the Sumbulpore div., is transf. to the 1st div., Northern Sumb.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Fort St. George, June 5.—Appointment.—Mr. F. L. D. Lemos, acting head clerk of the office of the resident of Travancore and Cochin, to be marriage registrar of Travancore, v. Mr. T. Gouge, dec.

Rev. W. B. Ottley, M.A., chaplain of Ootacamund, has priv. leave for 2 mos. from date of quitting his station.

Rev. C. D. Gibson, M.A., joint chap. of St. George's Cathedral, has priv. leave for 60 days from the date of quitting his station.

Public Dept.—Mr. R. G. Clarke, civil and sess. jdg. of Negapatnam, rep. his return to the pres., per ship *Barham*, on the 3rd inst.

Mr. W. H. Kerr, having rep. his return to the pres., in the ship *Barham*, on the 3rd inst., resu. charge of the office of dep. sec. to the Govt. in the depts. under the chief sec. from Mr. P. P. Hutchins on the afternoon of the same day.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. O. W. S. Chambers, R.E., assumed charge of the office of superintending engr., 1st div., on May 5.

Commissionary's Office, Madras, June 5.—The Commissionary gen. has, under the provisions of G.O.G. No. 77, dated March 24, 1857, granted priv. leave of absence to Lieut. J. D. W. Sewell, staff corps, sub asst. commissary gen., for 15 days, from date of quitting his station.

Remount Depot, Ossoor, June 3.—Vet. surg. Shaw, remount depot, returned to his duty on June 1; the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on May 26 has therefore been cano.

Military Dept., Fort St. George, June 5.—No. 197.—Appointment:—

Lieut. G. S. B. Hewetson, 84th regt. L.L., to be a prob. sub asst. commissary gen.

The underment. officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank.

Capt. B. F. Heysham, staff corps, sub asst. commissary gen.: arrived at Madras on June 3.

No. 199.—The following extracts from G.O. by the Govt. of India, are republished:—

Simla, May 14.—No. 59a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the foll. appt.:—

Hyderabad Contingent.

6th Inf.—Capt. E. W. Dun, Madras staff corps, to be comdt., v. Capt. Sinclair, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Madras Govt.

June 5.—No. 200.—The following extracts from notifications from the Calcutta Gazette, are republished:—

Foreign Dept., General, May 15.—No. 266.—Lieut. col. L. Barrow, C.B., commiss. of Khyrabad, to offic. as commiss. of Lucknow during the absence on leave of Col. Abbott, with effect from April 1.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, May 22.—No. 790.—Lieut. F. D. Faber, offic. as dep. commiss. of Belaspore, central provinces, from Dec. 6 to Jan. 7 last, on which date he made over charge of the office to Mr. J. W. Chisholm, and returned to his duties as asst. commiss. of Raepore.

No. 791.—Maj. J. F. J. Stevenson, offic. dep. commiss. Tavoy, in British Burmah, made over charge of the treasury of that district to Moung Shoa Kyee, Tsetkay, on the 6th ult.

Maj. Stevenson received charge of the dep. commiss. office and treasury at Bassein from Lieut. C. W. Street, asst. commiss. in charge, on the 23rd ult.

No. 797.—Capt. J. J. Fulton, asst. commiss. in the central provinces, has passed the examination prescribed for junior civil officers according to the higher standard.

No. 800.—Lieut. W. G. Ward, asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoities at Jubbulpore, has obtained 4 weeks leave of absence to proceed to Calcutta prep. to leave to Europe on m.c.

Public Works Dept., General Establs., Simla, May 14.—No. 43.—The priv. leave for 2 mo., with effect from May 1, granted by the offic. chief comm. of the central provinces to Lieut. H. G. Puckle, offic. exec. engr., Sumbulpore div., is confirmed.

Revenue Dept., June 3.—Mr. P. P. Hutchins, to act as deputy sec. to Govt. in the revenue dept., during the absence of Mr. Master, on leave, or until further orders.

Judicial Dept. June 9.—Mr. T. Onslow (on leave) to be civil and session judge of the zillah of Nundial.

Mr. A. W. Sullivan, to be civil and session judge of the zillah of Tellicherry.

Mr. C. Collett, to be civil and session judge of the zillah of Vizagapatnam.

Mr. C. R. Pelly, to be judge of the court of small causes at Cuddalore; but to act as civil and session judge of the zillah of Nundial, during the absence of Mr. Onslow, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Wilkins, to be judge of the court of small causes at Masulipatam.

Mr. W. J. Raynor and Mr. W. F. G. Irvine, to be auditors of the accounts of the administrator gen., for the year 1863-64.

Lieut. A. Balmer, prob. superint. of police in Madras, to be prob. superint. of police in Nellore.

Lieut. A. J. F. Gordon, prob. superint. of police in Nellore, to be prob. superint. of police in Madras.

Lieut. H. E. Coningham, prob. asst. superint. of police in Madras, to act as superint. of police in Madras, during the absence of Lieut. Gordon, on m.c. in Europe.

Lieut. A. M. Davies, prob. asst. superint. of police in Coimbatore, to be prob. asst. superint. of police in Bellary; but to continue to act as superint. of police in South Malabar.

Lieut. A. T. Rolland, acting asst. superint. of police, to be prob. asst. superint. of police in Coimbatore.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. W. M. Cadell, coll. and mng. of Tanjore, resumed charge of the dist. from Mr. G. L. Morris, on 4th inst.

Public Dept.—The chief secy. has granted Mr. T. G. Breithaupt, 2nd uncovenanted asst. in the public &c., depts. of the secretariat, leave of absence for 2 mo.

Capt. J. Vertue, R.E., acting dist. engr., North Arcot, 1 mo leave under the gen. reg., in extension.

Superintg. Engr's. Office, 1th Div., Coimbatore, June 5.—No. 7.—Capt. W. Syme, 1st asst. dist. engr. in charge of the Wynand Range, Malabar, is granted priv. leave for 15 days, to proceed to Bangalore—the date of departure and of return inclusive.

June 3.—No. 17.—Capt. J. Bean, dist. engr. of Malabar, resumed charge of the dist. from Mr. H. B. Smith, on June 1.

Superintg. Engr's. Office, 6th Div., Tanjore, June 3.—No. 31.—The leave of absence granted in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, of May 19, to Capt. A. G. W. Buru, 2nd asst. dist. engr., Tanjore, will take effect from May 23, instead of May 20—the former being the date on which that officer availed himself of the leave.

Office of Police Insp. Gen., Medical Dept., Fort St. George, June 8.—The principal insp. gen., medical dept., has granted to Asst. surg. J. M. Josephs, M.D., civil surg., Tranquebar, priv. leave of absence for 35 days, from 17th inst., or from date of departure.

Revenue Survey Office, Chepauk, June 8.—The superintt. revenue survey has made the following transfer:—

Mr. E. Liepenstein, sub-asst., No. 2, Kurnool survey party, to No. 3, Kistna, to join under orders from Major Crewe, dep. superintt. revenue surv., Guntour. *Military Dept., June 9.*—No. 201.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. and alterations of rank, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.

Lieut. W. M. Williams (capt. in the staff corps), 13th N.I., to capt., from March 2, v. Cary, retired.

Lieut. T. C. Georges (capt. in the staff corps), 30th N.I., to capt., from March 25, v. Rawlins, retired.

Lieut. W. H. Campbell (lieut. in the staff corps), 45th N.I., to capt., from April 10, v. Barwise, dec.

Capt. K. Macaulay, 23rd L.I., to major, from May 20, v. Chesney, retired.

Lieut. R. B. Kennedy, 23rd L.I., to capt., from May 20, v. Chesney, retired.

Infantry General List.

Ens. S. L. Hunt, to lieut., from April 27, v. Stiles, 4th N.I., prom.

Ens. H. E. Wilkinson (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), to lieut., from April 29, v. Hill, 48th N.I., dec.

Ens. H. L. Berkley (ens. in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot), to lieut., from May 1, v. Shirrefs, 25th N.I., resigned.

Ens. R. C. Andrew (cornet in H.M.'s 21st hussars), to lieut., from May 30, v. Kennedy, 23rd L.I., prom.

Alterations of Rank.—Infantry General List.

Lieut. C. H. Carr (ens. in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot), from March 2, v. Lieut. Williams, 13th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. A. Hogge (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from March 13, v. Lieut. Creery, 3rd M.E. regt., prom.

Lieut. J. L. G. Silver, from March 23, v. Lieut. Montgomerie, 3rd L.I., prom.

Lieut. J. Arnott, ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot, from March 25, v. Lieut. Georges, 30th N.I., prom.

Lieut. D. C. Budd (cornet in H.M.'s 20th hussars), from April 3, v. Lieut. Fane, 11th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. W. G. Williams (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from April 10, v. Lieut. Campbell, 45th N.I., prom.

Lieut. P. Justice (ens. in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), from April 13, v. Lieut. Sadlier, 49th N.I., dec.

Lieut. H. T. H. Baber, from April 24, v. Lieut. Rawlins, 17th N.I., prom.

Public Dept., June 12.—The chief sec. has granted Mr. H. Smith, supt. of the Govt. press, leave of abs. for 3 mo., under sect. VII of the uncovenanted service absentee rules.

ABOLITION OF CIVIL COURTS.

Judicial Dept., June 9.—Notification.—It is hereby notified that on the 1st day of July, 1863, the civil and session court now established at Masulipatam will be abolished, and that on that date the Talooks in the Kistna collectorate, now subject to the civil and session court of Masulipatam, will be subjected to the jurisdiction of the civil and session court of Guntour.

It is further notified that on the 1st day of July, 1863, the principal sudder ameen's court at Vizagapatam will be abolished, and that a civil and session court will on that day be established at Vizagapatam.

It is hereby further notified that on the 1st day of July, 1863, a court of small causes, under Act XLIII. of 1860, will be established at Masulipatam—the local jurisdiction of which will be declared hereafter.

The judge of the said court of small causes will be invested with the powers of a principal sudder ameen, and of a mag., under Act XII. of 1861.

By order of H.E. the Gov. in Council.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—The Rev. W. S. Trotman, B.A., officg. chaplain at Poonamallee, has been appd. by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras to be a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licences in this diocese.

Revenue Settlement Office, Madras, June 9.—Mr. W. A. Symonds, asst. director of revenue settlement, Tinnevely, has priv. leave of absence for 1 mo. from the date of quitting his station, under sec. VII of the uncovenanted service absentee rules.

June 11.—Mr. W. A. Hart, head audit. and chief acct., has leave of absence, on m.c., for 6 mo.—to take effect from 12th inst.

Chief Office of the Insp. Genl. of M. Police, Madras, June 9.—No. 136.—Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. W. Otter, insp. of police, Cuddapah, for 1 mo.

Home Dept., Simla, May 18.—No. 225.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to the list of officers authorized to frank letters, packets, or parcels, bona fide and exclusively, on the public service, viz.:—

Dr. D. Brandis, conservator of forests in British Burmah, when employed on special duty under the Govt. of India.

Mil. Dept. June 12.—No. 204.—Appointment:—Capt. R. C. Stewart, of the late 8th L.C., to be acting A. de C. to H.E. the Gov., v. Lieut. E. Villiers, H.M.'s 43rd L.I., who resigns the appt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

With the sanction of Govt., the date of commission of 2nd Capt. J. G. Marshall, Royal (Madras) Artillery, promoted in G. O. dated March 13, v. Thomas, seconded, is altered to Feb. 21.

Capt. H. Dixon, 2nd reg. N.I., is permitted to visit Mysore and the Neigherries during the leave granted to him in G. O. G. March 20.

Lieut. J. S. H. Algar, 3rd batt. 60th Rifles, having arrived at Madras per steamer *Mooltan*, on the 28th inst., will proceed to join his batt. by the first opportunity.

Head Quarters, Madras, June 1.—The following extract from G. O. by the C-in-C. Bombay, is re-published.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, June 5.—No. 685.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native languages as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Interpreter Test.

Lieut. J. Healey, H.M.'s 66th Foot.
His R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence on the recommendation of the medical boards to the following officers:—

3rd batt. 60th Rifles.—Capt. A. Carlisle, from April 10 to Oct. 10; Lieut. G. H. Trotman, from April 8 to Oct. 8.

108th Regt. Foot.—Capt. St. G. Caulfield, from April 7 to Oct. 7.

Head Qrs., Madras, June 3.—The following extracts from G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India are re-published:—

Head Qrs., Simla, May 8.—The following order is confirmed:—

By H.E. Sir J. H. Grant, G.C.B., C. in C. of Madras, dated the 1st ult., permitting Ensign R. G. Newbolt, 105th Madras L.I., to proceed to England on m.c., via the Cape.

May 11.—The leave granted to Capt. C. H. Thompson, 74th foot, in G.O.C.C. of the 4th ult., is hereby cancelled, at his own request.

May 14.—Leave of absence:—

1st Drag. Gds.—Capt. W. Ashe, from April 3 to April 30, in extension, to remain at Calcutta.

The undermentioned officers have been granted certificates of qualification in surveying:—

Capt. R. A. Clementson, staff corps.

Capt. L. A. M. Græme, 102nd regt. N.I.

Capt. W. Kincaid, 22nd regt. N.I.

Capt. J. V. Morris, staff corps.

Lieut. F. B. Boone, 6th regt. N.I.

Lieut. F. H. Mathias, doing duty 15th regt. N.I.

Lieut. N. Alexander, 22nd regt. N.I.

Lieut. D. T. Hatchell, 34th regt. L.I.

Lieut. J. Ewing, 45th regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. A. Young (late 52nd regt. N.I.), doing duty 4th regt. N.I.

Head Qrs., Madras, June 5.—Ensign G. G. Bird, of the inf. gen. list (H.M.'s 106th regt.), has been reported qualified to command a company at battalion exercise.

Leave of absence:—

102nd Regt. of Foot.—Capt. L. A. M. Græme, from June 1 to Aug. 31, Madras, the first 60 days to be priv. leave.

6th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. B. Boone, from June 1 to Dec. 1, Presy., under the provs. of G.O.G., No. 116, dated April 24, 1855.

22nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. N. Alexander, from June 1, for 60 days, Madras, priv. leave.

Late 52nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. G. A. Young, doing duty 4th regt. N.I., from June 1, for 60 days, priv. leave.

102nd Regt.—Lieut. J. H. Waller, in continuation till Feb. 19, to enable him to join.

Lieut. S. Bullock, cav. gen. list, doing duty H.M.'s 17th lancers, having been reported qualified to command a troop at exercise, is apptd. to do duty until further orders with the 2nd regt. L.C.

The undermend. officers are directed to proceed to Madras to join the survey class at the civil engineering college, which will meet on Aug. 3, with reference to G.O.C.C., No. 94, dated Dec. 31, 1862:—

Lieut. J. D. Clark, late 8th regt. L.C.

Lieut. E. Persse, 9th regt. N.I.

Lieut. B. A. Bloomfield, 19th regt. N.I.

Lieut. F. L. Haleman, 37th grenadiers.

Lieut. F. Kilgour, late 52nd regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. McD. Robinson, gen. list, doing duty 27th regt. N.I.

Ens. C. J. Johnson, gen. list, 4th regt. N.I.

Cornet R. Blair, of H.M.'s 17th lancers, is permitted to proceed to England on m.c., under the new rules, for the purpose of appearing before a med. board, and will report his arrival to the Adj. gen., Horse Guards.

BIRTHS.

BROOKS, the wife of W. E., civil engineer E. I. Railway, of a son, at Mirzapore, May 25.

CLELLAND, the wife of Lieut. J. W., 2nd Regt. N.I., of a daughter, at St. Thome, May 28.

HIND, the wife of Mr. James, of a son, at Calcutta, May 25.

MARCAR, the wife of S., of a son, at Cuddapah, June 1.

MARTINELLI, the wife of Mr. J. P., of the Government Dockyard Office, Kidderpore, of a daughter, at Calcutta, June 3.

SMART, the wife of A. D., of a daughter, at Calcutta, May 21.

SPENCER, the wife of C. I., civil engineer E. I. Railway, of a son, at Allahabad, May 29.

ROSE, the wife of Major Hugh, executive engineer, of a son, at Meeran Meer, May 16.

WARDEN, the wife of Capt. J. H., Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Trichinopoly, May 26.

WRIGHTMAN, the wife of Mr. H. E., of a son, at Bangalore, June 8.

MARRIAGES.

CUBITT, William G., H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Charlotte J., daughter of James Hills, at Calcutta, May 19.

GRIFFITH, F. R., to Henrietta L., daughter of the late W. H. Sherman, Esq., of Madras, at Kotaherry, June 3.

DEATHS.

ALLEN, Susan, the wife of Major Augustine, Staff Corps, at Mussoorie, June 1.

BLANCHETT, T., at Agre, May 26.

CRAWFORD, W.G., at Nagpore, aged 26, May 27.

D'CRUZ, wife of L. C., of the Government Office, at St. Thome, May 31.

EVANS, Lieut., Richard N., late 53rd Bengal N.I., on his way home from India, aged 26, June 5.

HOUSTON, wife of J. M., M.M. service, at Doomagudun, Godavery, May 9.

LANDALE, Alice, daughter of W., aged 16 years, at Luttoopore Factory, Bhaugulpore, May 28.

LOVETT, wife of G., at Coimbatore, May 1.

McQUADE, Jane, widow of Patrick, at Royapettah, June 9.

PALMER, Annie, inf. daughter of Capt. W. C., Madras Staff Corps, June 3.

PATTERSON, Rose, inf. daughter of W., at Midnapore, aged 7 months, June 2.

PENNELL, S. P., Esq., aged 40 years, at Calcutta, June 1.

RYAN, T. M., 47th Regt. N.I., May 25.

SELKIRK, J., Esq., manager for Messrs. Craig and Co., Vulcan Foundry, Howrah, at Howrah, May 22.

VARDON, intt. child of A. M., at Calcutta, May 30.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 10.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and Brev. col. T. B. F. Marriott to be col. v. E. W. Crofton, c.s., dec.; Capt. and Brev. major J. L. Elgee to be lieut. col. v. Brev. col. Marriott; 2nd Capt. A. H. W. Williams to be capt. v. Brev. Lieut. col. J. D. Shakespear, placed upon half pay; 2nd Capt. W. S. M. Wolfe to be capt. v. Brev. major Elgee; Lieut. W. Gilmour to be 2nd capt. v. Williams; Lieut. R. P. L. Welch to be 2nd capt. v. Wolfe.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. C. E. D. Hill to be lieut. col. v. Ouchterlony, dec.; 2nd Capt. J. G. Ryves to be capt. v. Hill; Lieut. J. O. Hasted to be 2nd capt. v. Blagrove, dec.; Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast to be 2nd capt. v. Mullins, prom.; Lieut. F. A. Howes to be 2nd capt. v. Ryves.

19th Foot.—Lieut. C. J. Forbes Smith has been permitted to take and use the surname of Forbes in addition to and after that of Smith.

27th Foot.—Major B. Thomas to be lieut. col. by purch., v. H. Stapylton, who retires; Capt. J. H. Creagh to be major, by purch., v. Thomas; Lieut. G. S. White to be capt. by purch., v. Creagh; Ensign C. J. Foot to be lieut. by purch., v. White; J. W. F. Buxton, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Foot.

35th Foot.—Lieut. M. M. Pohle to be capt. by purch., v. M. V. S. Morton, who retires; Ensign J. J. Twining to be lieut. by purch., v. Pohle; T. A. Maberley, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Twining.

43rd Foot.—J. T. O'Brien, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. R. B. Allardice, transferred to 93rd foot.

46th Foot.—Lieut. P. Shuttleworth, from 69th foot, to be lieut., v. Kentish, who exchanges.
60th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. H. Croft, from 1st drags., to be lieut., v. Tottenham, who exchanges.
69th Foot.—Capt. and Brev. major G. R. Browne, from 88th foot, to be capt., v. Cahill, who exchanges; Lieut. A. J. Kentish, from 46th foot, to be lieut., v. Shuttleworth, who exchanges.
81st Foot.—R. C. Nicholett, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. T. Rogers, appointed quartermaster.
88th Foot.—Capt. P. Cahill, from 69th foot, to be capt., v. Brev. major Browne, who exchanges.
93rd Foot.—Ensign E. Boase to be lieut., by purch., v. R. K. A. D. Cunyngnam, who retires; Ensign R. B. Allardice, from 48rd foot, to be ensign, v. Boase.
Rifle Brigade.—Ensign C. Fairfield to be lieut., without purch., v. F. W. Ramsbottom, dec.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 22.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the officers of the Staff Corps, and of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—

BREVET.

To be colonel in the army, under the provisions of the royal warrant of 31st January, 1859:—Lieut. col. L. S. Hough, Bombay staff corps, Jan. 19.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

ADMISSIONS.

To be Major.

Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) C. T. Chamberlain, of the late 28th N.I., Feb. 18, 1861.

To be Captain.

Capt. A. Paterson, of the late 2nd Eur. inf., May 1 1858.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.

Major (brevet colonel) W. E. Mulcaster, April 4.

To be Major.

Capt. H. B. A. Poulton, April 7.

To be Captain.

Lieut. H. C. Cattle, March 20.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The undermentioned officers will take rank from the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. W. Richardson, from March 25, 1861.

Major W. D. Morgan, from Feb. 25, 1861.

Major H. Mills, from October 19, 1861.

Major B. Parrott, from July 27, 1861.

Capt. J. C. Millar, from May 9, 1861.

Capt. T. A. Corbett, from Jan. 16, 1862.

Capt. C. A. McDougall, from Feb. 2, 1862.

The promotion of Capt. J. Smith to the rank of major, as announced in the *Gazette* of Dec. 2, 1862, has been cancelled.

The promotion of Lieut. J. A. H. Moore to the rank of capt., from Feb. 18, 1861, as announced in the *Gazette* of Dec. 2, 1862, has been cancelled.

BENGAL ARMY.

Late 72nd N.I.

Lieut. H. H. Lyster, v.c., to be capt., in succession to Ford, retired, Dec. 23, 1862.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ens. R. C. S. C. Tytler to be lieut., in succession to Corfield, late 9th N.I., dec., Jan. 25.

Ens. J. Cook to be lieut., v. Angus, res., Jan. 28.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The undermentioned officers to take rank from the dates specified:—

Lieut. C. S. Morrison, from Dec. 15, 1862.

Lieut. F. W. Glasfurd, from Dec. 18, 1862.

Lieut. P. W. Smith, from Dec. 23, 1862.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The admission of the undermentioned officers to the Madras Staff Corps, as announced in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 24, 1863, has been cancelled:—

Lieut. F. Gadsden, 5th N.I.

Lieut. W. Robertson, 5th N.I.

Lieut. G. Tyndall, 1st N.I.

Lieut. H. G. Packle, 8th N.I.

Lieut. D. McNeill, 26th N.I.

Lieut. A. Cook, 32nd N.I.

MADRAS ARMY.

3rd N.I.

Capt. (brevet major) R. Jones to be major, and Lieut. (brevet capt.) S. C. Montgomerie to be capt., in succession to Keating, deceased, March 23.

50th N.I.

Lieut. J. Duval to be capt., v. Keating, retired, Oct. 1, 1861.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ens. R. Hunter to be lieut., in succession to Keating, 3rd N.I., deceased, March 23.

BOMBAY ARMY.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Lieut. E. G. Sturt to take rank from Jan. 24.

Lieut. E. R. Reay to take rank from Jan. 31.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Asst. surg. J. H. Wilmot to be surg., v. Grierson, dec., Jan. 7.

Alterations of Rank.

Surg. J. G. Nicholson, M.D., to take rank fr. Dec. 18.

Surg. R. Millar, M.D., to take rank from Jan. 1.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

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*. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, July 16, 1863.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

WE have at last got the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Sanitary State of the Army in India; with précis of evidence. It was worth waiting for. The Report has not reached us in sufficient time to enable us to give an analysis of its contents, and we must return to it in a future number. At present we shall only note the fact that the loss of our military fellow-countrymen in India from climate and other causes is quite frightful, and, indeed, almost incredible. If in England we lose annually by death ten soldiers in every thousand, our average annual loss of late years in India has been nearly sixty in every thousand. This is paying dearly, indeed, for our Indian possessions. The Commissioners strongly recommend that the British troops in India should, as a rule, be located as much as possible on high ground, and at our best sanatoria. Every year we are discovering hills far above the level of the sea, which are peculiarly congenial to European life. But, after all, the real curse of India to the European soldier is the extreme cheapness of unwholesome spirituous liquors in all the bazaars.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

MR. A. MILLS on Tuesday night last called the attention of the House of Commons to the constitution of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. He complained that the Secretary had too much power, and that he could consult his Council or act quite independently of them as it suited his pleasure or convenience, and that he might assume the position of an autocrat or a cypher, and the House of Commons need not know until long afterwards in which capacity he was acting. Mr. Mills also observed that it was notorious that the Council were unanimously against the Army-Amalgamation measure, and that the Secretary of State acted in that matter quite independently of them. It had been originally proposed that at the end of four or five years the constitution of the Home Government for India should undergo a revision. He concluded by moving an Address to the Crown for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire and report whether some alterations and improvement might not be made in the Home Government of India. Sir Charles Wood asserted that whatever

had been done in this country by him had been done in most cases in accordance with the majority of his Council, with whom it was a mistake to suppose that he was on bad terms. If he were called upon to reduce it he should be puzzled how to make up his mind as to whom he could spare from the list of members. He acknowledged that there were considerable differences of opinion on the Waste Lands question. The Amalgamation question, he said, was an Imperial question, and the measure had been approved of by large majorities in the House of Commons.

Colonel Sykes said that the Secretary of State for India had too much power. He was as complete a despot as Alexander or Darius. No single individual, he added, ought to have so much power. There was but one feeling of rankling discontent amongst the officers of the Indian army; 5,000 or 6,000 of them had been ruined in their professional prospects.

Lord Stanley objected to the motion of Mr. A. Mills, and Mr. Kiunnaird expressed a hope that it would not be pressed. Mr. Mills consented to withdraw it, and then the conversation ended.

If the Army-Amalgamation question should not be satisfactorily adjusted after the Report of the Royal Commission, the whole odium of failure will be borne by Sir Charles Wood. He has, at all events, evinced no want of moral courage in the matter, and has not hesitated to declare that all responsibility connected with the government of India rests exclusively with himself as Secretary of State for India.

THE INDIAN MUTINY FUND.

THERE is nothing of which England has more reason to be proud than her public charities. They are wonderfully numerous, and are generally on a scale of marvellous munificence. Yet John Bull loves his money dearly, for, in most instances, he has gained it with hard labour and anxious vigils; and he feels that money is influence and power, and that it can shield him from some of the most humiliating and corrosive cares and evils of human life, and enable him to give comfort, and pleasure, and protection to those who are near and dear to him. But though John Bull loves his money, and is even thought to greatly overrate its worth, and is accused of the meanest and most vulgar sort of pride—the pride that is based on a full purse—no people in the world are so openhearted and openhanded as the English—so ready to part with large portions of their silver and gold, when their best feelings are appealed to by the voice of real sorrow and distress. But unhappily, though voluntary contributions rapidly swell the funds of our charitable institutions, those funds are but too often misdirected or mismanaged; and the abuses of our public charities are as notorious as their liberality. We have heard, accordingly, of many instances of wealthy and warmhearted Englishmen who are so shocked with the way in which public charitable funds are too often administered, that they will give away no money whatever to the poor, except through their own hands, or through the agency of trustworthy and personal friends; for they are resolved that not a single shilling of their donations shall be pocketed by those for whom it was never meant.

This may be thought an ominous sort of introduction to a notice of a long advertisement in the *Times* of last week, embodying the Report of the Committee of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund for the year 1862. But let not any gentleman of the Committee of this Fund, which numbers no less than four score members, be at all alarmed. Though we are about to make some observations upon the subject of the expenses attendant on the administration of the Fund, we are not going to be either at all libellous or particularly savage. But in our admiration of the unexampled and most memorable munificence of our countrymen, who subscribed between four and five hundred thousand pounds for the relief of the sufferers by the great Indian Mutiny, we cannot help scrutinizing with a somewhat jealous eye the mode in which that vast sum is administered. Nevertheless, upon the whole, we are inclined to believe that the money has been conscientiously and judiciously distributed, though we have some exceptions in reserve. We are not at all disposed to be captious and hypercritical; especially as we are quite certain that the many noblemen and gentlemen of high character who consented to have their names on the committee, of which Mr. Alderman Finnis was president, were actuated by the sincerest and most earnest desire that the interests of the sufferers from the mutiny should be faithfully and religiously attended to. But the committee is assuredly far too numerous for any really useful purpose. In so large a body what is every one's business is no one's; or, if all should interfere, there would be collision and confusion. Too many cooks spoil the broth. Boards, as Jeremy Bentham used to say, are screens—behind which individual malefactors but too easily conceal themselves. A committee or board of eighty members will do too much or too little; the latter of the two evils being the likeliest; and then the whole business and influence and power are concentrated in one or two subordinate agents, and jobbery and loss are the probable result. Solomon tells us that in the multitude of counsellors there is safety, but we cannot say that the fourscore administrators or committeemen of the Indian Fund, however excellent their intentions, have secured it entirely from all jobbery and roguery. In the first place, we think that the office establishment is much too costly; the office itself being £75 a-year, and the salaries £716. 15s. The expenses, including rent, salaries, stationery, &c., amount to £1,120. 6s. for last year; and we are really pained to hear it said that a Major-general in the army—we shall rejoice if the report be contradicted—has been actually in the receipt of a salary of £200 a-year, drawn from the funds intended for his distressed brother officers or the poor surviving relatives and orphans of our countrymen and countrywomen massacred in the Indian mutiny! Major-general G. B. Tremeneheere, Superintendent of the Fund, is the officer alluded to. A man of his position surely cannot need to draw money from a charitable fund intended for the relief of persons in a vastly different pecuniary condition. If he has really been paid for his work, it seems that he was hardly worth his salt, for his own clerk has outwitted him and robbed the fund—the precious property of the poor—of between £800 and £900 at least. The robber absconded at the close of last year,

and left his accounts in such a state of confusion that though at least £800 or £900 are certainly gone, the precise extent of the loss cannot yet be specified. We think the report ought to have given the rascal's name, and have informed us what means had been taken for his apprehension, and what chances there were of any portion of the money being recovered. The silence of the report on these important points is not very consolatory. In the management of a public charity it is a religious duty in all connected with it to aim at the utmost possible economy consistent with its true interests, and we are certainly inclined to think that a paid superintendent and a paid secretary (for if the major-general is paid, we suppose his civil secretary, D. Forrest, Esq., is paid also), and an office full of paid clerks (we are not told how many there are), form an establishment a little too costly and pretentious for the purposes of this charitable fund. The duties, we presume, cannot be very onerous, or occupy a great deal of time.

The number of the recipients on the books on the 1st of January of the present year stood at 1,517. The amount spent during the last year was £13,722. 14s. 6d. How much did it cost to distribute these donations to the distressed? Exactly £1,120. 6s. 9d. If this were not a case in which a good deal of gratuitous labour and trouble is expected, and in which the closest possible economy is a sacred duty, we should not think the cost of administration particularly heavy. But it is hardly just or generous to divert a single shilling from the legitimate purposes of the institution. We think that the amount of £75 for office rent might have been saved; for surely there are many public institutions in London that would spare a room for such a purpose. If such accommodation had been properly applied for at the India Office, backed by a very little interest, it could not have been refused. In fact, the whole cost of the administration of the fund ought to have been met by the Government. At all events, no one expected that an officer of rank and position, with a good income of his own, would have drawn £200 a-year from a fund for the destitute widows and orphans of his fellow-soldiers and countrymen. This, at least, might have been saved, if the committee of fourscore members had done their duty.

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL AGAIN.

In the days of James Silk Buckingham and the *Calcutta Journal* the Indian officials, who, at a day or two's notice, turned that gentleman out of India and caused the utter sacrifice of his paper (then a most valuable property), there was a great outcry on the part of the local authorities on the subject of what they were pleased to regard as "pernicious publicity." It is too late in the day now openly to characterise all "publicity" respecting official proceedings as "pernicious," but there can be little doubt that there is now a triad of Commanders-in-Chief who, in their secret hearts, though they dare not give expression to the feeling, would heartily rejoice if they could "gag the press"—as far at least as concerns everything connected with the famous Mhow Court-martial. The more this foul case is stirred, the more offensive it becomes.

We have now before us another Memorandum from the Horse Guards, addressed "privately" to Sir Hugh Rose and Sir William Mansfield. It is a yea and nay sort of thing—a milk and water oblation to appease the demon of discord. It indicates nothing but a weak good nature on the part of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and an earnest desire not so much to *do justice* to all parties as to *pacify* all parties—to smooth down all obstacles to a final settlement and burial of a thoroughly disagreeable business; a consummation which, as far as his Royal Highness was concerned, was evidently most devoutly to be wished.

This second and semi-official Memorandum is dated Horse Guards, February, 1863. Why is the day of the month omitted? Is it intentional or accidental? It happens to be a matter of some little importance, because it was on the 2nd of that very month in that very year that Messrs. Thorndike and Smith, of 11, Staple-inn, London, the solicitors of Mr. Samuel Lilley, of Llandudno, North Wales, commenced a correspondence with his Royal Highness through his military secretary on a subject connected with the Mhow Court-martial. Their client, Mr. Samuel Lilley, is the brother of the sergeant-major who was persecuted to death in a modern Calcutta Black Hole in the sultry month of May, 1862.

The solicitors on behalf of Mr. Samuel Lilley asked for copies of the official correspondence with the military authorities at Mhow respecting the arrest, imprisonment, and death of the late Regimental Sergeant-major Lilley, of her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and also of two medical reports and *post-mortem* examination of the deceased. Now this letter was probably received at the Horse Guards the day on which it was written, or at all events the day after. On the 10th of the same month the solicitors received a reply from Major-general W. F. Foster, Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. "I am directed by his Royal Highness," writes General Foster, "to acquaint you that none of the documents to which you refer or copies of them appear to have been received either at the Horse Guards or at the Army Medical Department, where inquiry has been made."

Was this second Memorandum written before or after the correspondence had commenced between the Horse Guards and Staple-inn? The Memorandum was in all probability of a later date than the first letter from the solicitors, dated February 2nd, and there was no means of despatching it to India before the mail of the 4th of the month. If this was the case, it is very natural to inquire how it was that his Royal Highness, who expresses himself most anxious to do justice to all parties, should have considered himself to be in a position to compass that object and to write two Memorandums expressive of his decisions on this famous case, when, by his own admission, none of the important official documents demanded by the solicitors respecting the treatment of Sergeant-major Lilley had been laid before him? Surely the correspondence with the solicitors and the knowledge that important documents were wanting, and the discovery that the case was likely to go into the civil courts, ought to have made him pause a little before he passed what he

intended to be his final judgment. The solicitors did not hesitate to declare that they should advise the relatives of the late Sergeant-major Lilley to indict Lieutenant-colonel J. R. Crawley for manslaughter if he should ever return to this country. They will soon have an opportunity of carrying this threat into execution. It was not till the 21st of March, 1863, that the solicitors succeeded in obtaining from the Secretary of State for War a promise that the necessary steps should be taken for obtaining from India an official report upon the subject of Sergeant-major Lilley's arrest and death. Has that report been received? If so, where is it? We hope some Member of Parliament will move that it be laid upon the table of the House with the other papers connected with the case.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief acknowledges that Sergeant-major Lilley's case "will ever remain an unfortunate event;" that there was no proof that his death was occasioned by drunkenness; that he had a character for sobriety and correct conduct previous to his arrest; and that the arrest was improper; he clearly implies, too, that Colonel Crawley had been deficient in temper and discretion as a commanding officer, and had sought "to exalt himself by a depreciation of those entrusted to his command;" that he had "outraged the feelings of the gentlemen under his command;" and that the Inniskilling Dragoons, which was once a well disciplined regiment, had been turned under him into one of a very different description; and yet it is decided that this bad-tempered and indiscreet officer, who had acted, to say the least of it, with such extreme impropriety and want of tact, should be continued in the command of the regiment which he has so sadly demoralised. After all this the Commander-in-Chief in India is commended for his desire to do justice, though he had damned the memory of a brave soldier as a sot whom he knew to have had a twenty years' character for sobriety, and his Royal Highness "fully appreciates the motives which led Sir Hugh Rose to countenance Lieutenant-colonel Crawley's conduct as contrasted with those who have opposed him." Why, what was the conduct of Paymaster Smales or any of the other officers "contrasted" with that of Colonel Crawley, who arrested a witness against himself on a vague verbal charge, utterly unfounded, and which he dropped when it had answered his purpose, and who at last caused the death of that brave and honest fellow by the most brutal and illegal ill-treatment—who "outraged the feelings of the gentlemen under his command," who is said by his coarse and cruel language to have made more than one officer of his regiment shed tears of vexation, and to have expressed his regret that the age of duelling was past; and who threatened one officer with a horsewhip; and who was proved by several witnesses to have been absent from muster parade when he put his name down on the muster-roll as being present? Paymaster Smales was cashiered for merely bringing those charges against his commanding officer in an informal manner—that is to say, they were sent to Colonel Crawley direct, in a private letter, instead of being forwarded officially through him to the Commander-in-Chief. "No doubt,"

says his Royal Highness, in his second Memorandum, "one of the mainstays of discipline is to be found in the support by the superior officers of officers in immediate command of regiments, where that support can be given with justice." Was it given with justice in Colonel Crawley's case? The Parliament and the public think it was not, and hence the whole case is to be tried over again. "The verdict of the court-martial against Paymaster Smales," says his Royal Highness, "has proved to the army that an attempt to coerce a commanding officer can have but one termination—the ruin of those that attempt it." The army had learnt that lesson long before. They knew too well that the weakest must go to the wall; and Colonel Crawley, conscious of this advantage, threatened that if any of his officers opposed him he would "crush" them. He said this with savage emphasis to the regiment on the parade-ground. But are British officers mere slaves that they should be treated in this way with impunity? And what does his Royal Highness mean by an attempt to coerce a commanding officer? Is the mere complaint against an act of tyranny an attempt to coerce the tyrant? Is an officer obliged to submit to the grossest personal injuries and insults from his official superiors. Is it in the bond? Is he to be told that if he in any way resists such treatment or complains of it he is guilty of an attempt to coerce his superiors, and must expose himself to inevitable ruin? Is this the moral of the military lecture from the highest military authority in England? Poor Sergeant-major Lilley was about to give his honest testimony in favour of an inferior officer and against his colonel. The consequence was not only arrest and humiliation and ruin, but death. Is this a fit warning to a British army? Will the decision of the military authorities in this case be endorsed and supported by the general public in this free country, so pre-eminently characterised by its love of justice and fair play? Most certainly not.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 6.

INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. BEAMISH asked the Secretary of State for India when the report of the royal commission on the Indian army would be laid upon the table of the House.

Sir C. WOOD said that the report had not yet been made. It was, therefore, impossible for him to say when it could be laid upon the table.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

Colonel SYKES obtained an order for returns connected with the pensioned and discharged naval officers of the Indian navy.

THE BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE said he had given notice of his intention to ask a question of the Secretary to the Treasury; but, as he was happy to see the noble lord at the head of the Government in his place—(cheers)—he would put the question to the noble lord instead. His question was, whether it was true that the opinion of the law officers had been taken on the subject of the Banda and Kirwee prize money, and that the opinion they had given was in favour of the preferential claim of Sir George Whitlock's force?

Lord PALMERSTON said it was not usual to state to the House the opinions of the law officers of the Crown, still he had no hesitation in saying that it was the opinion of the law officers that there was no law regulating the division of the prize money in the case to which the question

related. It was, therefore, left to the discretion of the Crown to say in what proportion and to whom the distribution should be made. The Government had come to a decision on the respective claims, and the result would be communicated to the parties interested in a few days.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Lord NAAS, in calling attention to the state of affairs in China, in the hope, he said, of eliciting some information upon the subject from Her Majesty's Government, began by noticing the tendency of the people of China to rebel against the constituted authorities, and the long protracted political disorders which accompanied the change of dynasties. He then adverted to the Taiping movement and its causes, the chief of which he considered had been our interference with the affairs of the country, thereby rendering the Government contemptible in the eyes of the people, and forcing the opium trade. He proceeded to discuss the policy we had pursued in China since the Taiping movement, and to show that whereas, at the beginning, our policy had been declared to be one of strict neutrality and non-interference, step by step that policy had been abandoned, and we had interfered in every way in Chinese affairs, co-operating with the Imperialists and attacking the rebels. To establish this position he gave a narrative of military operations in the maritime provinces of China, and complained that certain of the Chinese institutions such as the department of the Customs, as well as a military force, had been Europeanised, pointing out the evils and dangers of such a policy, and the objections to the employment of British officers in the service of the Emperor of China. He urged the inevitable consequences of such an interference in the political, financial, and military affairs of one country by another, which had been strongly condemned by persons best acquainted with China, and the fruits of which might, he said, be discerned in what had happened in India. After dwelling upon the effect which the new policy adopted in China would have upon our relations with other powers, and of the encouragement and justification it would offer to Russia and France to intermeddle in the affairs of the Chinese empire, he, in conclusion, impressed upon the House that it was a policy which would seriously impair the British character in the opinion of the people of China, and prejudice the interests of British commerce.

Sir H. VERNEY was of opinion that we had interfered in China merely to protect British interests and the lives and property of our own countrymen.

Mr. LAYARD said he had no misgiving as to the policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government in China—a policy he had heard recommended in that House, that of treating China as a civilized nation. We had now a minister at Peking, and carried on direct communications with the Central Government. Our policy had two objects, one to restore public tranquillity in China, the other to secure the observance of treaties, by convincing the Chinese that it was as much for their interest as for ours. It was part of our policy to support the liberal party in China, at the head of which was Prince Kung. In carrying out our policy, Mr. Bruce, our minister, had encountered great difficulties. One of the objections urged by Prince Kung to the adoption of measures he recommended was the internal disorders in China. "Help us," he said, "to put down the rebellion, and to manage our finances, and we shall be able to do what you require." Mr. Layard adverted to the character he had ascribed on former occasions to the Taipings, repeating that they were unable to found a government, and that, according to the testimony of witnesses of all classes, they were loose bands of mere plunderers. He showed the difficult position in which our officials in China were placed in relation to the rebels, and defended the course taken by them, and the placing the Customs under the direction of Mr. Lay. He accounted for the outcry raised in China against the introduction of the foreign element into the management of the Customs by the

check it imposed upon frauds and smuggling, though it was a great boon to the British trader. He contended that the authorizing of British officers to organize Chinese troops, and to enter the service of the Emperor, was no violation of neutrality, and that the policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government was a just and humane policy, and one that, so far from causing war, would prevent war. His conclusion from letters of recent date was, he said, that the Taeping rebellion was gradually dying out, and, looking at what was taking place, he had sanguine hopes of China.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD observed that the speech of Mr. Layard contained no reply to that of Lord Naas, but passed over all the points of his argument, which was that the policy of Her Majesty's Government, professed to be one of strict neutrality, had gradually changed. Mr. Layard had not noticed the objection that our policy would be sure to bring us into collision with other European powers.

LORD PALMERSTON said he was at a loss to understand the conclusion Lord Naas wished to draw of censure upon Her Majesty's Government. The main question was, had the policy pursued by them been attended with good results; had it been founded in good faith, and was it likely to be of advantage to the country? A great part of the speech of Lord Naas appeared to him to imply approbation of the conduct of Her Majesty's Government. He had said they were teaching the Chinese the art of government, how to regulate their finances, increase their revenue, and improve the administration of their territory. Her Majesty's Government admitted these charges, and claimed merit for what they were doing. After replying to some of the objections urged by Lord Naas, he observed that the policy adopted by the Government was a friendly and straightforward policy, and that he was convinced that, if the House would agree to wait the results of experience, it would be found that, so far from deserving censure, it was eminently advantageous to the country, and merited the approbation of the House.

Observations were made by Mr. LIDDELL, Colonel SYKES, Mr. GREGSON, and Mr. WHITE-SIDE.

The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 7.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH THROUGH PERSIA.

Colonel SYKES asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there was a new convention for the construction of the electric telegraph through Persia, drawn out by Mr. Eastwick, charge d'affaires at Teheran, on the 17th December, 1862, and whether there would be any objection to lay a copy of the same upon the table of the House.

Mr. LAYARD: There is a new convention, but it is not yet signed. When it is signed, there will be no objection to lay it on the table of the House.

THE RIVER GODAVERY.

Mr. J. B. SMITH asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received any communications respecting the progress of the opening out of the River Godavery since the date of the last published correspondence laid before Parliament—viz., May 2, 1862; and, if so, whether he would lay the same upon the table of the House?

Sir C. WOOD: No report has been received since the date mentioned by the hon. gentleman.

CLAIMS OF PRINCE AZEEM JAH.

Sir F. KELLY, in rising to move for a select committee to inquire into the claims of his Highness Azeem Jah to the title and dignity of Nawab of the Carnatic, entered into details connected with the early history of our connection with that portion of India, to show that its Princes had always acted with unswerving fidelity to the British Government, and had borne a gallant part on our side in the wars which had taken place in that country. The hon. and learned gentleman then went on to say that on the death of the reigning Nawab in 1801 the East India Company thought a fitting opportunity had arisen for obtaining that which they had long desired—ex-

clusive control over the civil, financial, and military resources of the Carnatic. The Prince who had just died had left a son, as to whose legitimacy, according to the laws and customs of India, some doubt existed, or was created by the East India Company, the next claimant to the throne being his first cousin. The Company having long in vain endeavoured to prevail on the son to accede to their proposal for control over the civil and military resources of the province, applied to his first cousin, the nephew of the deceased Prince, who stood next in order of succession, and induced him to become a party to a treaty by which the Nawab of the Carnatic was to have his dignity recognised, while he, on the other hand, was to deliver over at once to the Company the absolute control over the resources of the country, and among other things the collection and appropriation of its revenues, which then amounted to something like half-a-million sterling per annum; one-fifth of the revenue, or somewhere about £110,000 a year, being reserved for the support of himself and his family. That treaty was accepted by the Nawab as all that he could desire, was duly signed, was made known to the different native Princes, and was acknowledged by various declarations and acts of State. So far from any doubt being suggested or communicated to the Princes of this house as to its hereditary character, or as to the effect of the treaty, they were told that it was unnecessary to make the then son of the Nawab expressly a party to the treaty, because he was a party to it as heir to his father. The Nawab performed his part of the contract by allowing the administration to remain in the hands of the East India Company, and they on their part recognized him as Nawab until his death in 1825. His son succeeded him as heir, according to the laws and customs of India, and to him was entrusted the care of the young Prince, his nephew, as the sole lawful guardian. He died in 1855, and up to that time his nephew was treated by the authorities as next in succession to the Nawabship. Upon that event occurring the young Prince was about to be recognized as party to the treaty by hereditary right, when a summary intimation was made to him that no acknowledgment would take place until the matter had been considered by higher authorities. He wrote letter after letter, made application after application, but received no definite answer for two years, and then he was insulted with the proposal at once to descend to the rank of a subject, and accept a life pension of £10,000 a year. The Government of this country, through the East India Company, who were then rulers of India, insisted on the perpetuity of the treaty as far as regarded what they took under it, including the revenue of the country, amounting to nearer £1,000,000 than £300,000 a year, but they offered some £15,000 a year, and degradation to the rank of a subject, to the representative of the princes who had made the treaty on behalf of their successors. If the treaty was to be broken, the parties to it should in justice be placed upon the same footing as before it was signed, and in that case the sovereignty could no longer be withheld by the Government from Prince Azeem Jah. The prince, of course, refused the proposal which was made, in respectful but indignant terms, and since that time had been in difficulties, dependent on the kindness of friends, until he now submitted his case to the last tribunal under the constitution—to the British House of Commons—(hear, hear). The question under the treaty of 1801 was whether it was binding on the East India Company during the life only of the party to the treaty, Azeem ul Dowlah, or during the lives of his successors, and if a committee were granted he should satisfy them that if it expired with Azeem ul Dowlah in 1819, as far as the provisions for his benefit were concerned, it also expired at the same time, as far as regarded the benefits derived under it by the East India Company. If the right of the family to the Nawabship had ceased on his death in 1819, so likewise did the right of the company to the revenues of the Carnatic, and the Government had no more claim to them and to the adminis-

tration of the country than the Emperor of China or any other Sovereign. The express words of the treaty designated the object of it to be this—to make additional provisions for supplying defects in previous treaties between the company and the Nawab, and to establish the connection between the contracting parties on a permanent basis for all times to come. The second article of the treaty recited that such parts of previous treaties concluded between the company and his highness as were calculated to strengthen the alliance, cement the friendship, and identify the interests of the contracting parties were thereby ratified and confirmed, and in many previous treaties there had been a distinct acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the Carnatic being vested in the Nawab, which he would satisfy the committee was an hereditary title and dignity.

At this point an attempt was made to count out the House, but there being more than forty members present,

Sir F. KELLY continued his speech, and proceeded to refer in detail to a number of treaties and public documents antecedent to the treaty of 1801 and confirmed by it, all of which distinctly recognized, on the part of the East India Company the hereditary right of Azeem ul Dowlah and his descendants to the sovereignty of the Carnatic conferred on him by the Great Mogul. By some of these the Nawab was called on to make grants, sometimes of money and sometimes of territory, all of which obligations he faithfully discharged. The hon. baronet also referred to a letter of George III. to the Nawab in answer to an autograph letter from him, in which his Majesty said:

"We congratulate your Highness on your accession to your hereditary Musnud. We shall seize every occasion to afford you proofs of our regard, and shall continue to you our especial friendship and protection."

If the select committee were granted, he should be ready to produce before it many other public documents and acts of State, never published in the Blue-books, all recognizing the hereditary claim of this family to the sovereignty of the Carnatic. He hardly expected that the right hon. gentleman would argue that all these treaties came to an end at the death of Azeem ul Dowlah. In the papers which had passed from one branch of the Indian department to the other he had been unable to find a single argument or statement of fact in support of the non-recognition of the rights of this family. What the grounds were on which the Government of India based their policy in reference to the Nawab they had never made known to that prince. He had been treated with contemptuous silence. The prince was utterly ignorant of the grounds on which he was refused that which he held to be his right. It might be said that it was exceedingly inconvenient to have those nominal Governments existing in India. He was not disposed to deny that proposition, but he could not admit that it afforded any reason for the violation of a treaty—he could not admit that it justified spoliation. (Hear, hear.) Besides, though he had had no personal communication with the Nawab, he thought he might say that the Prince would be ready to enter into a just, reasonable, and honourable arrangement with the Government of India, whereby protection might be granted to him and his family on the one hand, and obedience be exacted from them on the other. He found in the papers traces of an allegation that treasonable correspondence had been discovered between the father, grandfather, or great grandfather of the Nawab and Tippoo; but that case had been investigated, and Mr. Mill, the historian of India, was of opinion that there was not the shadow of any evidence on which such a charge could be sustained. But even if the father, grandfather, or great-grandfather of the Nawab had committed treason, was that to be visited on the innocent descendant of the guilty party? He also found traces in the papers of a charge of immoral practices against this family; but persons who knew the Prince well testified that his character would bear the most searching investigation. It was also in the Nawab's favour that during the mutiny

in India England had no more faithful friend than he. That was stated by thousands and tens of thousands of people in Madras. He asked the House to come to no decision on the claims of the Prince; but, appealing to their sense of justice and honour, he begged to move that a select committee be appointed to inquire into those claims. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SMOLLETT rose to second the motion, and said that in this case the East India Company had been guilty of an act of gross political turpitude.

An Hon. Member here moved that the House be counted, and only thirty-four members being present,

The House was adjourned at twenty-five minutes to nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 9.

DELHI PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. P. WYNDHAM asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Delhi prize money recently distributed amounted to the sum of Rs. 3,557,917?

Sir C. WOOD replied that the money distributed did not amount to the sum mentioned by the hon. gentleman. A portion had been reserved to meet contingent claims which had not yet been decided.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS IN INDIA.

Mr. EVANS asked the following question, of which Colonel Sykes had given notice—"Whether the roster of relief of the cavalry regiments in India is interrupted in the case of the Queen's Bays, which had been ordered home in November, 1861, at which time the regiment was greatly reduced by the loss of ten officers and 161 men in four years, and by volunteering, and which still remains below its strength?"

The Marquis of HARTINGTON replied that the arrangements for sending out or calling home regiments on foreign service were entirely under the control of the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief was not bound by any particular rule, but it was his duty to make such arrangements as would be most conducive to the public service. In this particular case, all he (the Marquis of Hartington) could state was this:—at the termination of the mutiny in India it became necessary to establish some roster for the return of the regiments, and his Royal Highness in preparing it took into consideration the previous foreign active service of the regiments. Now, although the Queen's Bays had been amongst the first regiments sent out at the time of the mutiny, there were but a few months between the time of the sending out of the different regiments, and instead of being the first on the roster, the Queen's Bays came rather low down upon the list. No orders were ever sent out to recall the Queen's Bays. He believed, however, that when it was decided to reduce the cavalry force in India, the Commander-in-Chief in India gave notice to the Queen's Bays to hold themselves in readiness to return home. The roster, however, altered their position in the list, and they never received the order to return.

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked the Secretary to the Treasury if he could state the nature and extent of the injury sustained by the Malta and Alexandria telegraph cable; and whether it was true that some months would probably elapse before the line would be repaired so as to admit of the transmission of messages as heretofore?

Mr. F. PEEL replied that, according to the accounts which had been received by the Treasury, the injury to the telegraph wire occurred about seventy miles from Alexandria, in comparatively shallow water. The line was at present under lease, and the responsibility of repairing the injury rested with the lessees. Being unable to procure a suitable vessel in the Mediterranean, the parties had come to this country and hired a vessel, which was now being fitted up. She would leave England on Monday next, and should the weather be favourable they expected that the line would be in working order in about a month from the present time.

BRITISH RESIDENTS IN JAPAN.

Mr. B. COCHRANE asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was true

that, while her Majesty's charge d'affaires in Spain has sent an ultimatum to the Japanese Government, declaring war if the reparation demanded for certain grievances is not granted, he had at the same time announced to the British residents at Yokshama that there was not a sufficient force at present in Japan to guarantee perfect safety to the foreign community in the event of an attack in force by the Japanese; and that the British residents at Yokshama were therefore individually advised to adopt such measures for their security as might be in their power, so as to be prepared for the contingency of hostilities being decided on.

Mr. LAYARD replied that every possible means would be adopted to afford protection to all British subjects in Japan in the event, which he trusted might be avoided, of war occurring. At the same time, in a scattered population like that of the British in Japan, it had been thought advisable that her Majesty's subjects there should be acquainted with the state of things, and communications had accordingly been made to them, warning them that war might arise, and advising them to take every means in their power for the safety of themselves and their property. He believed that this was a common precaution.

Mr. B. COCHRANE: That is not an answer to my question. Was it not stated to the inhabitants that there was not a sufficient force to protect them in the event of hostilities?

Mr. LAYARD: Of course it would be very difficult to protect individuals so much scattered about; and it was a precautionary measure to put them on their guard.

Colonel SYKES arose amid cries of "Order!" and was understood to address a question on the same subject to the hon. gentleman, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. WHITE: Before the hon. gentleman replies, I wish to ask the hon. gentleman a question. (Cries of "Order!") It is in reference to Japan—"Order!"

Mr. DISRAELI said he considered it very important that a minister should be allowed to answer questions separately—(hear).

Mr. WHITE: My question has reference to Japan, and to the question put by the hon. gentleman. It was this. Whether, as we have had letters from Japan to the 30th of May, the Government has been informed that a further time has been given to the Japanese for replying to the British ultimatum? I have heard that ten days further have been given.

Mr. LAYARD: I am not aware that any such intimation has been received. I was at the Foreign-office an hour ago, and up to that time such information had not been received.

CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIA.

Mr. ADAM asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention and that of the Supreme Government and other authorities in India had been directed to the present mode of selecting and training young men for the Indian civil service, and whether he would lay upon the table any correspondence or other papers relating to this subject.

Sir C. WOOD was understood to say that he was not at that moment prepared to give the information required by the hon. member.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 13.

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

Mr. E. BOUVIERE asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether the additional memorandum presented to Parliament on the 1st of July last respecting the Mhow Court-martial was the only further memorandum which had been sent to the Commander-in-Chief in India on the subject; whether that memorandum was signed by the Adjutant-general; and, if not, whether a further memorandum, duly signed by that public officer, had not also been sent to the Commander-in-Chief in India, which could be laid upon the table of the House?

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that after making every inquiry in his power, he had only to repeat the statement he had already made—that no memorandum whatever could be found that at all answered to the description given by the right hon. gentleman. A great deal of correspondence,

some of which was private, had taken place between the Commander-in-Chief and the military authorities in India, and the right hon. gentleman would seem, from his repeated questions, to be aware of the existence of some memorandum or letter of the kind. If the right hon. gentleman would state the date of the letter, and describe more fully its subject, the correspondence could again be examined, and if any such letter should be found the War Department would then be able to say whether they could lay a copy of it on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 14.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Mr. A. MILLS called attention to the constitution of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and moved an address to the Crown for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire and report whether any and what alterations may be advantageously adopted in the Home Government of India, as constituted by the Act the 21st and 22nd of Victoria, cap. 106. After explaining the constitution of the Council, he contended that, in practice, it had not fulfilled the purposes for which Parliament intended it; that the Secretary of State could withdraw certain questions from the consideration of his Council, rendering it uncertain where responsibility rested; and that, although he had no fault to find with the Secretary or his Council, it did not follow that the system had not inherent vices, and might not admit of revision and amendment. All he asked was for an inquiry.

The motion was seconded by Mr. BAZLEY.

Sir C. WOOD professed his inability to understand why this motion should have been brought forward. Mr. Mills acknowledged that he did not impute blame to him or to his Council, nor had he found fault with any particular measure. He had asked where responsibility rested. It rested with the Secretary of State for India. He thought the measure framed by his predecessor (Lord Stanley) was a very wise measure, and that there was not the slightest ground for inquiry.

Colonel SYKES objected to the despotic power lodged in the Secretary of State, and wished that increased power should be given to the Council.

Sir T. COLEBROOKE doubted whether an inquiry would result in strengthening the Council, and whether it would not take an opposite direction.

Lord STANLEY observed that the questions raised by Mr. Mills were not questions of detail, but of general policy; they were simply questions that might be debated in the House, and were not fit for investigation by a Royal Commission. He noticed some of the objections urged by Mr. Mills, which, he thought, had no ground for any inquiry.

After a few remarks by Mr. KINNAIRD and Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, the motion was withdrawn.

ARMY PRIZE PROPERTY.

Colonel NORTH moved an address to her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the realisation of army prize property and its mode of distribution, and to inquire into the cause of the delays which have in most cases occurred in its distribution to the captors, with a view to a remedy for the same. He gave examples of long delays in the distribution of prize money, and of payments, as he thought, unfairly made out of that fund.

Lord PALMERSTON said her Majesty's Government had no objection to the motion, being of opinion that an inquiry into the matter might be attended with advantageous results, both for the army and the navy.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE suggested that the inquiry might be extended to the devising of some remedy for the inconveniences suffered through the manner in which conflicting claims to booty were now dealt with.

Sir C. WOOD made some remarks upon the subject of the Banda and Kirwee prize money, which had been adverted to by Sir S. Northcote.

The motion was then agreed to.

CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF INDIA.

Mr. VANSITTART asked the Secretary for India

whether there was not considerable stagnation in the promotion of civil servants in the North-Western Provinces; and whether such stagnation might not probably arise from a disregard of the rules laid down in the resolution of the Governor-general in Council of the 21st of October, 1856, and of the understanding then entertained that the civilians of the North-Western Provinces would be eligible for the superior appointments in the Punjab and Oude.

Sir C. Wood was understood to say he had not been able to discover that the civil servants in the North-Western Provinces had any reason to complain, although he fully admitted that promotion had been less rapid than they might have expected. The matter was one, however, in which the Home Government of India did not interfere. The promotions took place under the direction of the Indian authorities.

NAVAL OFFICERS ON FOREIGN STATIONS.

Lord NAAS asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether orders would be issued to naval officers on foreign stations forbidding them to attack the ports or ships of friendly Powers without a declaration of war or distinct instructions from the home Government. He put this question with special reference to the case of bombardment which had been brought under the notice of the House the other night.

Lord C. PAGET said that general orders were issued to naval officers on foreign stations to the effect that they were not justified in having recourse to any measures of violence without the sanction of the senior naval officer commanding the station. He had to state, with regard to the particular case referred to, that the Commander-in-Chief of the East India station, which included the Straits, had received instructions on no account to enter into hostilities, without the sanction of the Viceroy of India or the Governor of Bombay, except in the case where British life was involved. The most stringent instructions might be said to have been given to all naval officers on the Eastern station not to commit any act of hostility without the proper declaration of war, or such sanction as he had just stated—(hear, hear).

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. CONINGHAM asked the Secretary for India whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to act upon the recommendations of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the army in India, and at once to introduce remedial measures for the prevention of diseases in hot or unhealthy climates, so as promptly to check the mortality by which, "besides deaths from natural causes, sixty head per thousand of our troops annually perish in India."

Sir C. Wood, who was very imperfectly heard, said that the attention of the Government of India had for some time been directed to the subject, and several improvements had been effected in the sanitary condition of the army. The report of the Commission, however, had brought to light a rate of mortality which, before its publication, no one believed to exist. The attention of the Indian Government should be directed to the report, and he had no doubt that measures would be taken to carry the recommendations of the Commission as far as possible into effect.

MEDALS FOR THE BENGAL ARTILLERY.

Mr. HUMBERTON asked the Secretary of State for India whether the medals for the 1st battalion of the Bengal Artillery, for their services with the Roorkee and Rohilcund force, under General Jones, were sent out to India in October, 1862; whether it was known at the India-office at the time the medals were sent out that Charles Fennah, of the 1st company of the above battalion of Artillery, had died on his passage to England on the 30th of September, 1859, and whether the medal to which he was entitled was with the others sent out to India in 1862; and when the medal to which Charles Fennah was entitled would be sent to his surviving relatives.

Sir C. Wood said that it was quite true that the medals for the 1st battalion of Bengal Artillery were sent out in 1862, and among them the medal intended for Charles Fennah, of the 1st company,

was also sent out by inadvertence; but orders had been forwarded to the Governor-General back the medals of such members of the battalion as had died or had left India.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The fourth annual report on railways in India for the year 1862-63, by J. Danvers, Esq., Government Director of the Indian Railway Companies, was issued yesterday. The report states that the progress made towards the completion of the lines has, upon the whole, been satisfactory. Seven hundred and forty-seven miles had, on the 31st December last, been added to the 1,009½ which were open for traffic on the 1st January, 1862. Since the beginning of the present year, 184 miles more have been finished, making a total of 2,540 miles, upon which passengers and goods are now being conveyed. The greatest distance traversed in a direct line without interruption is on the East Indian Railway, from Calcutta to Benares, a length of 540 miles; the next greatest is the transpeninsula line from Madras to Bepore, which is 405 miles; and the next from Bombay to Sholapore, across the Bhore Ghât, a length of 295 miles. Various works of great importance and magnitude occur on the lines which have been recently opened. In addition to the work done to enable 930 miles of new line to be opened, fair progress has been made on the unopened lines, and it is expected that in the course of the present year between six and seven hundred miles more will be ready for traffic.

The shipment of the iron and fuel, and of materials for the construction of the lines, for 1861, amounted to 182,621 tons, and cost £1,669,448; last year these respective amounts were 138,013 tons, and £1,487,582.

In the course of the past year there has been an expenditure of £5,810,852, that in England having been £1,854,289, and in India £3,956,563. The amount raised by the companies, in addition to the sum of £2,515,496, which stood to their credit on May 1, 1862, was £5,233,567, so that on May 1 there was a balance of £1,043,211 available for the current year's expenditure. It has been estimated that the expenditure for the year 1863-64 will be £2,012,000 in England, and £4,180,000 in India, and that £5,293,000 will be raised to meet it, in addition to the balance of £1,043,211. The amount which had been raised on the 30th April, 1862, by share capital, was £31,308,641, by debentures, £11,756,249; total, £43,064,890. On the 30th April last these amounts stood: Share capital, £36,155,244; debentures, £12,002,795; total, £48,218,039. Full details are given in the report relative to each undertaking separately, and to the traffic on each open line. In concluding his report, the Government Director says:—"The time is now approaching when the benefits of these great works will be sensibly felt. Not only have they already been the means of introducing into the country and of circulating amongst its labouring population many millions of money, but as the result of that outlay and labour they remain to bring forth abundant fruit for ages to come. In another year the great cotton fields of Central India and Guzerat will be in direct communication with Bombay, and Delhi will be within two days' reach of Calcutta."

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The following is the official list of successful candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, recently examined at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea:—

Order of Merit.	Names.	Index Number.	Marks.
1.	H. B. Moffat	33	7,938
2.	I. Lesley	145	6,680
3.	R. G. T. Cotton	149	6,243
4.	C. J. Matthews	148	6,160
5.	W. H. D. Jones	91	6,158
6.	W. A. Cregagh	61	6,068
7.	J. G. Drury	54	6,067
8.	D. L. Brain	59	6,040
9.	W. H. Daniel	119	5,961
10.	G. A. R. Godbold	65	5,938
11.	E. R. St. G. Holbrook	16	5,724
12.	C. A. Cresswell	71	5,694
13.	A. S. Lingwood	50	5,589

Order of Merit.	Names.	Index Number.	Marks.
1.	H. St. J. A. Hunter	116	5,369
15.	W. H. Christie	7	5,319
16.	C. H. Sheffield	64	5,291
17.	A. W. H. Hornsby	120	5,267
18.	E. R. S. Branvier	144	5,014
19.	W. Conolly	48	4,862
20.	C. E. Whynates	132	4,776
21.	G. O. Stoney	45	4,751
22.	F. W. V. Leckie	82	4,678
23.	F. A. Dashwood	43	4,666
24.	W. H. Godley	84	4,665
25.	I. W. O'Callaghan	141	4,630
26.	R. C. I. Lyons	18	4,616
27.	R. O. Wallace	81	4,597
28.	I. I. Burnett	2	4,591
29.	L. F. Heath	24	4,408
30.	G. I. Paterson	44	4,400
31.	A. I. Darby	60	4,357
32.	W. F. M. Audain	35	4,349
33.	H. Boileau	106	4,346
34.	C. F. D. Whish	122	4,342
35.	E. L. Lynch	115	4,330
36.	G. D. King-Harman	38	4,297
37.	E. P. Elmhirst	22	4,273
38.	A. W. Rooke	156	4,242
39.	F. W. Saunders	5	4,170
40.	W. H. T. Sines	97	4,150
41.	H. W. Maclear	98	4,140
42.	G. H. C. Dyce	154	4,096
43.	G. W. Sawyer	95	4,066
44.	G. B. M. L. Cumberland	133	4,026
45.	I. W. Lang	152	4,018
46.	C. H. D. Butler	157	3,961
47.	H. C. H. Man	146	3,899
48.	I. T. Skinner	160	3,875
49.	F. G. Girardot	3	3,832
50.	C. W. Walker	123	3,786
51.	A. L. Tickell	20	3,710
52.	W. Everett	88	3,698
53.	I. D. Cunningham	21	3,669
54.	H. Taylor	25	3,600
55.	E. F. Menzies	14	3,568
56.	A. M. K. Wix	32	3,429
57.	A. S. Wilson	112	3,405
58.	W. Klingender	101	3,349
59.	C. Hackett	55	3,343
60.	E. R. P. Woodgate	140	3,305
61.	E. C. Money	66	3,281
62.	I. L. Ross	52	3,065
63.	A. B. Harvey	86	3,064
64.	E. I. Magrath	6	3,046
65.	F. Graham	4	3,013
66.	E. E. M. Bride	80	2,990
67.	I. M. Graves	48	2,925
68.	I. M. Jackson	17	2,880
69.	C. C. Birch	121	2,843
70.	P. W. Temenheere	57	2,831
71.	T. E. Verner	104	2,757
72.	R. M. Hill	84	2,723
73.	C. Egan	187	2,720
74.	G. R. Taylor	77	2,686
75.	W. C. Barne	73	2,678
76.	D. W. K. Barr	67	2,668
77.	George Gosselin	49	2,635
78.	C. F. Anderson	151	2,612
79.	H. Cochran	129	2,600
80.	W. Roberts	26	2,586
81.	G. W. N. Rogers	105	2,581
82.	W. Gillian	103	2,578
83.	W. E. Gilbert	62	2,542
84.	C. P. Eserton	47	2,535
85.	T. C. A. Fox	189	2,523
86.	A. F. H. Mitchell-Innes	76	2,500
87.	William Charles Goslin	56	2,484
88.	C. N. Rivett	11	2,470
89.	W. G. C. Johnstone	85	2,470
90.	G. W. H. Cunningham	78	2,437
91.	H. C. M. Turnbull	136	2,398
92.	G. R. M. Selby	1	2,388
93.	C. J. B. Stewart	28	2,380
94.	G. H. Colbeck	114	2,342
95.	O. J. Forjett	69	2,298
96.	H. T. C. Dealtry	131	2,271
97.	T. R. Bate	126	2,261
98.	E. Tarleton	27	2,246
99.	W. H. N. Locke	42	2,238
100.	H. A. B. Moorhouse	94	2,208
101.	E. M. Dougherty	41	2,195
102.	C. J. G. Inglis	23	2,169
103.	R. H. Corbett	92	2,168
104.	J. C. Bowen	51	2,049
105.	H. F. Burmester	135	2,025
106.	R. F. Darvall	15	1,989
107.	J. H. Brett	138	1,988
108.	F. H. Black	70	1,955
109.	S. V. Gordon	118	1,927
110.	G. W. Vernon	19	1,916
111.	M. H. Taylor	89	1,910
112.	E. C. F. James	40	1,879
113.	E. Yoole	87	1,865
114.	A. R. Davis	99	1,842
115.	F. J. Cullen	12	1,685
116.	G. F. Guyon	10	1,650
117.	T. R. Burns	80	1,610
118.	H. De M. Murray-Prior	111	1,540
119.	A. L. Milwaine	90	1,535

The following gentlemen, who were nominated by the Secretary of State for India, have been found qualified July, 1863:—

Order of Merit.	Names.	Index Number.	Marks.
1.	Sydney Drummond Turnbull	130	6,066
2.	Charles Drury Rundall	39	4,791
3.	James Frederick Stuart Menteath	150	3,740
4.	William John Griffith	108	3,097
5.	George John Hare	127	2,953
6.	Archie Gairdner	113	2,876
7.	William Loch	142	2,210

The following gentlemen were examined for admission as Queen's cadets, and passed July, 1863:—

Order of Merit.	Names.	Index Number.	Marks.
1.	Charles Henry Brockman	86	2,550
2.	Thomas Equator Young Berry	37	2,060

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

The following copy of a memorandum of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, on the Mhow court-martial, has just been presented to Parliament. The document is prefixed by a note intimating that the memorandum was sent privately to Sir H. Rose and Sir W. Mansfield:—

"Horse Guards, February, 1863.

"The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has had under his consideration the letter addressed by General Sir Hugh Rose to the Adjutant-General, on the 20th ult., on the subject of the late court-martial in the 6th Dragoons. In reference to the observations contained in that document, and in others addressed to himself personally, his Royal Highness desires to assure Sir H. Rose and Sir William Mansfield that, in whatever respect he may have differed from the conclusions that may have arrived at, he is entirely convinced that they have both been actuated solely by the desire to do justice and to maintain the discipline of the troops submitted to their command. No doubt one of the chief mainstays of discipline is to be found in the support, by the superior officers, of officers in immediate command of regiments, where that support can be given with justice. The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, therefore, fully appreciates the motives which led Sir Hugh Rose, Sir William Mansfield, and others to countenance Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley's conduct, as contrasted with those who have opposed him. In accepting the verdict of the court-martial against Paymaster Senales, his Royal Highness has proved to the army that an attempt to coerce a commanding officer can have but one termination, the ruin of those who attempt it. At the same time, it is absolutely necessary that it should be made evident that those attaining high and responsible positions, such as the command of a regiment of high reputation, should understand that they are to exercise their functions with discretion, and refrain from seeking to exalt themselves by a depreciation of those entrusted to their command. This lesson, his Royal Highness hopes, has now been learnt by Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley; and that he will in future, by firmness united with temper and discretion, prove himself worthy to command a regiment which his Royal Highness knows, by personal experience, to have been equal to any in her Majesty's service under former commanding officers. With respect to the long arrest of the non-commissioned officers, his Royal Highness sees no reason to alter his opinion of its impropriety, which is admitted by Sir William Mansfield, whilst he explains the cause. The case of Sergeant-Major Lilley will ever remain an unfortunate event. It is possible, perhaps probable, that he may have taken a portion of the liquor supplied for his wife; but there seems no proof that he did so to such an extent as to cause his death. His character for sobriety and correct conduct, previous to his arrest, seems to have been undoubted. In closing the correspondence on this painful subject, the Field Marshal desires to express a hope that the conduct of all parties in the Inniskilling Dragoons for the future may be such as to deserve the approbation of the general officers under whom they may be called on to serve, but should, unfortunately, what has passed not have been a sufficient warning to them, his Royal Highness will not hesitate to visit with his severe displeasure those who forget their duty in the pursuit of their private animosities."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.—According to the *Deccan Herald* the Nizam has secured the piping Bullfinch of the Great International Exhibition. His Highness is rather lavish in his expenditure on articles that were admired in the Exhibition. Mr. Hunt purchased for him a set of drawing-room furniture in walnut wood and gold for £2,000, and another of papier-

mâché for £1,000, and a couple of telescopes for £400. A pair of prismatic mirrors from the eminent manufacturers of glass ware, J. Defries and Son, were purchased for his Highness for £1,250. J. Defries and Son were the manufacturers of the colossal crystal chandelier that was so much admired by the visitors to the Exhibition. Amongst other purchases for the Nizam was an iron house, which cost £3,000.

BANK OF HINDOSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The first general meeting of the shareholders in the bank of Hindostan, China, and Japan (Limited), was held on Monday, 6th July, under the presidency of Mr. James Nugent Daniel, who regretted that at this early date in the career of the bank it was impossible to place before the meeting any complete statement of the accounts. Two branches had been already opened for business, one at Bombay and the other at Calcutta, and branches were about to be established under the most experienced managers at Hong Kong and Shanghai. The report stated that the deposits amounted to £450,000, but he was happy to say that the advances last received showed a considerable increase on that amount, and on the whole their bank enjoyed as full a share of public confidence as any of the oldest establishments, and nothing could be more satisfactory than their prospects. A shareholder having raised some objection to the payment of £4,000 to the promoter of the company, and that the remuneration of the board should have been fixed at £6,000 per annum, Mr. Daniel explained that the payment to the promoter was, when compared with that made to the promoters of other similar institutions, a small one, and in no way excessive, considering that the whole liability of the preliminary expenses up to the time of the allotment of the shares fell upon that gentleman. As regarded the other point, namely, the remuneration of the directors, it was perfectly true the articles of association allowed them to appropriate to themselves £6,000 per annum, but they had never thought of doing so, nor would they until the bank was paying a good dividend. This announcement was received with marked approbation, and the retiring directors and auditors having been re-elected, a special meeting was constituted, which, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Spooner, resolved to abrogate a clause in the deed of settlement, which allowed the board, under certain restrictions, to traffic in the shares of the company, the chairman explaining that it was the unanimous wish of himself and of his co-directors that they should not be entrusted with any authority which might be cavilled with.

MADAGASCAR.—PARIS, July 7.—The official report of the French Consul at Tamatave, dated May 15, explains that the cause of the political revolution in Madagascar was the rivalry between the nobles and Nenamaso. The young men who, at the accession of King Radama, took power and monopolised all favours, suggested to the King measures disapproved by the people. They were accused of injustice, of being open to corruption, and great immorality. Under their influence the King published a law authorising duels, and even combats of tribe against tribe, and village against village, without any other formality than the consent of the two parties; thus proclaiming civil war and furnishing a pretext for hostilities. The officers and principal inhabitants begged of the King to recall this law; he, however, refused, and the preparations for the conflict then began. The French Consul assembled all his fellow-countrymen, and the English Consul wished the Methodist Missionaries to take a similar course, but they did not respond to his invitation. The King having again refused to revoke the law, the people, slaves, and soldiers assembled in the public places to search for the thirty-three persons belonging to the King's Court who had been proscribed by the conspirators. Eleven were killed by the multitude. While this was going on negotiations were entered into with the King, who asked mercy for the unfortunate men remaining, who, he promised, should be exiled for life. This was refused by the conspirators, who demanded that the guilty should undergo perpetual im-

sonment in chains. The King would not at first comply with this demand, but, after much parleying, ended by accepting it. The following day the King was assassinated, and the Council proclaimed Queen Robodo, announcing that the King, disconsolate at the loss of his friends, had committed suicide. The Queen accepted the Constitution, which stipulates among other things that she shall not drink strong liquors, and that the right over life and death belongs to the Council. It also abolishes the Tanquin, and maintains religious liberty. The Prime Minister informed M. Laborde that he had sent orders to the Governors on the coast to protect the whites.

INDIAN MILITARY FUND.—It has been ruled by the Directors of the Military Fund in India, that if an officer shall decline to subscribe and to make provision for his wife, in case of his death, without assigning any valid reason, the wife can herself continue the subscriptions, and insure all the advantages of the fund.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA EXTENSION RAILWAY.—It appears that the negotiations of the directors with the Secretary of State for India for obtaining the requisite concessions and subventions for the proposed extension line cannot be concluded without a reference to India, which will occupy at least three months. They have, however, been informed that the Secretary of State fully admits the importance of the line to Indore, and that he will authorise the Government of India to enter into an arrangement with the company without further reference to this country, upon the basis of the Government providing the necessary land, and making in addition a money payment per mile. The directors have decided in the meantime to return the deposits on presenting the receipts for them at the company's bankers.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY RETURNS.—By recent accounts from Calcutta, it appears that the returns on the East India railway for the preceding four weeks were at the rate of £1,024,400 a year. Allowing one-half this sum for working expenses, the sum returned by the railway to the public treasury will not fall short of £512,200 during the next twelve months. The whole amount of capital as yet expended by the East India Railway Company under the guarantee of the India Government is about £21,000,000, and it would therefore appear that nearly one-half this sum, or more than £10,000,000, is already released from the obligations of the guarantee.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA notified on Friday that he was desirous of raising £8,000,000 on India Four per Cent. stock to redeem Four per Cent. Debentures for £4,824,500 due October 8, 1863, and for £3,172,500 due April 8, 1864. The New Four per Cent. stock is to be redeemable in 1888. The debenture holders may have either registered stock or stock certificates. Unless they signify their assent to this proposal by the 3rd proximo, they will be paid off when their debentures arrive at maturity.

PLAYING AT SOLDIERS IN INDIA.—The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Times*:—"Sir,—I have a letter from Calcutta, dated the 28th of May, stating that the two batteries stationed at Barrackpore went into Calcutta (sixteen miles) for the Queen's birthday—a tedious march in fearfully hot weather. Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., who is acting for Lord Elgin during the latter's stay on the hills, reviewed the batteries and was 'much pleased' with them; but the trip to Calcutta cost them dear, as they lost two men from sun-stroke, and a dozen men were in hospital from the same cause; one of the men fell off the gun-limber dead. It was generally considered 'a great shame' sending the artillery up to Calcutta in such hot weather, but 'the head swells' insisted on it.—Yours, K. Y. Z."

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 30,000,000 rupees (£300,000) in bills on India took place yesterday (Wednesday) at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were, to Calcutta, 16,50,000 rupees; to Bombay, 12,00,000 rupees; to Madras, 1,50,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was, as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11½d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits amounted to 91 lacs. The tenders on Calcutta,

at 1s. 11½d., receive about 26 per cent.; on Bombay, at 1s. 11½d., about 2½ per cent.; and all above these prices in full; on Madras all in full.

APPOINTMENTS.—(India-office, July 13.)—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Playfair, Royal Madras Artillery, to be her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar; and Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Disbrowe, Bombay Staff Corps, to be her Majesty's Consul at Muscat.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 3. Chaturanga, Blyth, Singapore.—S. Capra, —, Manila, Trufalger, Taylor, Madras; Blanche, Carr, Mauritius; Albert Edward, —, Calcutta.—7. Lady Head, Hlicks, Manila; Wilhelm Ludwig, —, Rangoon; Albinross, Pollock, Venetia, Bowen, Myrtle, Warden, Calcutta; Albion, Nonnan, Ceylon.—8. Spitfire, Mills, Ceylon.—9. Gladstone, Walscot, Armada, Jeffrey, Calcutta.—10. Star of the Teign, Edwards, Ceylon.—13. Ocean Gem, Cubbins, Japan; Chimera, Motte, Kurrachee; Omega, —, Maunda, Isabel, Hewson, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

July 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Thacker, Mr. T. L. Pennock, Mr. Obans, Mr. James Somerville, Mr. P. A. McCarrach, Mrs. J. Clark, Mr. H. L. Bayley, Mr. R. Barnes, Mr. Gascoigne. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Kaye. For SUZZ.—Mr. W. H. Shippe.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

July 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Willoughby, Capt. A. Tulloch, Mr. R. M. Hill, Mr. R. Gordon, Mr. A. F. Watson, Mr. A. N. Nimmo, Mr. A. Izat, Mr. S. H. Alexander, Mr. G. Pothecary, Mr. C. Blair, Mr. W. C. Reonic, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. F. M. Avern, Miss Douglas. For MADRAS.—Capt. P. D. and Mrs. Horn and int., Mr. Riach, Mr. Blake, Mr. M. Massie, Lieut. A. H. Vandeleur, Mrs. R. P. Campbell. For Ceylon.—Mr. James Rusell. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Beal, Mr. Schroers, Mr. Bovenchen, Mr. Woodward, Mr. A. Aunsey. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Woods and two sons, Mr. R. C. Forbes, Mr. E. C. Cooke. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Merry, Mr. C. M. Kerr, Mr. J. C. Thomas, Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. Grady.

July 27.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Aitchinson, Mr. C. Peile, Mrs. J. C. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, Mr. John Smith, Miss J. Bell, Mrs. Johnstone, Dosabloy Framjee, Cursetjee Pestoojee, Cursetjee Jehangeerie.

August 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Thorpe, Mr. W. Keep, Mr. F. W. Emerson, Miss Goodland, Mr. and Mrs. Smart. For MADRAS.—Miss Fagan, Mr. East, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Parsich, Mrs. East. For Ceylon.—Mr. W. Pollock, jun. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. F. P. Morris, Mr. J. Maitland. For HONG KONG.—Mr. H. W. Carey, Mrs. Carey, Mr. F. Carey.

August 12.—For BOMBAY.—Rev. T. T. and Mrs. Ammann, Mr. and Mrs. G. Plbst, Miss Schlich, Miss Weber, Miss Kocerhaus, Miss Schweizer, Rev. Mr. Grater, Rev. S. Gaudert, Mr. K. Stolz.

August 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. James Warren, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Peppé.

August 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. H. Davies. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Tyser.

September 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. W. G. and Mrs. Waterfield, Mr. McDonald, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Stainforth, Mr. G. W. Kellner, Mr. C. A. Crommelin, Major Layard, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Cowie, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Turner, Capt. Puget. For MADRAS.—Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. McCulloch and friend. For ALEXANDRIA.—Major Dawson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Probert and friend, Mr. McDonald.

September 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. C. Noble.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

FRASER, the wife of Lieut. col. Andrew, retired list, H.M.'s Madras Army, of a daughter, at Guernsey, June 30.

KEMBALL, the wife of C. G., of a daughter, at 6, Chester-place, Hyde-park-square, July 9.

PARSONS, the wife of Capt. J. E. B., Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Albert-terrace, Bayswater, July 8.

ROSE, the wife of Henry, H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Victoria Villa, Nairn, N.B., June 29.

MARRIAGES.

CUDDIFORD, Robert, of Penge, to Agnes S., elder daughter of Robert Ritherdon, Esq., of Lewisham, at Holy Trinity Church, Bromley-common, July 7.

HODGSON, Septimus, Capt. H.M.'s 2nd Madras Cavalry, to Blanche G., widow of the late Edmund H. Ord, Capt. H.M.'s Bombay Army, at Edgbaston, July 2.

RITHERDON, Major A. W., Madras Army, to Flora E., younger daughter of Robert Ritherdon, Esq., of Lewisham, at Holy Trinity Church, Bromley-common, July 7.

WHITAKER, Rev. John, British Chaplain, Moscow, to Caroline E., only daughter of the late Capt. Sessimore, H.E.I.C.S., at Jedburgh, July 7.

WORSLEY, Capt. Miller B., H.M.'s late Indian Navy, to Harriette E., daughter of the late Rev. Charles Worsley, M.A., at the Parish Church, Finchley, July 7.

DEATHS.

CLUTTERBUCK, Lieut. Col. Edward, late of the Madras army, suddenly, at Alverton-cottage, Penzance, aged 57, July 1.

PULFORD, George, late of the Military Secretary's Office, Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, July 10.

RICKETTS, Thomas G., late Lieut. 10th Bombay N.I., at Hounslow, July 7.

ROBERTSON, Thomas C., late of the Bengal Civil Service, at 68, Eaton-square, aged 74, July 5.

SPENCER, William, late surgeon of the 5th Bengal L.C., at Bath, aged 68, July 3.

VIGNE, Godfrey Thomas, F.G.S., at The Oaks, Woodford, Essex, July 12.

India Office,

July 15, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. S. Robinson, late 1st Eur. cav.; Capt. W. M. Gibbon, Staff Corps; Surg. maj. G. Paton, Med. Estab.; Capt. J. Gillespie, Staff corps; Surg. maj. C. G. Andrews, Med. Estab.; Major F. W. Lambert, late 56th N.I.; Lt. C. Key, inf.; Lieut. R. E. Money, late 13th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. F. W. D'Arcy, 32nd N.I.; Lieut. C. Gordon, 46th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Insp. gen. hosp. T. Mackenzie, C.B., Med. Est.; Lieut. E. G. Sabben, 17th N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. A. Henderson, Bengal Chaplain, Church of Scotland, sick leave ext. for 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. Paske, Staff Corps, 6 mo. Lieut. A. J. Macqueen, late 18th N.I., 6 mo.; Maj. M. R. Nightingale, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Maj. R. Thorpe, Invalid Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. H. Maling, Int., 6 mo.; Surg. maj. E. Campbell, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. C. E. Mills, late 28th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. C. M. Smith, Med. Estab., 4 mo.; Capt. E. Thompson, late 4th Eur. regt., 3 mo.; Capt. H. J. Allan, late 9th N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. G. Cameron, 13th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. J. Elliot, 11th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. H. Prendergast, 38th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. W. D. Ketchen, Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. T. R. Church, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Asst. surg. G. A. Burn, Med. Estab., 5 mo.; Asst. surg. G. H. Alexander, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. F. Helbert, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. D. J. Nasmyth, Engrs., 3 mo.; Lieut. col. C. P. Rigby, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. A. Prendergast, late 5th Cav.; Lieut. T. W. Evans, 7th N.I.; Maj. J. Dawson, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. V. Riddell, late 2nd Eur. regt.; Maj. B. H. Baugh, Staff Corps; Capt. A. R. Ruxton, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. G. Waterfield, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Fisher, Engrs.; Lieut. A. W. Foord, 14th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. W. Fleming, Med. Est.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. C. Brettingham, Med. Est.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	103 ½ to 105	—
Do, July 1, 1865	5	108 — 105	—
Do, Con. & Ren., July 1, 1867	5	105 ½ — 106 ½	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	103 — 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	4 ½	103 — 105	—
Do, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864	5	103 — 105	—
* Do, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	104 — 105 ½	—
* Do, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	104 ½ — 105 ½	—
Do, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860	5	— — —	—
Do, ditto, April 1, 1866	5	107 — 108	—
* Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866	5	104 ½ — 105 ½	104 ½
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104 ½ — 105 ½	—
Do, Jan. 1, 1870	4 ½	100 — —	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	103 — 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	101 — 103	—
Do, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	104 — 106	—
* Do, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	104 ½ — 105 ½	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	103 — 105	—
Do (Indus Flotilla), Convertible and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103 ½ — 104 ½	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11 ½ d.	1s. 11 ½ d.	Singapore	4s. 11 ½ d.	4s. 11 ½ d.
Madras	1s. 11 ½ d.	1s. 11 ½ d.	Hong Kong	4s. 11 ½ d.	4s. 11 ½ d.
Bombay	1s. 11 ½ d.	2s. 0 d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 p. u.	2 o j. p. u.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock		227 to 28
	India 5 per cent.		108 ½ to 1
	India Encased Paper 4 pr. ct.		96 ½
	India 5 p. ct. Encased Paper		107 ½
	India Stock, Enf. Paper, 5 ½ per cent.		116 ½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		95 ½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		108 ½
	" " " 1863		100 ½
	" " " 1864		102 ½
	" " " 1864 or 1866		102 ½
	India 5 per cent. for account...		108 ½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104 ½
	India Bonds (£1,000)		15s.
	Ditto (under £1,000)		19s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	107 to 108
20	New	8	1 to 1 ½ pm.
20	Ditto E. Shares	7 ½	1 to 1 ½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	106 to 107
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108 ½ to 109 ½
Stock	East Indian	all	107 to 108
20	Ditto G. Extension	10	1 ½ to 1 ½ prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension	10	1 ½ to 1 ½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	107 ½ to 108 ½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	12	1 to 2 pm.
20	Ditto, J. a., 1862	8	1 to 1 ½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	106 ½ to 107 ½
Stock	Madras/guar. 4 ½ per ct.)	100	97 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4 ½ per cent)	100	100 ½ to 101 ½
20	5th Extension	2	... to ...
20	Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	108 ½ to 109 ½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	103 to 104
20	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	106 to 107
20	Ditto	2	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	106 to 107
20	Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	1 ½ to 1 ½ pm.
BANKS.			
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	110 to 113
40	Australasia	all	76 to 78
40	New	all	—
25	Bank of Egypt	all	27 to 28
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus. & China	all	29 ½ to 30 ½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	53 to 55
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	1 ½ to 1 ½ dia.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	56 ½ to 57 ½
20	Ottoman Bank	all	—
20	Do, New	2	—
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	½ d. ½ dia.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	Bombay Gas	2	½ to 1
20	Ceylon Company	3	½ dia ½ pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B	a 1	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4 ½	—
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	½ dia ½ pm.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2 ½ to 2 ½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 ½ to 4
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	all to 1 ½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 ½ to 1 ½
1	Do, New	all	½ to 1
10	Oriental Island Steam A. (L)	all	5 to 5 ½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	78 to 80
20	Ditto New	30	16 to 18 pm.
50	Red Sea & Ind. Tel., Aug. 1868	all	—
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	—
10	Ditto	all	—
2	Telegraph to India	1	½ to 1 dia.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling to king Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	par
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	—	101
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	98 ½
3 ½ per Cent. 1853-54	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	98 ½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	2 1	—
4 ½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1 ½	107 ½
5 ½ per Cent. of 1859-60	2 2	110 ½

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA OFFICE, 9th July, 1863.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, That he has received from the Government at Madras the under-mentioned SCHEDULES, viz.:

"Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-general, on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereon, and the Balances. Prepared up to the 31st of December, 1862, under Section XXXIV. of Act. VIII. of 1855."

"Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final Balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1862, under Section XXXIV. of Act. VIII. of 1855."

"Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-general, on account of all Trusts, remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereon, and the Balances. Prepared up to the 31st of December, 1862, under Section XXXIV. of Act. VIII. of 1855."

"Schedule of all Trust Accounts whereof the final Balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from 1st July to 31st December, 1862, under Section XXXIV. of Act. VIII. of 1855."

And that the said Schedules are open to the inspection of the public, in the Department of the Official Agent to the Administrators-general of India, at the India Office.

INDIA OFFICE, Victoria-street, Westminster, 10th July, 1863.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA in COUNCIL GIVES NOTICE, that he is desirous of RAISING A SUM of not exceeding £8,00,000 STERLING upon the security of "India Four per Cent. Stock," to enable him to redeem £4,824,500 India Four per Cent. Debentures falling due on 8th October next, and £3,172,500 India Four per Cent. Debentures falling due on 8th April, 1864.

The Stock to be created on 8th October, 1863, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 39, and to bear Interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, on 5th April and 10th October in each year.

The Stock not to be redeemable until 10th October, 1883, but to be redeemable at par on or after that day upon one year's previous notice having been given in the *London Gazette*, by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The books of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England, where all assignments and transfers will be made. No stamp duties whatsoever will be charged on the transfers.

To facilitate the arrangements for the creation of the above-named "India Four per Cent. Stock," the Secretary of State for India in Council gives notice to the holders of the aforesaid £4,824,500 India Four per Cent. Debentures falling due on 8th October next, and £3,172,500 India Four per Cent. Debentures falling due on 8th April, 1864, that he is willing to grant in exchange for "India Four per Cent. Debentures" a like amount of "India Four per Cent. Stock" at par.

The Stock thus created may be registered in the books of the Bank of England, or at the option of the holders of Debentures they may receive, in exchange for their Debentures, "Stock Certificates" in lieu of Stock registered in their names.

The "Stock Certificates" to be payable to bearer, and to have coupons attached to them payable half-yearly on 5th April and 10th October in each year at the Bank of England, and to be for amounts of £100, £500, and £1,000.

On and after the 8th November next, all holders of the aforesaid "India Four per Cent. Stock," being registered in the books of the Bank of England, may at any time receive at the Bank of England "Stock Certificates" upon the transfer of a like amount of registered Stock, and upon payment of a fee of two shillings and sixpence per cent. upon the capital amount of "Stock Certificates" received in exchange for registered Stock; and in like manner holders of "Stock Certificates" shall, upon the delivery of such Certificates at the Bank of England, and upon payment of a fee of two shillings and sixpence upon each "Stock Certificate" so delivered up, be entitled to a like amount of "Stock" registered in the books of the Bank of England in such names as the holders shall direct.

The holders of India Four per Cent. Debentures falling due on 8th October next, and on 8th April, 1864, who are willing to accept "India Four per Cent. Stock" in exchange for such debentures, upon the terms above-mentioned, are hereby required to signify their assent by letter addressed to "The Accountant General, India Office, Victoria-street, Westminster," on or before the 3rd of August next, such letter to state the capital amount of "India Four per Cent. Debentures," together with the numbers and amounts thereof, to be exchanged for "India Four per Cent. Stock."

Holders of "India Four per Cent. Debentures" who do not signify their assent to accept "India Four per Cent. Stock" in exchange for such debentures, and upon the terms above-mentioned, on or before the 3rd of August next, will receive payment for their debentures at maturity upon presentation of the debentures at the Chief Cashier's Office, at the Bank of England, from which time all interest will cease.

Copies of this advertisement may be obtained at the Bank of England, and of Mr. Henry Scott, the Broker to the Secretary of State for India in Council, 16, The Grange-street, City. T. G. BARING.

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At the ANNUAL MEETING of this Institution, held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S, on the 1st JUNE, 1863, Sir T. POWELL BUXTON, Bart., in the Chair, succeeded by the Right Hon. Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Bart., G.C.B., The Report of the operations carried on in 1862, having been read.

The first Resolution was moved by Captain WM. EASTWICK, and seconded by WM. JENKINS, Esq., Interpreter to the New Zealand Government:—

"That the Report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated; and that Captain the Hon. P. Maule, R.N., J. M. Strachan, Esq., Joseph Somes, Esq., M.P., T. B. Spence, Esq., Major H. Straith, and the Rev. Dr. Tidman, who go out of office by rotation, be elected Directors of this Institution, out of the list of twelve names submitted to this meeting. That Major-General Clarke and Henry Smith, Esq., be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year."

The second Resolution was moved by the Rev. THOMAS GASTYR, from India, and seconded by the Rev. E. H. CARR:—

"That this Meeting desires to express its gratitude to Almighty God for the large measure of success which has attended the efforts for the welfare of the Asiatic, African, and South Sea Islander, who is visiting the United Kingdom."

The third Resolution was moved by Captain ALFRED CHAPMAN, and seconded by Sir FREDERICK HALLIDAY, late Governor of Bengal:—

"The result of six years' labour having fully proved the great importance, value, and need of such an Institution, this Meeting regrets the inadequacy of its resources, and appeals to their friends to use their best endeavours to make known the object and advantages of the Home, and to procure for it more extensive sympathy and support."

Captain the Hon. F. MAULE, R.N., moved, and Major STRAITH seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman—Sir T. POWELL BUXTON, Bart., and to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN M. LAWRENCE, Bart., who succeeded him; and the Meeting was closed by singing the Duxology.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT.

"During the last six years upwards of 2,400 Asiatic, African, and Polynesian strangers have resided in the Home for periods from one week to three months. 1,357 beds have been provided and paid for by casual nightly lodgers, besides numerous cases of destitute gratuitously lodged and fed for a day or two; 372 destitute Asiatic and African mendicants have been taken off the streets of the Metropolis, together with 190 others sent or taken from workhouses or prisons, and provided with employment or a passage to their native country; cash also, and property to the value of upwards of £6,000 taken care of and returned to its owners on leaving England; and, above all, the Word of God set before hundreds of strangers in their own tongue. It is painful to contemplate the fate of many of these foreigners, and what would have been their report of Christian England on return to their native country, had there not been a home to receive and shelter them, and Christian friends to afford the aid they need."

The Institution was intended to be self-supporting, and would be so with an average of 65 inmates daily throughout the year; but while the number is below that average, and the debt of £5,000 unpaid, £1,100 is required annually to maintain it in efficient working order. Funds are, therefore, urgently needed for the current expenses, including Rates, Taxes, and Interest upon the Mortgage, which the Directors are most anxious to liquidate.

The undermentioned contributions have been received just before and since the meeting, and are thankfully acknowledged. The directors confidently trust their efforts to aid the helpless stranger will meet not only with approval, but with that aid and support, so greatly needed to carry on a work acknowledged by all acquainted with it as most useful, useful, and advantageous in all its objects.

The Hon. Council for India	...	2200	0	0
Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence	...	10	0	0
Captain Wm. Eastwick	...	10	0	0
Messrs. Carna and Co.	...	10	0	0
Miss Evans	...	5	0	0
Mrs. Conolly	...	5	0	0
W. C. Gellibrand, Esq. (annual subscription)	...	5	0	0
Sir George Bonham, Bart.	...	5	0	0
Russ D. Mangles, Esq.	...	2	0	0
Mrs. Clay	...	2	0	0
Sir F. Outram, Bart.	...	5	0	0
Lady Outram	...	2	0	0
Miss Spiller	...	5	0	0
Colonel C. Hunter	...	1	0	0
Major-General Pears, C.B. (sub.)	...	1	0	0
Mrs. Alera Hackey (sub.)	...	1	0	0

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 590.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	June 13	Burmah (Rangoon)	June 8
Madras	" 16	Bombay	" 24
Agra	" 16	Ceylon	" 19
China (Hong Kong)	May 31.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THERE are complaints all over India of the excessive heat of the season, and a good deal of sickness has been caused by it.

The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief were still at Simla, enjoying the cool temperature of the air of the mountains.

The papers are full of varying reports as to where the Governor-General will next hold his Council. Some say it will be as usual in Calcutta, others say at Simla, others say Agra. The latter place is the favourite. It is well situated in some respects, and an unbroken rail communication will ere long connect it with Calcutta, Lahore, Bombay, and Madras.

Major-General Becher, C.B., was greeted on his arrival at Fort William on the 12th of June with a salute of eleven guns on his assuming the command of the Presidency Division.

Major-General Garvoch had arrived in India, and was to take command of the Peshawur Division.

The heat at Lucknow has been frightful, and cholera prevails there.

Surgeon Barker, of her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, committed suicide at Meerut on June 9th.

Another suicide took place in Peshawur early in June last. Mr. W. R. Lewey, agent to the Punjab Bank, Limited, killed himself by discharging a pistol into his mouth. The bullet passed through his head, and was followed by instantaneous death. A disappointment in love was the cause of this dreadful act.

The Hon. Rustomjee Jamssetjee has promised to give one lac of rupees, and Cowsetjee Furdoujee Parukh fifty thousand, for the encouragement of education at Guzerat. These Parsees are truly liberal people, and put all Hindoo liberality to shame, for when natives of Bengal are lavish, their money is too often spent on a silly nautch, or distributed in such small sums to countless idle beggars as disappear in a few hours.

The *Englishman* stated that cholera had broken out at Rangoon. Captain Hagen and Surgeon Sparrow, 60th Rifles, and between thirty and forty men, had fallen victims to the disease. Major Fraser had died, but not of cholera.

In a large batch of Chinese coolies shipped on board the *Venc-on* at Macao for Singapore, one hundred and fifty died of thirst and hunger. When one of the poor wretches asked the mate for water, that sea-monster threw a log of wood at his head and cut it open. The poor fellow died of the blow a few days after.

There was a sad accident on the East Indian Railway at Peer Pointee. An English fireman, one native passenger, and a child were killed, and another native had his leg broken. "The poor fireman," says the *Hurkaru*, "was caught between the engine and the tender and held there, until he could be literally chiselled out, the scalding water from the boiler having meanwhile rained upon him in torrents."

There is a report that Lieut. Jackson, sentenced to four years' imprisonment for beating a native servant to death, has a chance of escape, on account of some irregularities in the court-martial which tried him.

The ship *Boyne*, of 700 tons, which left Bombay for Aden with more than 400 pilgrims, is reported to be a total wreck, with great loss of life.

His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior has visited Lucknow and Cawnpore in great state.

The Upper Provinces have been visited by vast flights of locusts, which, alighting on fruitful fields, have left them leafless deserts.

The Bishop of Calcutta's Diocesan Board of

Education scheme is likely to be well supported. The Viceroy heads the subscription list with a thousand rupees.

The King of Burmah is evincing most cordial feeling towards the British, and doing all he can to encourage the introduction of foreign trade into his country and the advent of English settlers. He has just entrusted Captain Parry with several boxes of valuable presents to the Governor-general at Simla. The treaty negotiated by Colonel Phayre is now in full operation.

Sir Frederick Halliday, when Governor of Bengal, informed the natives that the Government were far from desiring them to subscribe to any public work of utility except on their own spontaneous impulses, and that Government would not show any favour towards donors. This was surely a very needless warning, and a very foolish one. The Government of Madras is acting on a very different principle, and is indignantly complaining, in a general order published in the Official Gazette, of the want of liberality of the natives. The Governor had expected that on the establishment of every new civil dispensary the wealthier natives in the neighbourhood would have contributed at least half the expense, as these charitable institutions were established solely for the relief of their poorer countrymen. The native inhabitants of districts where civil dispensaries are established for the sick poor are now given "distinctly to understand that, while the Government will continue to supply medical aid and medicines, they expect the local public to provide the necessary funds for food and clothing, and that if this is not done, the dispensaries will be closed altogether." We hope this order will have the effect of shaming the rich natives into some exhibition of that charitable feeling for the poor, and sick, and helpless for which they have enjoyed a national reputation, not always well founded.

The *Englishman* tells us that the "Great Shoe Question" is once more revived, and is agitating the Rajahs, and Nawabs, and Governor-general's agents, commissioners, judges, collectors, princes, and chieftains. Much is to be urged on both sides of this vexed question. For our own parts we have always thought that the natives had no more right to expect the Feringhee to give up his national customs, than the Feringhee has to expect a similar concession on the part of the Hindu or Mahomedan. If no disrespect is indicated or intended by a European when he enters a room of state with his shoes on, why should his doing so be objected to by the natives? The Europeans think it a mark of

great disrespect to sit in the presence of superiors, or even equals, in private rooms with their heads covered, and yet we do not ask a native to take off his turban in our presence, because we know he means no disrespect by keeping it on, neither do we mean any disrespect to him by keeping on our shoes. It is our custom, just as keeping on the puggree is his custom. We ought to make reciprocal concessions in these matters.

It would be an insult to a native of high rank for an Englishman to wear his hat on in his presence. Why is it not an insult to an Englishman for a native to wear his shoes in his presence, when he would shuffle them off at once in the presence of his own countrymen of consequence and position? The implied intention and the national custom of both parties are to be fairly considered. The long-vexed question is to be referred to the Viceroy at Simla.

We read in the *Bombay Gazette*:—"The Bhootias have again come down upon Assam. The belief is universal in Bengal and the North-West that it is the Nana Sahib who is instigating them. With the Bhootia raid is connected a rumour of a new mutiny in the North-West. There seems a prospect of another 'little war' with this frontier tribe."

We have given, in another part of our paper, a report of a rather singular action brought against Mr. Anley, an attorney of the High Court, by the ex-Premier Minister of the ex-King of Oude. We are sorry that our own countryman does not appear to much advantage in the affair. Sir Mordaunt Wells, of the High Court, very severely condemned the conduct of Mr. Anley.

Our readers will learn with profound regret that Field Marshal Lord Clyde, G.C.B., K.S.I., died yesterday afternoon. His disease, we believe, was atrophy. The Duke of Wellington, in 1810, complained of the neglect of Colin Campbell at the Horse Guards. He said he was "the only officer in whose behalf he had ever interested himself personally." Lord Clyde's Indian career commenced in 1844, when he led the 39th at Maharajpore. On the 3rd of July, 1857, he was Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army. He was created a peer August 16, 1858. It is expected that his remains will be interred in Westminster Abbey, with public honours.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Surgeon Barker, H.M.'s 90th L.I., by suicide, at Meerut, June 9. Maj. gen. J. A. Barstow, Bengal Army, at Murree, June 9. Surg. N. D. S. Wallich, 1st Bengal Cav., at Dugshai, June 9.

MADRAS.—Capt. Hazen, Dr. Sparrow, and Maj. Fraser, 60th Rifles, in British Burmah. Dr. Baker, H.M.'s 90th Foot.

BOMBAY.—E. Fenwick, Esq., A.D.C., and Comisr. of Customs to the Maharajah Holkar, at Sarrawud, Nimar, June 5.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Byne, Capt. Constable, Lieut. Sangster, Maj. Brown, Mrs. Brown and inf., Mr. Moore, Mr. Seed, Mr. Seigfried, Cornet Blair, Lieut. Henne. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. De Castro, Mr. A. Bates. From MALTA.—Mr. Pringo, Mrs. Sayth, Rev. Mr. Miles, Mrs. Miles, Mr. Butlin.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ellora, July 25.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Tate, Mr. Handley, Mr. J. H. Wilson, Mrs. Cates and child, Ens. Large, Dr. Cullen, Lieut. Barnett, Lieut. Burnes, Capt. G. C. Sparkes, Mr. T. Chavaler, Mr. Pockley, Mr. Buckland. From ADEN.—Mrs. MacGregor and inf.

BENGAL.

OFFICERS' PASSAGE-MONEY.

Sir Charles Wood has pounced down upon the system of passage-money to Europe for military officers, and ordered its dissolution, substituting government agency for the hitherto allowed privilege of individual action, in agreeing and paying for passages by sailing vessels round the Cape. Hitherto a Lieutenant going home by that route drew from the Government the sum of Rs. 1,200, with which to pay for his passage, and then made his own arrangements with the agents or the captain of a ship; in many cases, as Sir Charles Wood has discovered, getting a passage for Rs. 800 or Rs. 900, and pocketing, or turning to other account, the difference. Sir Charles Wood's order stops all this, and decrees that, for the future, no issue of passage-money shall be made to any officer going to Europe round the Cape, but that the Deputy Quartermaster General of the army, at the Presidency, shall take, and arrange and pay for, all passages, on the most advantageous terms for the Government, and that officers shall travel by the ship which that functionary shall select. As often happens, the liberty of action in these matters has been lost by an absurd claim having called attention to the system and caused its wholesale abolition, instead of partial reform. When Lieutenant Colonel Milman, of H.M.'s 37th Regiment, was commanding the Bareilly Brigade, a few years ago, his regiment left for England; and on its departure he left his brigade command, came down to the Presidency, and went home overland. Had he gone with his regiment the Government would have paid the agents of the ship on which he took passage the sum of Rs. 1,700, the passage-money of his rank, and for this sum he drew upon the Government here; but it was refused, and Rs. 1,100 were granted him to pay his way home. This, as every one knows, is the price of an overland passage to England by the P. & O. Company's steamers; and having gone overland, it was, in our opinion, absurd of Colonel Milman to expect that the Government would make him a present of Rs. 600, the difference between his overland passage and the Government's passage round the Cape. He did not, and would not, however, see the matter in this light, but demanded the difference from the Government, and so that matter and the entire passage-money system came under the notice of Sir Charles Wood, who wrote out to India, demanding accurate information regarding the manner in which payments for passage-money were arranged by this Government, with the result given above. We are sorry that the Government should have interfered with private choice and action in the matter of these passages round the Cape. Such a passage is a frightful ordeal to a landsman, unless he ought not to have been a landsman and has a partiality for ships and the sea; and the only alleviation of the miseries of that ordeal that we can imagine is the advantage of travelling in a ship of one's own choice and with a captain and officers with whom one is either acquainted before sailing, or whose acquaintance and association one has reason to know will be agreeable during the voyage. There are many such captains and officers sailing from this port; there are also many of a very different stamp, and we must say that we think there is something very objectionable in the deputy quartermaster-general, or any other officer, engaging a passage in a ship for an officer, "on the most advantageous terms for the Government," and sending the said officer, perhaps seriously ill, into a strange ship, with accommodation which he has not chosen, and amongst strangers whom he has never heard of before, and with whom, perhaps, he may find it disagreeable, or impossible to associate. Sir Charles Wood has over-legislated in this matter. The proper course lay half-way—to let the officer choose the ship in which he would go round the Cape, and then let the Government come to an agreement with the agents of the ship for the passage-money, which, being always, for a subaltern, under Rs. 1,200, the surplus in that sum,

after paying for the passage, would be saved to the State. Unless the Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army acts very considerably, and somewhat liberally, there will to a certainty be some very miserable passages round the Cape under Sir Charles Wood's new system.—*Englishman*, June 3.

THE BENGALLEE.

Baboo Tran Nauth Chatterjee is a bold man and an outspoken one. He says more severe things of his own countrymen than almost any English writer would care to do. "In this country," he tells us, "forgeries and perjuries are commonly committed; but how, and by what sort of men I would refrain from mentioning, as such a step would not be prudent." The Baboo's courage, it will be seen, is tempered by discretion. In another place, he charges his compatriots with being "hypocrites of the first water," and "quite expert in making large promises," but "all talk and no action." He asks if it "is not a matter of pity that one single individual may be the husband of fifty or a hundred wives?" We quite agree with him. The poor wretch is very much to be pitied. Half-a-dozen wives ought to be enough for any man, and even these had better be taken singly. The Baboo, however, has not yet done with lashing his fellow countrymen. "The educated native," he says, "instead of copying the virtues of respectable Europeans, has imitated the vices of the low and degraded amongst them. He has unfortunately become a hard drinker; and never, in fact, was drinking more prevalent in this country than now." And "drunkenness is not the only vice of a young Bengal, he has contracted other vicious habits besides." These defects are very justly attributed to "the entire want of moral training in Government schools and colleges," and to the absence of female education. Ignorant and degraded mothers can only produce an ignorant and degraded offspring. The moral regeneration of a fallen race must be worked out by its women, and if they are without knowledge and good morals how shall they bring up their children aright. Early marriages are also denounced by the worthy Baboo as injurious to "health of body, and health of soul." In olden times, he goes on to say, when India was ruled by Hindoo Kings, "anything which proved injurious to the health, morals, and religion of the country was removed by the regal power," and their example, he thinks, ought to be followed by the British Government. As to our notions of religious toleration, they can hardly stand in the way, for do we not "kill cows and hang the Brahmins, which are acts strictly prohibited by the Shasters?" In another place, indeed, the Baboo tells us that laws can hardly be just, "unless framed on Parliamentary principles." If by Parliamentary he means representative, it is not easy to reconcile with this dictum his commendation of despotic edicts, for the introduction of "reforms social, moral, physical, and even religious." We gladly welcome, however, every tentative effort on the part of our native fellow-subjects to advance in the path of civilisation, and Baboo Tran Nauth Chatterjee is entitled to considerable praise for his courage in exposing abuses, and for the calm and temperate manner in which he expresses his opinions. His suggestions may, in some instances, be crude and impracticable, but they are evidently based on honest convictions.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, June 12.

IRAN.

Hardly has the death of the besieged ruler of Herat given a prospect of temporary peace in Afghanistan when Persian intrigue and ambition, which were the real cause of the Herat war, break out on the Mekran coast. Not only was the Shah advised to prevent us from laying the Enphrates Valley line of telegraph through a corner of his territory, with a branch to Teheran, but he now lays claim to Gwadar, the only port on the Mekran coast, and the head-quarters of our telegraph works. Gwadar belongs to either the Khan of

Khelat or the Imaun of Muscat, both in subsidiary alliance with us. We look for trouble from Persia. From the tone of the Paris official press we believe French intrigue to be more or less directly its cause.

Iran is probably the original seat of the human race, most certainly the home of its finest specimens—the Aryans. It consists of a plateau enclosed within mountain ranges, and occupies one-twelfth of the whole continent of Asia, or 1,200,000 square miles. Of this, modern Persia forms the western half, covering an area twice that of France. The eastern portion is divided between Afghanistan and Beloochistan. Knowing how, both geographically and politically, Persia is exposed to the influences of Russia and France, it has ever been our policy, by alliances, subsidies, political agents, and even—on one humiliating occasion—war, so to strengthen Afghanistan and Beloochistan as to make them breakwaters on which all Russo-French influences such as flow through Persia might vainly beat. These influences were realities in the days of the first Napoleon, and for a quarter of a century after Waterloo. Our boundary then was only the Sutlej, to which the Paris journals would again confine us. The natives of India then dreamed of an invader from the Dooranee Empire, the successor of Ahmed Shah, Nadir Shah and Timur, who would drive the English back to their ships. The Khalsa was a confederacy useless as allies but dangerous as enemies, for Runjeet Singh was only dreaming of power. Sind was not ours. Our hold on Delhi was, in native eyes, temporary. The Mahrattas still hoped to gain the ascendancy. Lord Wellesley had done much, but still more remained to be accomplished. Had Sir John Hobhouse and Lord Auckland followed the advice of the noble Burnes, we should have been spared the horrors of the Cabul campaign, and Afghanistan as well as Beloochistan would have become so firmly our friends, while Persia and the Shah's Russo-French advisers would have been so restrained, that all the subsequent Persian and Herat squabbles would have been prevented.

But by our opposition to the brave Ameer of Cabul, and our attacks on the Khan of Khelat, we effectually played into the hands of Persia, while the brief war of 1856 would be described as ludicrous in its results were it not that Providence thus placed an army at hand to quell the Indian revolt of 1857. Persia put its creature Sooltan Jan on the gubdee of Herat, and pretended that that city was neutral, while its ruler was as much a feudatory of the Shah as the Maharajah of Cashmere is of the Viceroy of India. Now that it seems likely the Ameer will incorporate it in his dominions before his death, the Shah renews his attempts to annex some of the territories of Beloochistan. Fortunately nothing can be clearer, even in Asiatic eyes, than the iniquity of this claim. If it rested on the authority of that very old document, the Book of Esther, which asserts that Ahasuerus or Artaxerxes Longimanus reigned over one hundred and twenty-seven provinces "from India even into Ethiopia" we could understand it, for Beloochistan was undoubtedly one of these provinces. But our claim to it would be sounder, for it was, with no less certainty, a part of the empire of Akbar, whose successor we are. Since Alexander the Great extinguished the Persian empire, the Seleucide, Arsacide, and Sassanide have all in time succeeded and been followed by the short-lived Soffarian and Tartar Samanides dynasties, by Genghis Khan, Timur, and their descendants, till the Shah Turkomans reigned from 1502 till 1736. But in the latter year Nadir Shah put an end to this Sefi family, and after nearly half a century of anarchy, during which Russia was by no means idle, Aga Mahomed Khan, in 1795, founded the reigning Kajar dynasty and made Teheran his capital. Succeeded by his nephew, that nephew's grandson, Shah Mahomed, now reigns. It was Nadir Shah who bestowed Beloochistan on the family which has ever since administered it, just as the rise of the Dooranee power in Herat and Afghanistan is due to the confusion which followed on Nadir Shah's assassination. The ruler of Khelat holds

Beloochistan by a title anterior to that which guarantees Persia to the Kajar family.

Nadir Shah conferred Beloochistan on the great grandfather of the present Khan, but his feudatories on the Mekran coast have always shown a tendency to complete independence, and of this Persia has taken advantage. In the last war the Shah's troops advanced from Bunpoor and took possession of the provinces of Sibb and Jalk. When Colonel Green was sent to Khelat as political agent, he induced the young Khan to assert his right to all his frontier provinces, especially Kedz and Punjoor, since the Persians had advanced to within a few marches of them. Once in possession of these districts the Shah could threaten Sind, and shut up the caravan road from Afghanistan to Kurrachee. The Persian force at Bunpoor consisted in 1860 of 1,200 men and 12 guns, under a Sertip, with outposts at Jalk and Sibb. The port of Gwadur, to which the Shah now lays claim, is held by the Imaun of Muscat, whose disputes with his brother in Zanzibar Lord Canning lately settled, and to whom the Commissioner of Sind has just been sent on a mission. Persia may rest assured that she will not be allowed by us to interfere with one stone belonging to Herat, Afghanistan, or Beloochistan. Their independence is essential to our security. Some of the many competitors for power on the Ameer's death will doubtless apply to the Shah for assistance, and we should not be astonished if the imbecile Khan of Khelat should invite the Shah to seat him again in his capital. But the moment Persia violates the neutrality imposed on her by the late treaty, no matter at whose suggestion, she must prepare to be resisted by us in a manner much more serious than the last war may lead her to expect. Her claim to Gwadur is too ludicrous to require further discussion. Iran had once an historical meaning in the same manner and at the same time as the Roman Empire. Henceforth, as since the days of Nadir Shah, it is only a geographical and ethnological term.—*Friend of India.*

"POMPEY AND CÆSAR VERY MUCH ALIKE—SPECIALLY POMPEY."

The *Delhi Gazette* quotes a little article from the *Lahore Chronicle*, on the gullibility of the British public. The Lahore editor alludes to the fact that the portrait of Joteepersad once did duty for the Nana Sahib. Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to many of our readers to hear how this came about. We were called upon in London by a personal friend, the late Mr. Ingram, the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, who asked us if we could put him in the way of getting a portrait or sketch of "the fiend of Cawnpore." Pointing to a good-sized portrait in oils, and a life-like likeness of Joteepersad, taken by Mr. Roods, we were asked, "Who is that?" We told him it was the likeness of the great contractor in India. "By Jove," he exclaimed, "could it not do duty for the Nana?" We were tickled with the suggestion, and responded, "Well, it might in this country." "That is all we want," said Ingram, "will you lend me that picture?" "By all means," said we, and within a week the Allah's likeness was all over the United Kingdom, and shipped to every part of the civilised world. It was supposed to be the Nana holding a durbar. There was the sword, the nosegay, the gold slippers in the foreground, and magnificent hookah on one side. We assured Mr. Ingram that there were never two men so dissimilar in appearance and disposition as the Nana and the Allah. But we were again met with—"Oh, it does not signify. It is a splendid picture of a great native, and will make a magnificent engraving." And so it did; for it attracted the attention of Madame Tussaud, who paid a visit to Ingram, and asked if her "artists in wax-work" would be allowed to see the oil painting. The old lady was referred to the writer of this article. She came, with her son. (She must have been a very handsome woman in her youth and prime; but time had bereft her of her charms, by extracting her teeth, and imparting to her hair a dingy grey colour. There was still a lustre, as well as a speculation, in her eyes, and a pleasing vivacity, which made us feel that we

could deny her nothing in the shape of the favour she came to crave.) Madame Tussaud admired the oil painting immensely, and she asked us what we would take for it. We replied that we should just as soon think of "selling" the original of the picture as the picture itself, inasmuch as he was a very great friend of ours. She then asked us, in a cracked voice, but which must once have been as silvery as the hand-bell of a duchess, would we lend it to her? Of course we lent it to her. Her piercing eyes then beheld some silver surpusses, some gold moonaks, &c., &c. These also the proprietress of Napoleon's carriage wanted to buy; but we told her we could not sell them, any more than we could the picture. Price was no object, she remarked. We shook our heads. Would we lend them to her? Of course we did. The picture and other matters she took away with her in her carriage. A fortnight afterwards, the picture, &c., &c., were returned, accompanied by fifty free tickets; and on the following morning we read in the *Times* of "the great attraction in Baker-street." It was an attraction, and out of curiosity we were attracted to go and see our own "Nana," in wax. When we saw him, it was with the greatest difficulty we refrained from the most immoderate and boisterous laughter. Where do our readers suppose he was placed? Amongst all the desperate murderers of the present century, in "the Chamber of Horrors!" The concourse of persons, who had each paid the 6d. extra, was composed of all classes of the London community—from the highest to the lowest, and their respective remarks were entertaining to the last degree. One lady said—"How wonderful that a man of such a gentle, kind, and generous expression of face should be such a ruthless and cruel murderer!" Another said, "Anyone could see that he was a treacherous, blood-thirsty villain. Just look at his eyes. They are diabolical! He ought, if caught, to be burnt alive." The *Court Journal* said, and truly, that the Royal family had paid a morning visit to the Exhibition, in order to see "the Nana," and at the time we could not help uttering to ourselves a hope that they were very much gratified.

Anything more beautifully executed than is the wax-work figure to which we allude, we have never seen. There is no one who can relish this true story of "gullibility" then did Joteepersad himself when we told it to him. We had not, and have not any qualms of conscience for the part we took in this affair; for we virtually gratified a nation's curiosity, and that is no mean thing to be proud of.

PRIME MINISTER OF THE KING OF OUDE AND AN ENGLISH ATTORNEY.

(Before Sir M. L. Wells, Kt.)

Madarod Dowlah Nawab Syed Ally Nuckee Khan Bahadoor v. William Anley.

Mr. Bell and Mr. Reid for the plaintiff; Mr. Paul for the defendant.

The plaintiff in this case was the celebrated Ally Nuckee Khan, formerly Prime Minister of the King of Oude. The defendant was Mr. William Anley, one of the attorneys of the High Court. The circumstances were as follows. It appears that one Womeschunder Roy, wishing to borrow Rs. 32,000, applied to Mr. Anley, who introduced him to the plaintiff, who consented to lend the sum required on the understanding that the defendant would have the money secured to him by a bond and judgment warrant. The bond was executed, but Mr. Anley neglected to have it stamped, and the consequence was that the plaintiff could not prosecute his claim against Womeschunder Roy without paying the penalty for neglecting to affix a stamp. This penalty he had paid, amounting to Rs. 2,100, and now sued the defendant, William Anley, to recover that amount.

Mr. Bell called the Nawab's agent.

Peter Mosely: I am manager of Ally Nuckee Khan. I remember a loan being made to Womeschunder Roy, for which a bond was given. I asked Mr. Anley for that bond. He read it to me and said that the warrant to confess judgment had not been written, but that when it was he would give it to me. I saw Mr. Anley on a subsequent occasion, but he would not give me the

bond. I first discovered that the bond was not stamped three or four months after it was executed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Paul: I am the law agent of the plaintiff. I know that the Stamp Act came into operation on the 1st October, 1860. I bought the Stamp Act about four months after. I had discovered that the bond was unstamped. I told the Nawab that the bond was unstamped about four or five months after the 1st of October. The Nawab told me to tell Mr. Anley to get it stamped. I am sure that I saw Mr. Anley at Chandernagore. The reason why the Nawab wanted the bond was because he wished to keep it himself.

Re-examined by Mr. Bell: I am not the law agent of the Nawab. I am the agent. I collect his rents. I do no business in court for him.

Mr. Bell, on the part of the plaintiff, put in the evidence of Mr. Anley, in the case of the present plaintiff against Womeschunder Roy, for the sum of Rs. 32,000, also the bond.

Mr. Paul said in behalf of his client, that he should not for a moment contend that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover anything. There had been negligence on the part of his client in not getting the document stamped. He should confine his attention to the amount of damages. The plaintiff had no doubt been compelled to pay the sum of Rs. 2,100 before he could bring the action against Womeschunder Roy. It did not, however, follow that the plaintiff was therefore entitled to pay the whole amount. According to the evidence, the plaintiff's attention was drawn to the fact of the bond not being stamped before the expiration of six months from its execution, and if the plaintiff had then had the bond stamped he would have had much less to pay. The whole question depends upon the time in which the breach of duty took place. Was the plaintiff compelled to pay the Rs. 2,100 solely on account of defendant's negligence, or on account of his own negligence, and that of the defendant combined. If his Lordship thought the latter, Rs. 400 was the utmost that could be claimed.

Mr. Justice Wells said: The plaint in this case is that the defendant was employed by the plaintiff as his attorney for the purpose of drawing a bond, and that it was the duty of the defendant to have the bond properly stamped, but that the defendant neglected so to do, whereby the plaintiff was compelled to pay the sum of Rs. 2,100 for the purpose of stamping the bond, in order to be able to bring an action against Womeschunder Roy. A representation was made to the plaintiff in this action that if he would make the advance Womeschunder Roy would give a bond. Mr. Anley was then acting, and continued to act on behalf of the plaintiff, although he was also acting for Womeschunder Roy. The parties were satisfied, and it was proposed that Mr. Anley should prepare a bond. On the 1st of October, 1860, Act XXXVI. came into operation, and Mr. Anley as an attorney of this court ought to have been acquainted with its contents long before. If necessary I should fix Mr. Anley with knowledge of this Act, even prior to its coming into force, because it is especially necessary that attorneys should be well acquainted with the Stamp Laws. Now, it has been allowed on all sides that Mr. Anley did not stamp the bond. Mr. Anley says that the reason of this was "that it was done in a great hurry." I cannot understand what Mr. Anley means by this. Therefore, upon Mr. Anley's own evidence, there is the clearest admission of gross negligence on his part. Now Mr. Anley, acting as attorney for the plaintiff, kept the bond in his possession. Mr. Mosely went to Mr. Anley respecting the bond, and it does not appear that Mr. Mosely came to the knowledge that the bond was not stamped till four months after its execution. Mr. Anley either did not intend to have the bond stamped at all, or was unaware as to whether it had been stamped or not. Mr. Mosely told the plaintiff that the bond had not been stamped, and as soon as the communication had been made, Mr. Mosely, by the instructions of the plaintiff, went to Mr. Anley and spoke to him

respecting the matter. Mr. Anley did not say, "I will give you the bond, and the best thing will be for you to get it stamped and pay the penalty." He seems not to have taken the slightest notice of the matter. My opinion is that Mr. Anley never intended to have that bond stamped. Mr. Mosely went again and again, but was unable to obtain any satisfaction. Now Mr. Paul says that the circumstance of the bond not having been stamped came to the knowledge of the plaintiff four months after execution, and that the plaintiff is not entitled to recover more than he would have had to pay if he had had it stamped at that time. But Mr. Anley took upon himself to get the document stamped, and therefore these arguments do not apply. If a client places himself in the hands of an attorney, he places himself in his hands in regard to all matters having connection with the suit, and the attorney must be held liable for any negligence, even though the client do not take prompt action in the matter. If the case fell far short of the facts in the present instance, I should feel it my duty to decide against Mr. Anley. As regards the alleged negligence, the present action is quite undefended. I am sorry to say that I do not think that Mr. Anley ever intended to have the bond stamped, and I am of opinion that the negligence in this case is so clear and so palpable that I can feel no sympathy whatever with Mr. Anley. I think that his conduct has been extremely bad, and I unhesitatingly give a decree for the full amount claimed, with 6 per cent. interest and costs from the date of the filing of the plaint.

Decree accordingly. Costs No. 2.

BENGAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

On the 27th of May the following gentlemen assembled at the house of Dr. Goodeve Chuckerbutty, for the purpose of forming a Bengal medical association:—

Dr. Fayer, Dr. Chevers, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Shireore, Dr. Phin Smith, Dr. Mohindrolal Sircar, Dr. Juggobundo Bose, Baboo Nilmadub Mookerjee, Baboo Ramnarain Doss, Mr. Tameez Khan, Baboo Shib Chunder Bysack, Baboo Nilmadub Holdar, Baboo Permandundo Sett, Baboo Brojonath; Bundoo, Baboo Bissonath Goopto, Baboo Brojonath Karforma, Baboo Beepinbehary Bose, Baboo Kaneylal Dey, Baboo Soorjee Coomar Surbadhicary, Baboo Kaneylal Sen, Radhapersad Sett, Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, Nityanundo Nundy, Luckhynarain Bose, Romun Chunder Sadoo, Dr. S. G. Chuckerbutty, Baboo Moneylall Dutt, Odhur Chunder Doss, Dwarkanath Goopto, Omesh Chunder Dutt, and Dr. Solomon. Of the following gentlemen, who had signified their willingness to be present, several sent in message regretting their absence on account of business, viz.: Dr. Bourne, Dr. Macnamara, Baboo Prosonoomar Mitter, Dr. Robson, Baboo Shibchunder Kurmoker, Ram Soonder Ghose, Ram Chunder Sen, Buddynauth Bromo, Grish Chunder Paulit, Nilmadub Sen, Raj Chunder Dutt.

The chair was taken by Dr. Norman Chevers, and after a somewhat rhetorical address on the duties and obligations of the medical profession, Dr. Chuckerbutty moved, and Dr. Fayer seconded, the following resolution:—"That this meeting form itself into the 'Bengal Medical Association,' of which every qualified practitioner of medicine is eligible to be a member."

The second resolution was moved by Mr. Shireore and seconded by Baboo Kaneylal Dey, the latter gentleman rather oddly supporting a proposition to pay a compliment to himself:—"That the following gentlemen be nominated members of a Provisional Committee to draw up the rules for the conduct of business, and also to request the British Medical Association to allow this Association to be one of its branches:—Dr. Joseph Fayer, Dr. S. G. Chuckerbutty, Dr. Mohindrolal Sircar, Dr. Juggobundo Bose, Baboo Kaneylal Dey, Mr. Tameez Kahn."

The third resolution, to the effect that Dr. S. G. Chuckerbutty should be appointed chairman of the Provisional Committee, was rather gracefully proposed by Dr. Mohindrolal Sircar, and seconded by Baboo Nilmadub Mookerjee.

The fourth resolution,

"That so soon as their report is ready, the Provisional Committee be empowered to call a general meeting of the association to which that report is to be submitted for consideration, and on its being received and adopted, the association shall at once proceed to elect its office-bearers for the current year, who are to be charged with its future business."

The fifth resolution comprised the customary vote of thanks to the chairman, which is usually held to close the proceedings of a meeting, but Dr. Chuckerbutty, unexhausted by his previous exertions, had something more to say. "The artist," he observed, "when he sends out his great picture, the sculptor when he sells his statue, is not satisfied to know that silver rings on his palm, and that his pocket is heavy with yellow dross. The first desire of these men is that their works may have a world-wide fame. Medical professors have this feeling perhaps in a higher development." We are sorry to differ from Dr. Chuckerbutty on a question pertaining to his own profession, but we venture to affirm that medical men, who are craving after a world-wide fame, are very apt to neglect their every-day duties. Their highest and noblest ambition should be simply to relieve pain and suffering, and to prolong life so far as human skill will avail them. Fame, to be worth having, must come of itself and unsought, and will certainly never be attained by those who are always thinking what the world will say of them. A thoroughly true and earnest man does with all his might whatever he has to do, but only because such is his obvious duty. But, as a Duke of Buckingham once wrote—

"Fame bears no fruit till the vain planter dies."

We wish all success, however, to the Bengal Medical Association, and sincerely hope that it may have the effect of raising the tone of professional feeling in this country, if it be true, as Dr. Chuckerbutty asserts, that it is not of the highest order. In his own experience, he says, he has not unfrequently met with breaches of etiquette. "To speak ill of others," he adds, "seems to be stock-in-trade with some persons, whereby they hope to serve their own selfish ends. This seems to be the case with certain ex-students of our Medical College; nor is the evil unknown even among men of a higher grade, who surely should know better." This is bad news for the sick. Evil speaking is but a sorry stock-in-trade in any profession, but in the Medical one it is rather worse than none at all. Such a state of things, moreover, is calculated to make us regard Jekyll's oft-quoted epigram in a more serious light than we have hitherto been accustomed to do:—

"One doctor single, like the sculler plies,
The patient struggles and by inches dies;
But two physicians, like a pair of oars,
Waft him right smoothly to the Stygian shores."

After all, if one must die, the more quickly and smoothly the thing is done the less disagreeable it must be for all concerned, even though one may decline to accept the Madras wit's definition of "euthanasia" as a fit of apoplexy at the close of a mis-spent life. Dr. Chuckerbutty, however, is quite right in impressing upon the young men entering upon this most responsible career the importance of cultivating a high tone of professional honour, and of maintaining a good understanding with their professional brethren. His own experience had convinced him, he said, that there was no occasion for medical men to "employ unfair pushing, and to make stepping stones of one's brethren's faces"—an expression suggestive of instability on the one part, and of singular discomfort on the other. But the enthusiastic doctor was a little illogical in deriving hope of the future success of the Association, notwithstanding the smallness of the meeting that had assembled at his house, from the remembrance of the gallant little band of patriots who, "pressing shoulder to shoulder, held Thermopylae." The allusion must have been rather discouraging to those who also remembered that that little band was overpowered because they were so few. But classical allusions,

if not too erudite, are sure to command the applause "Hear, hear!"—*Bengal Hurkaru*, June 11.

HINDU FREEMASONS.

Some amusing speculations are afloat as to the existence of *bond fide* masonic lodges among the Hindus. The *Phoenix* relates the story of an officer, who formed one of Willoughby's band at the Delhi Magazine, having been saved by the leader of a party of "natives" to whom the "sign" was made, and that the affair was subsequently communicated by the officer himself at a lodge meeting in Calcutta. We have heard precisely the same story of another officer who had been similarly saved in one of the Punjab battles. Perhaps the two stories are essentially one. Very probably another with exactly the same details may be in circulation in connection with the recent campaign in China. This, however, is not all. The Hindus possess all the signs in Craft masonry, as also those of the royal arch, which, we are informed, is "purely a Christian degree." The *Neilherry Excelsior* says that "the late Mr. Serle, Administrator-General of Mudras, startled a Brahmin on one occasion by giving him the word in the (royal arch) degree;" and, continues the same paper, "as regards Craft Masonry, the present talented editor of the *Carnatic Telegraph* has, we believe, obtained admission into the most holy place of a heathen temple by using its mystic signs."

"The great voyager Cook, if we are not mistaken, discovered freemasons amongst the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands."!!!

These "we-believe" and "if we-are-not-mistaken" narratives, we fear, are very much of the nature of Peter Pindar's account of the Three Black Crows.

That secret associations, it may be for religious or for social purposes, do exist in India there can be no shadow of a doubt. So they may all the world over. But it is quite unwarrantable to connect or identify them with freemasonry, which owes its origin to a particular event among a peculiar people, and can be neither appreciated nor established among nations that do not accept the traditions of that people. This the editor of the *Neilherry Excelsior*, if a Mason, ought to know; and giving him credit as such, it is indicative either of profound credulity on his part, or the intensely human passion for the mysterious and the marvellous that leads him to retail his anecdotes. It is quite possible that signs, or portions of signs belonging to the Masonic Order, may have glided into other systems which need not be called "spurious" because unconnected with Masonry. But any attempt to find out how the adaptation (or theft) took place must be hopeless in the absence of written records which no secret societies ever preserve, and in the traditions of the best organised of them being untrustworthy. An inquiry into a field of downright mysticism and secrecy may be highly interesting to the imaginative; but must, from the very nature of the materials to work with, be ultimately fruitless.—*Indian Mirror*.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The arrival from England of the two finance officials to whom we referred some days ago, and the return of Mr. G. W. Kellner to this country, will be the signal for an attack on the worst and most complicated of the departments of the administration, that of Public Works, which will at once be pounced upon and thoroughly taken to pieces by the combined action of English and Indian experience and analysis. We have no doubt whatever of the ultimate success of the Finance Minister, aided by his subordinates, in ultimately unravelling the mysteries, defects, and frauds which so thickly beset the system of the Public Works Department; but they have indeed a tough nut to crack in undertaking the Augean task, and must be patiently and firmly prepared to encounter serious and constantly recurring difficulties at every step of their progress. They will be assailing great and varied interests which depend for their existence and prosperity upon fraud long established, upon customs, prac-

tices, and rates, the necessity for which no longer exists, nor perhaps ever did exist; and upon a mesh-work of dishonesty and chicanery which, when unravelled, will astonish both the operators and the public. Though the work will be tedious and difficult it will not be without its share of interest and satisfaction, as each abuse and time-honoured fraud upon the public shall crop out during the investigation, and the Public Works system shall be gradually shown up in all its real rottenness and deformity. But to bring all this about, and fully attain the desired end, the financiers must select their evidence and take depositions not only very carefully but very extensively; and they will do well to remember that it is not those only heretofore or now employed in the Public Works Department who are well acquainted with its secrets and its working. There are also persons who have never been employed in that department who yet know a very great deal about it, and whose evidence, for or against it, would be highly valuable, if carefully and patiently taken. The fact is, and it is well-known to the initiated, that labour and capacity successfully expended in the task of dissecting the Public Works Department can scarcely be too highly estimated and paid for, as they will by their results effect such a prospective saving to the Government and the public as will be absolutely colossal when compared with the remuneration accorded to those engaged in accomplishing it. The Public Works Department once placed on a sound and intelligible footing can easily be kept so; for it is impossible that the abuses and vices which have grown up in it during the hundred years that it has existed, could, if once destroyed, reflower in a thousand years to come. If it be lamentable to reflect how many millions of the public money have been lost, mis-spent, and swallowed up by the department referred to, it is also cheering to think that millions may yet be saved from its hitherto rapacious jaws and placed to the public credit, without any actual deterioration whatever to the useful public works of the country, probably with considerable increase and improvement to them. Knowing that the Public Works Department is essentially the one department that most requires the searching eye and the bold hand of the financier and reformer, we are glad indeed to hear that its hour has nearly come and wish every success to those about to pull it to pieces.—*Englishman*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEERUT, June 11.—The troops at this station paraded yesterday morning to witness the presentation of a medal to Sergeant-major Gibbons, of H.M.'s 90th Light Infantry, for long service and good conduct. Colonel Beatson addressed the troops in a short but appropriate speech, concluding with the following words:—"Ninetieth, you have reason to be proud of your sergeant-major." I am sorry to say that Surgeon Barker, of H.M.'s 90th Light Infantry, committed suicide on Tuesday (June 9), and his remains were interred yesterday afternoon. The whole of the officers at the station on duty attended the funeral.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 16.

MR. WALTER BRETT.—A correspondent of the *Allahabad Gazette* tells us that Mr. Walter Brett goes to London to study for the Bar. We have long assured ourselves that Mr. Brett is ambitious after higher honours than those of a mere journalist. Look at his Town-hall speeches and his lectures and his debates and his essays.—*Indian Mirror*.

TANTIA TOPEE.—The Cawnpore news-writer of the *Oudh Gazette* says, that at a certain large merchant's shop of that place, a box was opened by a gentleman a few days ago, wherein was found the head of Tantia Topee, one of the great rebel leaders of '57, preserved in spirits. It is said to have been severed by an officer from the miscreant's carcass after he was hanged by Government at Sepree. We would advise it to be sent to England and exhibited there as a curiosity. What would we not give to have the Nana's head in like manner?

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE N. W. PROVINCES.—The accounts which have reached us of the proceedings of the new Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West provinces, prove the wisdom of Lord Elgin's choice of a successor to the Hon. Mr. Edmonstone. We trust, however, that when the Right Hon. the Secretary of State's official sanction of the appointment comes out, it may be accompanied by some dignity expressive of Her Majesty's appreciation of the services of the Hon. Mr. Drummond. It is well-known here, that the hon. gentleman was of almost incalculable service to Government during the financial embarrassments caused by the mutiny; he was entrusted with the arduous duty of rectifying, as far as practicable, the mischief done in most of the treasuries, whose records were destroyed and assets plundered. His assistance subsequently, to the financiers sent from England, has been cordially recognised, especially by Sir C. Trevelyan, and we have no doubt that, in his new sphere of action, he will continue to be esteemed by his compeers and revered by his subordinates. Few of those who rewarded with a C. B. ship for services during the mutiny could have done what the Hon. Mr. Drummond did, albeit in an unostentatious way and in a peaceful capacity, and few therefore are more deserving of the honours which Royalty is wont to confer on those who distinguish themselves by talents and services of a peaceful nature, as well as on those who shine in the ranks of war.—*Indian Empire*, May 30.

CAPTAIN DROUGHT, of H.M.'s 48th Regiment, arrived in this station on Tuesday last to take over command of the Convalescent Depot from Captain Castle, who will rejoin his regiment (the 48th).—*Allahabad Gazette*, May 28.

A SWINDLER.—Our readers heard of, and were cautioned, through our columns, against a party who had been making a tour of various stations, among which Allahabad had been one of the most favoured, and where, under the name of Capt. Stanley, of Her Majesty's service, he had been the means of duping several respectable tradesmen and others. This swindler, under half-a-dozen aliases, has continued his practices in other stations till he was caught at Cawnpore, where we are happy to say he is now cooling his heels in the station goal, awaiting trial for swindling. A native tradesman of this station has been the means of tracing the scoundrel, and of bringing him within the clutches of the law. We have been requested to notice the matter thus prominently, in order to obtain the assistance of the tradesmen of Allahabad to send in to the magistrates at Cawnpore any evidence that can be brought against him, in order that society may no longer be troubled with such a villain.—*Allahabad Gazette*.

PRIZE MONEY FOR MILITARY CHAPLAINS.—"The general orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, received yesterday, contain an announcement, apparently sent out from England, to the effect that, in future, a chaplain attached to a military force in the field shall, in cases where prize is captured, receive one share for every shilling of his pay. This is not very lucid; but of course it means the daily pay of the chaplain, and as the order is made applicable for the future in this country, it strikes us as being most unjust to the combatant officers and men. The monthly pay of a chaplain in India is Rs. 800, and consequently the daily pay is Rs. 26-8, and a fraction, or fifty-three shillings, giving him fifty-three shares of prize money. This order should be revised, and adapted to India, as it is obviously intended to apply to the chaplain's pay at the English rate, and is absurd when applied to an Indian chaplain's consolidated salary and daily pay."—*Englishman*.

PART OF MAJOR CURTIS' REGIMENT, the 4th Cavalry, has been sent to the Peshawur outposts, to relieve a squadron of the 6th B.C. General Haly and his staff have gone to inspect the Cherat sanitarium. There is a report here that Lieutenant Bond, late of the Guides, now in the Peshawur Police, was wounded while riding on the road to Cherat; it is, I believe, utterly without foundation.—*Correspondent of Delhi Gazette*.

A DISPUTED ARCHEOLOGICAL POINT.—The precise locality of the famous Alexandrian *Aornos* has led the grave, the learned, and the fanciful to indulge in theories each more wild and extravagant than the other, while it has fallen to the lot of a sober, common-sense missionary to identify it beyond the possibility of mistake. The Rev. Isidor Loewenthal, of the American Presbyterian Mission, now residing at Peshawur, has, in a paper on the antiquities of the valley, full of interest and deeply suggestive of what must be the result of active and painstaking researches within its precincts, proved beyond a doubt that the genuine *Aornos* is to be sought and found on the right bank of the Indus opposite Attock, on the following grounds:—First, because there is there a rock that coincides in every respect with the place besieged by the Grecian conqueror; second, because the name of Benares was, at one time, according to the Tabakat-i-Akberi and other historians, conjoined with that of Attock; third, because the conversion of the Sanskrit Benares into the Greek *Aornos* is more simple than many similar transmutations generally are; and, lastly, because this rock lies exactly in the way of an army approaching the Punjab from Afghanistan. The paper will shortly appear in the journal of the Asiatic Society, and we commend its reading to all interested in the antiquities of this province, including the miscellaneous list of names selected by the local archaeological committee as authorities on the subject.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

THE OUT TURN OF COTTON IN THE PUNJAB for the year 1862 has been published in the *Gazette*, and though the quantity grown and exported was considerable, it came short by nearly a lakh of maunds of the estimated produce of 1861, which the Financial Commissioner attributes in a great measure to the erroneous returns of that year. For, though the season was on the whole unfavourable to the growth of cotton in most of the districts, yet notwithstanding such disadvantages they alone were not sufficient to cause so great a deficiency. The total probable produce of 1861 was estimated in round numbers at about 3,50,000 maunds, whereas the quantity gathered from this year's crop did not exceed 2,70,000 maunds, out of which about 1,50,000 maunds were retained for consumption in the province, and the remaining 1,30,000 maunds exported.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

THE RAIL.—The *Allahabad Gazette* furnishes an item of news which (if true) will account for any delay that may occur in the opening of the railway line to Delhi:—"We understand that as long ago as March last three arches of the bridge lately built for the passage of the Hindun river, near Delhi, came down, owing to the trial strain being applied to the arches previous to the cement having had time to set. The matter was kept in the dark till Captain De Bourbel, the consulting engineer, happened to go up that way and saw the dilapidated structure. He sent the stereotyped inquiry to the railway authorities as to the time and cause of accident; the reply was to the effect that the delay in reporting the matter was owing to inquiries being on hand to discover who was to blame for the fracture! It was intended to have opened the line to Delhi this year, but in consequence of the above accident, and also the discovery that the causeway leading to the Hindun bridge had been constructed in the dry weather, hence likely to have a considerable subsidence during the present rains, the idea has been given up. In connection with the rail to Delhi, we may mention that the wells of one pier of the bridge over the Jumna, which were lost during the last rains, have been rebuilt, and the others, which were nearly all thrown out of the perpendicular, have been righted. The reparation of the damage done during the past season has prevented the advancement of this bridge, as was expected, and now the setting in of the rains will stop all further work for the present."

HERAT.—From the last newsletter in the *Delhi Gazette* it would appear that Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan is not inclined to repeat the terms offered by his father to the Ameer of Cabul. His reply to the Ameer was:—"I am your slave, and have no objection if you sell me in the bazaar, but the fact is that I have written to the Shah of Persia

about my father's death, and have informed the Shah of the arrangements my late father was making with the Ameer about Herat. As soon as I have received instructions in reply from the Shah, I will let the Ameer know." Meanwhile, one of the Ameer's sons, without his father's knowledge, attempted to capture the youngest son of Sooltan Jan when on a visit to his father's tomb. The boy was triumphantly rescued by Shahnawaz Khan. Dost Mahomed reproved his son for so dastardly an attempt thus: "Those who are brave never disgrace themselves in this way." Shahnawaz Khan retaliated after a few days by attempting to take one of the Dost's batteries. By the last intelligence the Shazada of Meshed, with 12,000 Persians, was on his way to Herat to console Shahnawaz for his father's death. A letter from the Shahzade was received by the Ameer, in which it is stated "that Herat was given by the Shah of Persia to Sultan Ahmed Jan as a Jageer, and as he is now dead you should not interfere any more." It is said that the Ameer was very much concerned about that letter. Persia is becoming unusually active, and will yet get into difficulties.

THE HEAT.—From all parts of Northern India comes a cry as to the unprecedented intensity of the heat. We strive to comfort ourselves with the fact that in Gundava, near which so many of Alexander's soldiers perished on their return march from India, the heat in April is considered "intense" only when it reaches 116 degrees in tent and 109 at night. The people of the Mekran coast say that in the hot weather the newly-made brick is at once burned red by the sun. The rains were eagerly longed for, and they came at last on the evening of the 6th, heralded as usual by lightning, and in a refreshing down-pour. The return of the Surveyor-general's office, for the past week, shows a maximum heat of 104 degrees, or one more than in the same week last year. Yet the favoured residents of Simla grumble because the cold rain keeps them close to their wood fires, spoils their pic-nics, and even effectually damps all incipient scandal. Loyalty demands that, on the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, soldiers and volunteers should fight vigorous sham battles, and even that ladies should dance in India, though the thermometer stand at blood-heat, and the body be above fever-heat.—*Friend of India*.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—The following rather amusing incident is related by a correspondent:—"An English gentleman of rank and considerable fortune, at the present moment travelling in Upper India, visited a station about a degree north of Meerut, and having no special introduction to any of the 'Sahiban Aleeshan,' he called on the chief civil officer, sent in his card, which threw no light on his standing in society either in England or India, and was politely received. In the course of a miscellaneous conversation he expressed a wish to be present in kutcheree at any trial that might be pending as he would like to see how such matters were conducted. The judge looked rather surprised, hesitated a moment, and then ventured on the assertion that there happened, on that particular day, to be no cases on his file! Nothing daunted, our traveller made a similar request to the magistrate when calling on him, and was, singular to say, met with a similarly evasive reply. What could be the cause of such wonderfully clean files at —? Both the civilians expressed a surmise, subsequently, to a mutual friend, that their visitor was nothing more nor less than a Calcutta attorney, who had come on false pretences to see how the Queen's law was administered by her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and under cover of the pretence to find out a few particulars connected with a recent de lunatio case that has caused some sensation in the interloping world!"—*Delhi Gazette*.

COLONEL WELLS, commanding the Royal Welch Fusiliers, does not go to Delhi as stated, having been relieved of the duty. Who takes the Delhi Brigade we do not know. But as Lord Mark Kerr only goes away for sixty days, we presume the command will devolve on the next senior.—*Delhi Gazette*, May 28.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S ARTICLE IN THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW."—When so good an authority as Mr. Kaye unites with club and old Indian gossip in ascribing to the Duke of Argyll the authorship of the recent articles in the *Edinburgh Review* on the Marquis of Dalhousie and Earl Canning, the statements made and the policy commended become questions of more than ordinary interest. It is well-known that the Duke aspires to the highest office out of England which a subject can fill, and the interest of Sutherland House will always be so great that, under any Ministry which the country is likely to see in the next ten years, there will be no difficulty in gratifying his ambition. He is only forty years of age, and has probably a long career before him. The warm admiration shown by the writer of these articles for Lord Dalhousie, and his spirited defence of the Great Proconsul's policy we considered some time ago. His eulogy on Lord Canning is much more guarded, from a reason which almost every paragraph betrays—that the late Viceroy reinstated the Talookdars of Oudh, giving them, moreover, magisterial powers. The writer admires the errors of Thomason, and, like many Indian sciolists, bewails the breaking up of village co-parcenaries. The mistakes which the mutiny and the famine exploded for ever in India, which Colonel Baird Smith denounced, even Mr. Harington abjured and Lord Canning in his later years determined to avoid, have taken refuge in England, from which accurate facts alone will drive them. The Edinburgh reviewer, having convincingly proved in his article on Lord Dalhousie that annexation was not the cause of the revolt of the province, entirely fails to account for it, and in his statement of facts becomes contradictory. In common with almost all in this country who have studied the subject, the cause we believe to have been the expulsion of the Talookdars from their property on annexation, and the bestowal of their estates on their tenantry. Every document, from Lord Canning's confiscation proclamation and Sir R. Montgomery's reports to the present time, proves this.—*Friend of India*.

THE SILKWORM.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) learn with much regret that the disease which was found so materially to affect the silkworm in France and Italy, some five or six years ago, is still threatening that important staple with serious results, and that various measures are being adopted to introduce new and healthier races from the East, in the hope that the disease may thus be checked or entirely removed. An Italian deputation is now in Japan, whence they propose conveying silkworm eggs to Europe, via Siberia. Another visited Turkey and Persia last year, especially Georgia and Mazenderan, there they were delighted to find no existing disease, and are this year to endeavour to reach Bokhara via Oxenbourg, if they can. A third is now on its way to Cashmere to see what can be done there, and great hopes are entertained that this will be the most successful in its researches, if the Maharajah makes no opposition. Dr. Carlo Orio, of Malin, is at the head of the latter deputation, and passed up through these provinces on his way to the Punjab a few days since.

ALLIGUNEE, SEWAN, May 24.—It has rained, and blown hurricanes, hailed and lightened and thundered. The results have been that the *leeches* trees are all *leeches* less; the water-melons for the most part smashed, and the weather has been comparatively cooled, allowing your correspondent to throw off dull lethargy. But the cholera is still raging. In the villages all around me, people are dying by hundreds, and their remains have sometimes to be removed on carts, to be taken to the river side and burnt. As many natives as I have seen are great salt-eaters. The poor fellows in my neighbourhood eat more than a *tola* of salt daily, salt with their rice, salt with their *suttoo* and parched gram, salt with their melons and *kukrees*, and yet why do they fall victims to cholera? Dr. Beaman tried to show or rather to establish that salt is preventive to cholera. Perhaps he is right; but I wish to have my question answered satisfactorily by some one.

ALLAHABAD, LUCKNOW, AND DELHI LIT WITH GAS.—The *Englishman* confirms the information which we gave to our readers a month ago, about the intention of the Oriental Gas Company, "Limited," to light with gas Allahabad, Lucknow, and Delhi, in the North-west provinces. Of these Lucknow will be the first to share this benefit and will have nearly 5,000 lights, the arrangements for which are all expected to be completed within a year. With the rapid introduction of gas-light in India, let us hope that the light of science, truth and morality will shine forth *pari passu* and penetrate into the darkest corners of the empire. By and bye, there is no doubt every Indian city and town of any pretensions will have its gas. In the meantime, Madras and Bombay, we believe, still remain unblest with it. When Madras will be illuminated with gas, we shall then cease to call it "Benighted," as it may then have just right to be indignant at being termed so.—*Indian Mirror*.

HINDU IDEAS OF ECLIPSES.—As in the morning of Tuesday last there was an eclipse of the moon, it may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to know what the mass of the ignorant population of India think of solar and lunar eclipses—those objects of wonder and error to the superstitious of every age and clime. It is necessary, however, to premise that Hindu astronomers have as correct a notion of the cause of those celestial phenomena, and can calculate them with as much accuracy, as the astronomers of Europe; but the theory of eclipses, as it is pronounced in the Puranas and other theological books of the Hindus, is different from that given in books of Hindu astronomy. It is to the former theory that we now draw the attention of our readers. The Puranas state that the cause of eclipses is the attempt made periodically by a monster of the name of Bahu to devour the two fraternal deities, the sun and moon. The hostility of Bahu towards the rulers of day and night is traced in the same writing to the period of the Churning of the Ocean, immediately after *Amrita*, the water of immortality, had been extracted from the vasty deep by the hand of the god, Dwaunantari. The account of the transaction is given in the *Mahabharat*, as translated by M. Wilkins:—"And so it fell out that, whilst the Suras were quenching their thirst for immortality, Bahu, an Asura, assumed the form of a Sura, and began to drink also. And the water had but reached his throat, when the Sun and Moon, in friendship to the Suras, discovered the deceit, and instantly Narayana cut off his head, as he was drinking, with his splendid weapon, the *Chakra*. And the gigantic head of the Asura, emblem of a mountain's summit, being thus separated from his body by the *Chakra's* edge, bounded into the heavens with a dreadful cry, whilst his ponderous trunk fell cleaving the ground asunder, and shaking the whole earth unto its foundation with all its islands, rocks, and forests. And from that time the head of Rahu resolved on eternal enmity, and continueth even unto this day at times to seize upon the Sun and Moon." In the attempt to swallow the heavenly luminaries, Rahu is assisted by his friend and associate Ketu. Hence the occurrence of eclipses. Hence pious Hindus, on the occasion of eclipses repeat prayers, give gifts to Brahmans and to the poor, and engage in acts of worship, believing that their acts of devotion and charity will contribute to the liberation of the luminaries from the horrid jaws of the Rahn. As the season of eclipses is deemed highly inauspicious, no Hindu eats or drinks anything while the sun or the moon struggles with the dreaded monsters, and should the eclipse begin while a Hindu is engaged in breakfasting or dining, the work of mastication and of deglutition is immediately stopped; and after the eclipse is over the earthen pots and pans, in which the Hindu dresses his food, are thrown away, as being polluted by the inauspicious occurrence, and replaced by new ones.—*Indian Reformer*, June 5.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Great Eastern Hotel Company held at Calcutta on the 1st of June, a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum was declared.

SINGAPORE.—The following passage occurs in a description drawn by a Singapore paper of the suffering of a large batch of China coolies shipped at Macao and brought to Singapore—one hundred and fifty died from thirst and hunger. "The sufferings these poor people endured cannot readily be conceived. In the course of the evidence brought before the coroner, it was elicited that when one of the passengers, maddened by thirst, made an earnest appeal to the mate for water, that respectable member of Celestial society flung a billet of wood at his head, and cut it open to the bare skull, the recipient of the brutal blow dying from the effects a few days afterwards. Again, another of the passengers, also frantic from want of water, loudly proclaiming that he could endure his tortures no longer, and with a dying appeal to his deities, leapt overboard near Malacca, and was drowned! And yet all these hideous atrocities had nearly escaped their due retribution. Just one unexpected incident brought them to light. It appears that one of the passengers who had thus been inhumanly maltreated, left the *Vene-On* at Singapore, and arriving at Penang before her, revealed the tale to the police magistrate, who, accompanied by the deputy commissioner of police, boarded the junk on her arrival, and then the history of these horrors, with all their harassing concomitants, crept out, the coroner's inquest confirming the details."—*Indian Empire*, June 6.

ELECTING FOR STAFF CORPS.—The order to the officers of H.M.'s British regiments holding staff appointments in this country to elect between the Staff Corps or return to their regiments has utterly failed, as might have been foreseen. It was put in force in the case of some officers, but those who were called upon to choose having invariably refused to have anything whatever to do with the Staff Corps, and elected for return to their regiments, it became obvious that the order would not do, and that the Government, whilst remanding the officers holding staff appointments to their regiments, must, at the same time, take the services of other officers from their regiments, to replace those removed. This difficulty might have been easily foreseen, for the hope of getting Queen's officers for staff appointments in India through the Indian Staff Corps is simply visionary. Some other manoeuvre must now be tried to fill the Indian staff appointments without weakening the officers' list of H.M.'s British regiments in India; for, whatever may be the effect of under-officering native troops, it is quite certain that the Horse Guards will not assent, as a permanent arrangement, to a system which under-officers the English troops, and consequently injures their discipline and impairs their efficiency. This system, as at present existing, sprung from the exigencies of the service during and after the mutinies; but it never could have been the intention of the home military authorities to permit it to have a permanent existence, and it must be reformed. The mischief of the system is visible at a glance, but it is by no means easy to discover the remedy for a state of things which tends to fill the Indian staff appointments in India from the officers' lists of H.M.'s British regiments, just as they were formerly filled from the officers' list of the Company's sepoy corps.

LONDON CAPITALISTS IN INDIA.—If any proof were needed of the rapidly-increasing confidence entertained by London capitalists in Indian "adventure," it would suffice to quote the scramble for shares in the Oriental Tea Company. No sooner was it known that men of local influence and repute had something genuine to offer in the way of tea plantations, than capital was at once forthcoming, and the whole amount of shares—with the exception of a small number reserved to tantalise the people of Calcutta—was immediately subscribed for. The guaranteed interest had very likely something to do with the eagerness displayed to join the new company, but it is also manifest that the reduction of the duty upon tea, and the anticipated increase of consumption, have already raised the value of our Indian tea-lands in the estimation of both capitalists and speculators, and that all *bona fide* concerns will steadily rise in value. At the present moment there is no

mode of employing either a small or large capital which so closely combines the twofold and usually separate advantages of high interest and perfect security, as the purchase of tea-lands and the cultivation of tea. Proper caution must, of course, be taken to avoid mere stock-jobbers and bubble companies, and it is also wise to remember that even gold may be purchased at too high a rate.

SUICIDE OF MR. W. R. LEWSEY.—PESHAWUR, June 6th.—"Since last writing this station has furnished another to a long list of victims to deluded reason, Mr. W. R. Lewsey, agent to the Punjab Bank 'Limited,' and but a short time resident in Peshawur. Apparently he was a most intelligent and respectable man. On the morning of his death, as was his custom, he rose early and ordered his buggy, in which to take a drive. Nothing unusual or extravagant was observed in his conduct: the servants without the bank heard a pistol shot, and entering, found their master dead; the weapon had been discharged by himself into his mouth, the bullet passing completely through the head, and instant death resulted. Taking the circumstance of his preparing to start for a morning drive into consideration, we may naturally infer suicide was not contemplated, but the result of a momentary insane impulse. Seized by a suicidal climax, the sight of his revolver induced him to commit self-destruction. The inquest returned a verdict of 'temporary insanity'—peculiarly true in this unhappy instance of self-murder, which can scarcely be considered criminal; the sole motive appears to have been disappointment in a matrimonial alliance he wished to make. A telegram to Rawul Pindiee brought up another agent for this branch of the bank, and business is transacted as before."—*Delhi Gazette*, June 11.

SIMLA, June 3.—As I write, at two P.M., an animated snow storm is falling. Locusts in millions are flying about, and settling on every tree and green thing, so that I am afraid I shall have, ere long, to send you sad news from these latitudes of the devastation done by this curse of the Almighty. It is curious to listen to the noise of their wings as they whirl through the air, looking like flakes of snow in the sunlight disturbed by a strong breeze. They have, apparently, very voracious appetites, and are full grown and strong. The ground opposite my window is a living mass of these salmon-coloured plagues. Talk of bees in a hive, ants in a nest, or fleas and bugs in a Spanish inn—the whole place is covered with them, and the air, as I have already said, filled with the creatures. I am afraid the garden of Annandale will be as bare as the palm of my hand to-morrow, and my Lord Elgin and the aristocracy be compelled to forego fresh vegetables, and put up with those hermetically preserved in tins. You may have read accounts of the immense clouds of them which lately visited the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, but I certainly never thought these creatures would ever take the Himalayas by storm.

THE 35TH REGIMENT.—By a letter from Fyzabad, we are requested to contradict a statement in one of our late issues to the effect that the 35th regiment had been suffering from cholera and small-pox. We are very glad to hear that so far from this being the case, the regiment alluded to is remarkably healthy. There had been no cholera at Fyzabad either in it or the artillery or the native troops, nor have they had a single case of small-pox since they were at Meerut, and then only one. It is satisfactory to know that the 35th have entirely shaken off the fever they were suffering from at Agra, and that they have not a serious case in hospital. All this is very satisfactory, but as to contradicting the report, we have only got to say that no such report ever appeared in our columns.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE ARMY.—We perceive, by General Orders, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has notified that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has determined that chaplains and assistant-chaplains shall receive shares of prize money equivalent to the number of shillings composing the pay of chaplains of their length of service, as laid down in the War-office rules in force at the period of the operations for which the prize is given.

LUCKNOW, June 11.—The visit of the Gwalior Maharajah to this place has at length come off. He was escorted into the station by the Commissioner and several other of the authorities under a salute of nineteen guns. The usual visits of ceremony between him and the notabilities of this place occurred on the Monday following, and I believe he has left a favourable impression on the minds of those who were fortunate enough to obtain an interview with him. Yesterday morning a grand review of the troops was held in his honour, and in the evening he held a reception at the Chutter Munzil, and entertained a large and select company at supper, after which a grand display of fireworks took place. Many rumours are afloat regarding this visit. It is the current opinion that he has only come to see and judge for himself of the wonders of Lucknow, and that, politically, his visit has no significance. The Maharajah leaves this for his capital to-morrow, I believe. This has been a most unusually hot season all over the Bengal Presidency. I have been upwards of seven years in this presidency, and never before suffered so much from the heat as I have this season. Fancy to yourself the thermometer at 105 degrees in-doors, and that, too, in a room with tatties up and punkas going, and then you will be able to form some idea of the sufferings of us poor fellows up here. The volunteer movement (towards the revival of which a meeting came off some time last month) has turned out a complete failure. Colonel Crommelin, our Chief Engineer, is about to join a newly created appointment at Simla. Colonel Ommaney, from Bengal, I believe, succeeds him.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY AT PEER POINTEE.—The loss of life by the railway accident at Peer Pointee was not quite so great as we had reason to believe. The fireman, one native passenger, and a child were killed, and another native had his leg broken. The sufferings of the poor fireman must have been great. He was caught between the engine and the tender, and held there until he could be literally chiselled out, the scalding water from the boiler having, meanwhile, rained upon him in torrents. It is not easy to explain the cause of the accident without a diagram. The up-train that left Calcutta at 8.30 A.M. on Monday morning reached Peer Pointee at 7.15 P.M. the same day, and was shunted off in the usual manner to the short siding on which stands the passenger station. It had then to go on a short distance, and be shunted on to a siding that ran to the back of the station, and there attach two horse-boxes. As these boxes contained animals of considerable value, the guard objected to their being placed next to the tender, lest they should suffer from fright, and accordingly desired the driver, much against his will, to take on a section of the train consisting of the guard's box and a third class carriage. After picking up the horse-boxes the train ought to have gone back to the station, taken up the guard, and the other carriages, and then gone on to the up line and continued its journey to Benares. Instead of doing so, the driver went straight on—occupied, as he says, in adjusting one of the pumps that had gone wrong—and in an instant was at the end of the siding, and flying into space with an impetus of twelve miles an hour. Such, we believe, is a tolerably correct outline of this sad catastrophe.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, June 13.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL BARSTOW.—We hear with much regret of the death of Major-General J. A. Barstow. It was caused by an accident the General met with on the 6th inst., viz., a fall from his horse, from which his constitution, somewhat debilitated by age, could not recover. He died on the 9th, and was buried on the 10th at Murree. The deceased officer saw active service first in the Nepal war of 1814-16, and subsequently in Afghanistan, where he was badly wounded, from the effects of which he had more or less suffered ever since.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 16.

SIMLA.—A letter from Simla says that General Becher leaves almost immediately for the Presidency to take up his command there. The 82nd band was to come up in a few days. There is no end to the gaieties going on.

THE WEATHER IN THE BAREE DOAB.—“Up to the 5th June,” says our Baree Doab correspondent, “the weather was all that one could wish for the season. On the 6th, a sudden change came o'er the spirit of our dream. A considerable rise in the temperature, fiery blasts from the south-west, storms, locusts, and all their accompaniments are the order of the day, and the rule of the night. This may portend an early setting in of the rains, and we can only hope it does.” “After the above was written,” continues our informant, “we were visited on Sunday evening, the 6th inst., by a very severe hurricane, ushered in by a dust storm from the north-east, a most unusual quarter for such a visitation. Rain followed in considerable quantity. The lightning kept the whole hemisphere in one continued blaze for no less than two hours, and I am told struck a house in the town of Umritsur, without, however, doing any serious damage. The thunder, with the exception of one or two bursts, was not loud. On Monday morning there was a somewhat heavy, but partial shower, that brought down the temperature to monsoon point, and we are now sitting with doors and windows open, enjoying this most agreeable change to our heart's content. The locusts came from Goordaspoor, but were not allowed to rest here except in occasional localities, and fled off to the south-west, probably to their pleasant resting-place in the deserts of Jessalmeer. On the same morning it rained heavily in the district of Goordaspoor, the general impression being that the rains had set in.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 16.

THE “SHOE QUESTION” is again agitating Upper India; and rajahs, nawabs, governor-generals' agents, commissioners, judges, collectors, princes, chieftains, and a host of smaller fry are eagerly engaged in the fray; the Governor-General at Simla being, of course, the general umpire and referee. It is nothing but “shoes or no shoes” from all parts of the country, with angry arguments about European and native customs, Asiatic and English politeness, relative rank, precedence, and a hundred other such topics, all arising out of the pretensions of natives of rank or wealth to enter the houses of Europeans with their shoes on, and the determination of the Europeans to unshoe them or exclude them. We believe that this leathern battle has raged hottest about Benares, with comparatively minor skirmishes at other places; and one prominent feature about the contest is the apparently fixed determination of the English not to give in or bate a jot of the requirements of native ceremony and politeness as mutually observed by the natives amongst themselves, and, therefore, strictly due to those English gentlemen, official or other, with whom the natives are desirous of associating. The force of this determination may be gathered from one ludicrous scene in the struggle that is going on, where a native of rank, thinking to escape being unshod by calling with straps sewed to his trousers, was, in the very drawing-room of the official whom he visited, made to cut the straps with a penknife, and haul off his heroic Wellingtons or Bluchers. The settlement of these squabbles may be very amusing at Simla; it would be a very different thing indeed to be annoyed with them in steaming Calcutta.

THE KING OF BURMAH.—“The King of Burma, we are assured by a gentleman who has lately had the honour of an interview with his Majesty, is sincerely desirous of cultivating good commercial relations with foreigners, and especially with the English. He is fully sensible of the folly of any recourse to arms to recover the territory of which his kingdom has been shorn, and is wise enough to accommodate himself to circumstances which he can in no way alter or control. Instead, therefore, of reviving ‘war's alarms,’ his Majesty is applying himself to the arts of peace, and has practically enrolled himself amongst the merchant-princes of the earth. Deprived of his finest provinces on the seaboard, and not even in a position to collect revenue from the outlying districts subject to his sway, the King is actually one of the poorest men of the country. But though sufficiently awake to the advantages of commerce, his Majesty's notions

on the subject of political economy are somewhat vague, and partake more of the selfish system of Mahomed Ali in Egypt than of the enlightened principles which are beginning to prevail in Europe. At the same time, he is by no means averse to the influx of foreign trade, and is anxious to encourage the advent of English settlers. As a slight mark of his esteem for the British Government, his Majesty has entrusted Captain Parry with the honourable mission of conveying several boxes of presents to the Governor-general at Simla. The navigation of the Irrawaddy as high as Ava is represented as quite as good as that of the Hooghly at Calcutta, and the only obstacle to ascending very much further is the disturbed state of the country. Abundance of fuel is obtainable the whole way up to Ava. Now that the treaty negotiated by Colonel Phayre is in full operation, and with every prospect of its being faithfully observed by the Burmese Government, there can be little doubt that a large and profitable trade will spring up between Rangoon and the Western Provinces of China, though for the present the civil war that is raging in Yunnan, between the native Chinese and the Mussulman intruders, will tend to restrict commercial enterprises to the Kingdom of Ava.”

JYNTEAH.—The *Dacca News* of the 6th June announces that a small party of rebels, who managed to escape into the jungle whilst our troops were occupying the country, have again proved troublesome, and have attacked one or two friendly villages. Another report had reached Dacca to the effect that the Lohtyng and Myonso people had deserted their villages and taken to the jungle. If, adds our contemporary, “it turns out that they have acted thus with a view to re-open hostilities, Colonel Dunsford will, in all probability, have to commence his work over again. There is nothing to prevent the Jynteahs from harassing us in this way for an indefinite period. When they desire a respite they may cry out for an amnesty, and when they have recruited themselves they may return to the jungles.” The detailed particulars of the attack had not been received, but it is certain that the Cossyah police were under orders to leave for the scene of the disturbances. We quote the concluding paragraph of our contemporary's remarks on this new outbreak:—“We cannot afford to have military detachments located in every village, and guarding the inlets into the jungles; but we can cut high roads through these jungles, and make the villages accessible to one another. We can open up the country in every direction, and to such an extent that no village shall be isolated or without its direct communication with the head-quarters of the local administration, and no jungle offer either shelter or hiding-place for rebels. With roads running through and through the country in every direction, troops from Cherra or Jowai might be easily brought to bear on any given locality. This would make the risk of rebellion overwhelming; the probability of success would be reduced to nil, and rumours of revolt, such as are now likely to distract the country for some time to come, would be smothered in the birth. A reformed administration is sadly needed; but let Colonel Haughton begin with the roads. Recal Major Rowlett!”

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.—A rule has been added to the prospectus of the Thomason-Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, that the mere fact of passing the College test does not give a candidate any claim to immediate employment in the Public Works Department. With the exception of officers of Engineers and civil engineers sent out from England under covenant with the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, students of the College who are duly qualified will be provided for before all other candidates, but if vacancies in the department do not exist they must wait their turn.

REJECTION OF RATIONS IN H.M.'S 88TH REGIMENT.—Brigadier Holdich, C.B., has just gone down from Nynee Tal to Bareilly, and it is supposed goes on to Shahjehanpore, to enquire into the frequent rejection of rations in her Majesty's 88th.

PROGRESS IN BENGAL.—We are glad to learn that last week his Honour, the Lieut.-governor, with Mrs. Beadon, paid a complimentary visit to the family of Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadoor. The ladies of the house, consisting of Lady Kali Krishna, her daughter-in-law, the sister of the latter, and other younger females, headed by the mother of the worthy Rajah, were introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Beadon by Koomar Harrendra Krishna in his drawing-room. For about an hour the distinguished visitors held conversation with the ladies through Mrs. Goulding, head-mistress of the Bethune female school, who had been invited to act as interpreter on the occasion. A similar visit was paid to this noble family a few days back by Sir Charles and Lady Trevelyan. This is the first instance of a Hindoo family of high birth waiving time-honoured prejudices to allow Europeans to visit the zenanna and converse with their females. We hail this as an unmistakable sign of progress, and we earnestly hope that the example set by the enlightened noblemen of Shobha Bazaar may not be lost upon our countrymen.—*Hindoo Patriot*, June 8.

THE PUNJAB EXHIBITION.—This morning's operations were commenced towards the erection of the New Punjab Exhibition Building at Anarkullee, the plan having been returned from the Lieutenant-Governor, for whose sanction it was submitted a short time ago. The design of the proposed edifice we had an opportunity of inspecting, and find that it not only provides for every essential for an exhibition of such a nature, but that it is to be so constructed as to be readily transposed, with very little difficulty or expense, into a public market hereafter. There are to be four side aisles, each 100 feet long, and two centre aisles of similar length, but much wider and capable of accommodating two rows of counters for exhibition articles of various kinds. The side aisles are to be constructed so as to be capable of sub-division into courts for machinery, armour, husbandry implements, &c. In the centre of the building is to be erected a large circular stand for choice plants, shrubs, and flowers, while at the south centre of the building, and immediately facing the main entrance, will be the orchestra. The edifice takes in the two existing market places, and by a very tasteful arrangement converts them into a court for fine arts, the other into a refreshment court. In short, we believe that the plan makes provision for everything, not omitting the slightest *minute*, while a more tasteful and really handsome outward design it would be difficult to find of its kind in India, and reflects much credit on the skill of Mr. Baines, C.E., Punjab Railway, the gentleman solicited by the committee to undertake the task of preparing a plan and estimates, and who, we understand, will superintend its construction.—*Lahore Chronicle*, June 3.

LIEUT. KANE, of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, has been appointed to command the new Convalescent Depot for married soldiers and their families at Nunkote, near Murree.

THE PORT OF MUTLAH.—We understand that the agents of the ship *Essex*, which arrived in the river from England on the 11th of June, have directed the captain to proceed to the port of Mutlah, instead of coming on to Calcutta.

BRIGADIER J. D. MACPHERSON, C.B., arrived at Agra on the 12th of June, and assumed command of the station under the salute due to his rank.

A PUBLIC MEETING has been held at Delhi, to arrange for the preparation of gifts for the Princess of Wales, and for the collection of funds for that purpose.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 8. City of Tanjore. — London.—9. Lincell, Shightholm, London; Reynard, Seymour, Cardiff; str. Ava, —, Rangoon; Melicete, Ganlie, Liverpool; James Booth, Allen, Liverpool; Carstine, —, Sydney; Lady Eyre, Patching, Liverpool; Seaforth, Hall, Liverpool.—10. Veritas, Carrey, Liverpool; Victoria, Gregory, Liverpool.—11. str. Orissa, Farish, Suez; Pera, Tweedie, Liverpool; Essex, Klatt, Liverpool.—12. str. Rangoon, Owen, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Penang.—Maj. H. S. Hicks, Lieut. Lonsdale, Mr. Sparrow and four children, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Jeer Joseph, Capt.

J. F. Gordon, Capt. Parry, W. C. Hutten, Capt. Moody, Baunce, and Madleson, J. O. Hay, Esq., Rev. Mr. Parwyer, J. Alason, W. Wicket, Esq., Capt. Stranford, J. E. Marks, Esq., Maj. Nicholson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. Ochan, Mr. Flindell, Mr. Hayslain. Per City of Tanjore.—Mrs. McCloy and two children, Mrs. Marian Duncan, Lieut. Richard, R.A. Per Lincell.—F. Skiddy, C. Yeatman, F. Mooris, W. Douglas, W. Branden, W. Nash, C. Pritchard, A. Gumrangham, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Meekam, Miss Druce. Per Ava.—Mrs. Sansem, Mr. Lucas. Per Rangoon.—Rev. H. W. Crofton, Mrs. C. G. Arrakeel and two children, G. Well, Esq., Mr. McKan, second officer of the str. Baltic, from Singapore. Per Essex.—H. Kendler, Esq. Per str. Orissa.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. McKenzie, Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. Mesurier, Capt. Farquhar, Lieut. col. Hawkes. From MALTA.—Mr. Casella, Mrs. Casella and three children, From MADRAS.—Miss A. H. Arnot, J. Robinson, Esq., Mrs. Robinson and infant, H. T. Bristow, Esq., Lieut. Sanderson.

DEPARTURES.

June 8. Macduff, Putty Salaam, George Kendall, Gardner, Colby, Hydaspes, and Lucy, for Europe.—9. Baltic str., for Europe.—10. Gertrude, for Europe.—12. Candia str., City of Canton, Jeune Olympe, William Chandler, Rambler, and Angel, for Europe.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Baltic.—For RANGOON.—Algar, Esq. For MOUTLIN.—C. Cohen, Esq. For SINGAPORE.—W. A. Beckwith, Esq.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Sardinia.—25th March, Revelly, from Singapore to London, in lat. 130 N., long. 74 W. 26th March (B.), ship Ormelie, from Port Augustine to London, 90 days out, in lat. 1 N., long. 25 W. 5th May, Emma Jane (A.), from Portsmouth to Singapore, in lat. 39 S., long. 2 E. 20th April, Ravensworth (B.), Portsmouth, in lat. 33 S., long. 24 W. By Tartar.—Pera, from Liverpool, bound to Calcutta, in lat. 21 S., long. 81 S. E. By City of Tanjore.—Blondel, from Liverpool to Calcutta, 59 days out.

MADRAS.

SIR HOPE GRANT'S OPINION OF THE VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

The corps was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief on Saturday, the 30th ultimo. It is not necessary to reproduce the programme of manoeuvres which was gone through to furnish his Excellency with the best test of the proficiency attained by the corps; it will sufficiently answer our purpose to refer to the remarks which fell from Sir Hope Grant after he had finished his inspection, as we shall all be content to accept the opinion of that distinguished General Officer rather than endeavour, by the light of our imperfect knowledge, to judge for ourselves by an examination of the movements executed. We must not forget to state that the result of Sir Hope Grant's observations was not founded on a distant inspection, where those little errors and defects that take place in the ranks are lost to view, but on a very close and critical watching of the regiment in positions where they could not know that they were manœuvring under the eye of his Excellency. In order to effect this object, Sir Hope Grant abandoned his staff and, accompanied by General McCleverty, followed close upon the footsteps of the volunteer guards. When he had seen sufficient to satisfy him—and the time spent in the examination was fully one hour—the Commander-in-Chief called the officers to the front, and congratulated Colonel Drury on the success which he had worked in the regiment. Sir Hope Grant begged Colonel Drury to explain to his officers, and through them to the corps at large, how extremely pleased and gratified he was with their appearance and the manner in which they performed all their evolutions. At his inspection a twelve month ago, Sir Hope Grant told the regiment that, considering that they were volunteers engaged in various avocations in civil life, and held together only by their own free will and desire, their discipline and drill were something miraculous. On this occasion he told them that there was a marked improvement on their former condition; that the progress they had made during the year was extremely gratifying; that they were almost as good, indeed he would say, as good as a line regiment, and here he turned to General McCleverty and asked him if it was not so, and it was very pleasing to see the old veteran cordially assent after a moment's reflection, both by voice and energetic action of the head. Sir Hope Grant continued his address to the Regiment by remarking on their great stea-

diness and order. He said he was pleased to observe that there was no talking or pushing in the ranks, which very often takes place when men get a little out in their movements; that their echelon movements, their forming square, their deploying into line, their advancements and retiring, indeed, everything they did was good and just as it ought to have been done. He also remarked on the great improvement that had been effected in their dress, viz., the cross belts and blue caps. He was glad that they had exchanged their old scarlet cap for the present head-dress; not only was it in better taste, but it was what the general army used; and he liked to see the national costume preserved. Then, turning to Colonel Drury, Sir Hope Grant said, with a smile and a little hesitation, that he had one fault to find, which he hoped the officers would endeavour to have rectified. This one fault was, that several men in the ranks wore their black hair too long! He had ridden close in the rear of the regiment, and had observed this defect, which was displeasing to a soldier's eye. He begged the officers would speak to the members of the corps, and prevail on them to cut their hair short, as that would make them look so much smarter and nicer. He again congratulated the volunteers on their appearance, and hoped that, during the next twelve months, they would continue to progress still more, and thus prove a credit to their commanding officer, to themselves, and to the city of Madras. Having thanked Colonel Drury for the pleasure he had enjoyed that morning, the Chief rode off the ground, leaving a deep and grateful impression on the minds of his hearers by his simple unaffected speech, and the kind and homely manner in which he delivered it. That this was deeply appreciated by Colonel Drury was manifest in the few, heartfelt, emphatic words which he addressed to the regiment before dismissing it from parade. Colonel Drury warmly thanked the regiment for the manner in which it had acquitted itself. As civilians, they could not understand how a soldier felt when he received the praise of the Commander-in-Chief. As for himself, his heart truly rejoiced. If the regiment had been censured he would have been exceedingly mortified—indeed, much more so than they could have been themselves; but as it had been praised, he naturally felt proud that the Commander-in-Chief thought well of a regiment which he commanded. A few sincere, heartfelt words such as these occasionally addressed to the volunteers cannot but work wonders with them. Not only will it unite the commanding officer and all those under his command in a close bond of fellow-feeling, but every one will be incited to earn the praise of his commander, to win credit for himself individually, and to contribute to the acquisition of a good name for the regiment at large. We congratulate the city of Madras on its possessing so excellent a civic corps, the first in India, and older even than those rifle regiments which have made combined Europe wonder at the inexhaustible resources of England in her impregnable system of national defence. We trust that both Government and the members of the Volunteer Guards will always cheerfully contribute to the continued maintenance of a regiment which has been a source of pride to Madras ever since its formation; the one by holding out every encouragement proper for a Government to hold out to a body of men who voluntarily rally round its banners, and the others by cheerfully, energetically, and persistently seconding the efforts of their esteemed commander to make them worthy to take their place at all times alongside the well-trained bands of the British army.—*Times*, June 8.

THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

The present seems to be the age of financial successes. Chancellors of the Exchequer instead of striving heart and soul how to make both ends meet, have now no other difficulty than the one of deciding as to the best method of disposing of surplus revenues, to the satisfaction of tax-payers. The general run of financial prosperity seems to have affected the condition of the great service funds in this Presidency, and we purpose devoting

a little time this morning to the consideration of the present monetary state of the Military Fund.

Unlike the Bengal Military and Orphan Funds which it is believed are not in a satisfactory financial position, owing to the unusual drain upon their resources consequent upon the mutiny and subsequent disorganisation of the native army, the Madras Military Fund has held an unbroken career of prosperity for many years past. From a late report to the directors of the fund by their actuary, Colonel J. T. Smith, we learn that up to the 30th of April, 1858, the capital was sufficient to meet all absolute and contingent claims, with a clear surplus of rupees 12,376.00, and that the annual rate of increase of surplus capital was in round numbers about one lac of rupees per annum, so that, at the present date, the available surplus over and above all possible claims, is no less than seventeen lacs of rupees, "minus," as Colonel Smith says, "only such losses as the late changes in the constitution of the army may have ensured." The question for the directors of the Military Fund is not exactly "What shall we do with it?" for that great autocrat, Sir Charles Wood, has already manifested a desire to annex the assets of the fund, and magnanimously to assume its liabilities on behalf of the State. As a mere financial operation, the idea is not unworthy of a Secretary of State desirous of doing a good stroke of business for his Government. Seventeen lacs of rupees of surplus is not a bad capital to begin upon, wherewith to supplement by and bye the annually decreasing income resulting from the radical changes introduced by the Government in the character of the army. In ordinary cases, where Government establishments are reduced, altered, or abolished, it is usual to give compensation to those whose position and prospects have been destroyed in the work of reformation, or regeneration. Sir Charles Wood appears to have conceived the happy idea of making the subscribers to the Military Fund, whose interests have been materially affected by the so-called amalgamation of the armies, compensate themselves out of their own surplus monies. It is a cheap way of arranging the affair, but, like most cheap things, is very nasty; unworthy of the British Government, but just such a proposition as might have been expected to emanate from Sir Charles Wood.

About the beginning of the year, Sir C. Wood issued a somewhat grandiloquent despatch to the Government of India, in which he expressed his intention of taking charge of the Military Funds of the several Presidencies, guaranteeing all present and contingent claimants, but reserving to the State the right of adopting such regulations as would prevent its becoming a loser by the transaction. He desired to be informed of the opinions of the directors of the several funds, as to the best mode of securing regular payments from subscribers, who may have adopted new conditions of servitude, as in the artillery, line regiments, engineers, &c. We believe that as yet no reply has been given by the directors of the Madras Military Fund to the contents of the despatch referred to. The report of the actuaries was then daily expected, and has since arrived. The present financial position of the fund, as shown by the actuaries' report will, of course, considerably modify the tenor of the directors' reply. It behoves them, we submit, to be exceedingly cautious, and to consider the question very carefully, whether, with the present accumulation of surplus capital, and the gradual decrease which must henceforth occur, both as regards the assets and liabilities, the interests of subscribers would not be best met by retaining the management of the fund in their own hands on the present condition as regards the interest allowed on their capital. It may be all very well for Sir C. Wood to attempt to balance the possible deficiencies off one fund by the actual surplus assets of another, but the officers of the Madras army will do well to look to their rights in this matter, and see that their fund directors take no steps, and permit no violent usurpation of their privileges, without a careful consideration of the present condition and prospects of the fund, as influenced by recent changes in the constitution of the army.

Should the service be left free to dispose of their surplus funds in the manner which reason and equity would suggest, it has been pointed out by Colonel Smith that the amount is sufficient to confer the following benefits;—

1st. Reduction of the ten per cent. extra subscription and donation.

2nd. Reduction of extra donation for daughter, from 282 to 200 rupees.

3rd. Reduction of the donations only of widowers with offspring, to bachelors' rates.

4th. The abolition of all demands on account of minimum.

5th. Allowing daughters hereafter born to revert to their pensions on becoming widows.

All these undoubted benefits to present subscribers could be provided for out of the surplus funds, and yet leave an unappropriated balance of about six lacs of rupees.

However desirable it may be to appropriate the balance in the manner pointed out, Colonel Smith tells us, "it is to be feared that in consequence of the responsibility with which the Government have become charged consequent on the amalgamation of the Indian Forces and her Majesty's army, no alterations of a character beneficial to the subscribers will be permitted, without a voluntary and formal acceptance by them of the whole future management of the Institution."

The continuance of the extra ten per cent. of subscriptions and donations is shown to have been not only unnecessary, but even unjust and oppressive to subscribers. When the service agreed to discontinue it in 1860, Sir Charles Wood sternly prohibited the resolution to be acted upon, on the ground that there was no proof before him that the contributions of subscribers were in excess of the necessities of the fund. The rule sanctioning the increase of ten per cent., was only intended to continue in force for five years, but it has been acted upon ever since 1844.

Colonel Smith seems to think that the losses to the fund consequent on the amalgamation of the armies, and the formation of an Indian Staff Corps, will be less than is generally supposed. He calculates these prospective losses for Madras at about thirteen and a half lacs of rupees, and to meet that, supposing nothing else is done with the surplus, there is money in hand to the tune of seventeen lacs, which with its annually accruing interest will be more than sufficient, apparently, to render the fund for ever safe, even supposing that not another new member is permitted to join. Under these circumstances, it were well to act with extreme caution in determining whether the fund shall stand by itself, or be handed over to the tender mercies of Sir Charles Wood. It is a thousand pities that such a glorious institution should be permitted to die from inanition. How many widows and orphans have had cause to bless the day of its establishment, its ancient records alone can tell. It has done, and is still doing, an excellent work of Christian love and charity, and with Colonel Smith we would ask:—Is it not to be regretted, that instead "of our willingly allowing this noble institution, which has proved of such inestimable value and service to the army for which it was created, to be gradually destroyed and put an end to, the alternative of extending the same, or the like benefits to as many as practicable of her Majesty's forces, should not, to say the least, be made the subject of careful investigation?"—*Athenæum and Statesman*, June 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RANGOON AND MAULMAIN.—We have received Rangoon and Maulmain papers to the end of May. Lieutenant Colonel Tickell assumed charge of the commissioner's office on the 26th ultimo, and Major Ardagh has proceeded to Arracan to assume the commissionership of that province. A new River Steam Company has been started under very favourable auspices, the leading firms at Rangoon being part proprietors. Much dissatisfaction was felt at the delay in the receipt of the telegraph wire intended for the line between Rangoon and Maulmain. The posts throughout the entire distance have been for some time past completed, but it appears uncertain as to when

the wire will arrive from England. The cholera, which threatened to decimate the troops stationed at Thayetmyo, has, we are glad to learn, almost entirely disappeared. A number of European soldiers fell victims to the disease. The medical officers sent by the Government from Rangoon, on receipt of intelligence that additional assistance was urgently required, have returned. From Mandalay, the Royal capital, we learn that the King had left his palace for a tour in the country. In his absence, the "War Prince," his brother, occupied the palace and assumed temporary authority. Bassein is at present very unhealthy: cholera prevails, and no medical assistance is to be had. The *Maulmain Advertiser* notices the launch of a schooner designed and built by the Burmese, without any kind of European assistance. The vessel is about ninety tons burthen, "of a very pretty shape, and perfectly unique." The Toungoo controversy, in which Mr. and Mrs. Mason, the American missionaries, take such a prominent part, is just now engaging the attention of the local press.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, June 9.

THE NEW RUPEE.—The Governor of Pondicherry refused to allow the new coinage to pass current in his dominions before the coins had been tested. The new rupees were accordingly tested, and found to be less pure than those issued by the Company; so the Pondicherry Government has refused to accept them. A correspondence with the Madras Government is going on. The new rupees were issued under an Act of the Imperial Legislature which defines the respective quantities of pure metal and alloy.

MADRAS CIVIL FUND (CHARITY BRANCH).—The attention of the subscribers to the Civil Fund is particularly requested to the second clause of the Rules of the Subsidiary Fund, given below:—"Clause 2.—That to entitle the daughter of a party or subscriber as aforesaid to the provisions specified in the foregoing rule, a notification of her birth shall be made within three months from the date thereof to the trustees of the fund in India, or the agents in England. The notification shall be made in writing by the father of the child, or in his absence by the mother, under special authority from him, and shall be accompanied by a promise to pay to the trustees within twelve months from the date of the child's birth the said sum of £30, with interest at 8 per cent. for the interval. It is to be understood that this payment is to be made whether the child live or die."

LORD HARRIS, the late Governor of Madras, who is appointed head of the household of the new Princess of Wales, is stated to have been guilty of the most awful sins of grammar in writing a public letter on behalf of the Princess. The London correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* writes:—"Lord Harris, your late Governor, who has been appointed head of the household of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, after taking a week over the job, at last sent a letter on behalf of the Princess, thanking the city folks for their magnificent present. It abounds with grammatical blunders, which would disgrace a boy on the lowest form of a twopenny school, and makes the Princess talk such nonsense that it is to be hoped she will not entrust the noble lord with the duty of representing her in writing again." And these are the sort of men that are made to fill the highest appointments in England's colonies.—*Indian Mirror*.

AN HOTEL SQUABBLE.—In default of important events the newspapers are fain to record at length the details of such contemptible squabbles as a dispute between Colonel R. White, of H.M.'s 17th Lancers, and Mr. Sylk, an hotel-keeper at Ootacamund. Because Colonel White was under the impression that the two French maid-servants of his family, who were Roman Catholics, were badly fed, he began an angry correspondence with the hotel-keeper, which resulted in the colonial being foiled in an action he brought before the Sub-Judge against Mr. Sylk for intending to provoke a breach of the peace. A second case arose out of this. Mr. McIvor appearing to assist Mr. Sylk, a Mr. Sharpe used to Colonel White disgraceful language regarding Mr. McIvor, for

which he apologised to the Court but not to Mr. McIvor. The latter accordingly charged Mr. Sharpe, under Section 504 of the Penal Code, with using insulting language likely to cause a breach of the peace. The case was dismissed.—*Friend of India.*

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—The Madras Government and the Chief Justice, Sir Colley Scotland, are at issue "in reference to the ministerial establishment proposed for the original side of the High Court." The Government consider that Rs. 1,500 per month is ample for the office of registrar on the original side of the Court, and appear to look upon the decision of Sir Barnes Peacock in fixing that amount as the salary of a registrar, in the original jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court, as a precedent. The office of clerk of the Insolvent Court is to be abolished, and a Crown prosecutor appointed on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month. The office of master is to be retained until the end of the year. On the appellate side of the Court the registrar's salary has been fixed at Rs. 2,000 per month. For the future, only one hindoo law officer, or pundit, will be retained, whilst the salary of the Mahomedan law officer has been reduced one-half. These changes were to come into effect from the 1st of June.

THE FAMINE AT HYDERABAD.—The famine prices at which food sells are ascribed to the Prime Minister who, it is asserted, has farmed out the monopoly of buying and selling grain to a corporation of Mahajans, who are reaping a rich harvest at the expense of the poor. Ostensibly the Premier has been trying to retrieve his error, by sending for, some say eight lacs and others two lacs of rupees' worth of rice from Calcutta, but even the maximum amount would bring just sufficient to feed the populace for a week. Crows are exposed for sale in the market, that pious or "philanthropic" Hindoos should pay for their release in palliation of their own sins. As they are set free by the dozen, the vendors earn a pretty good penny by this singular item of their trade. The Nizam is eulogised for having prohibited cock-fighting in the city and its suburbs. We have little faith in attacks on the Nawab Salar Jung. He is far before his co-religionists in enlightenment, and, where he ruler of Hyderabad, would soon make it as safe and comfortable as Delhi.

THE NEW EDITOR OF THE LOCAL "TIMES" arrived here by the last overland steamer, and the new hand is detected in recent editorials. His literary reputation is very meritorious for comparatively so young a man, and the honours he obtained at college warrant the anticipation that he will prove, not only a successful conductor of the excellent journal committed to his charge, but also an ornament to the Indian press generally. The proprietors of the *Times* are, I hear, paying him very handsome terms; and considering the comparative low cost of living at this presidency, Mr. Austin will, doubtless, find his exertions better remunerated than does any other Indian editor but he of your *Saturday Review*. The *Madras Times* has recently come out in a new coat worthy of its position in the fourth estate, and if the proprietors have had their days of loss and vexation, they are evidently now enjoying such prosperity as is the just reward of the unceasing exertions of Mr. Wray, the managing proprietor.

THE COTTON CROPS.—Rather unfavourable accounts have been received of the Tinnevely cotton crops, and the collector reports to Government that although the area of land under cultivation is much wider than last year, neither the yield nor quality of cotton will be equal to that of the crop last year, owing to the unusually abundant rains which fell in the district last month. It is rather premature, apparently, to form an estimate as to the supply, and people here hope the collector's prognostications will not be borne out by the result of the season. At the end of last month 1,082,127 acres were under cotton, and 126,522 acres under indigo cultivation in this presidency, against 859,573 acres and 113,212 acres respectively at a corresponding date last year. In Kurnool the cotton cultivation has almost doubled, being 114,753 acres, against

65,253 acres last year; in Bellary the comparison is 389,527 acres, against 294,287 acres; in Coimbatore, 126,000 acres, against 82,445 acres; in Tinnevely, 260,815, against 184,891 acres; and in South Arcot, 38,391, against 16,185 acres. The cultivation of indigo is evidently checked by the long absence of demand for the article in the local market, and by the heavy stocks in hand here which the European houses are not inclined to touch at present prices. Cotton is coming in very freely, and the dealers have obtained an advance of about Rs. 2 per candy on all kinds. Numerous purchases on Bombay account, ranging from Rs. 242 to Rs. 245 for Salem, and Rs. 250 to Rs. 252 for Western, are reported, and the market is very sensitive. Imports, on the other hand, are as dull as possible; and whilst dealers are not inclined to lay in stock at present rate, holders are as determined not to reduce their rates; and as the quantity of goods on the way is not heavy, any change for the worse is scarcely probable, unless a war ensue between Great Britain and America, a calamity which by suddenly affecting the cotton market is likely enough to cause widespread commercial distress. During the last six days the Bank of Madras shares have been in active demand, thanks chiefly to speculators in your market, and the price cash advanced Rs. 100 to Rs. 102 on the 26th ultimo to Rs. 124 per cent. premium on this day. A large dividend is anticipated.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 11. Persia str., Greig, Point de Galle.—12. Bengal, Colvil, London.—13. Mathilda Atheling, Power, Melbourne; Jean Gonzac, Langeoning, Cardiff; Kedgerree, Turner, London.—14. P. and O. str. Candia, Stewart, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June 11. Henrietta, Nilson, Amherst.—12. Queen of India, Ochiltree, London; York, Brearey, London.—13. Bengal, Colvil, Calcutta; Persia str., Greig, Calcutta.—15. P. and O. str. Candia, Stewart, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Candia.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. and Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Macfarland, Mrs. Falls and two children, Ens. J. W. Darvil, Capt. F. W. J. Sewell, Lieut. E. Raikes, T. S. Smyth, Esq., and Mrs. Smyth, Lieut. W. S. Dainell, Ens. E. D. Way, Mr. D. Taylorson, Mr. W. F. Fish, Col's Service. For MARSEILLE.—Lieut. E. Villiers. For SINGAPORE.—Maj. and Mrs. Elphinstone, Lieut. F. L. Weston. For PENANG.—Trumpeter Dulif. For POINT DE GALLE.—G. E. Dunbar, Esq.

BOMBAY.

THE PROPOSED MARRIAGE BILL.

The *Friend of India* (May 28) publishes a very sensible letter from a correspondent on the proposed Marriage Bill. This question of a Marriage Law is made a *questio vexata* in India, and we think very unnecessarily and absurdly made so. There surely can be no real difficulty in the matter of marriage legislation in a country like India, where there is no established Church, and, consequently, no dissenting Churches, with supposedly conflicting interests. The only difficulty is caused by the legislators themselves, who with the inflexibility of determination lug into their legislation sectarianism, with all its mole-hill distinctions magnified into mountains of separation, and its non-essential differences aggravated into disrupting schisms. Now, our Indian legislators have nothing at all to do with this legion of evils. They cannot, however, bring themselves to realise that they have no concern with them; they cannot disabuse their minds of the false notion that all these evils necessarily exist in India, and create difficulties in their work of legislation. They proceed to their work on the erroneous supposition that there is in India a legally established State Church, and a number of non-conforming churches that are, of course, not on a legal equality with it; and that they must, consequently, so legislate as to set up the former above the latter, as regards legal rights and privileges. They proceed to their work on the equally erroneous supposition that one class of Christian clergymen in India are more truly ministers of Christ than another class, and that they must, consequently, so legislate that the ordinances solemnised by the

former shall be more legal than those solemnised by the latter. Now, our Indian legislators have no more call to take up the questions of a connection between Church and State and of Apostolical succession than we have an intention or wish to do it; and, moreover, they are as little called to keep these questions, and the distinctions and difference that grow out of them, in view in their legislation. They persist, however, in doing this, and thus put unnecessary difficulties in their own way. The correspondent of the *Friend of India* offers some sensible suggestions. They are as follow:—

"1st. Let all Protestant clergymen and Catholic priests of good and regular standing and magistrates be considered Marriage Registrars, with as many additional Hindoo or Mussulman Registrars as may be necessary for the different communities. The latter to be specially appointed by a commissioner or some officer of a district. 2nd. Let an uniform system of licence, registration, and certificate, be established for the whole of India and for every class of people. 3rd. That it be obligatory upon those proposing to marry, to obtain of any Marriage Registrar a licence in which must be stated, in the presence of witnesses, answers to questions asked why there are no objections to the marriage of the applicants. 4th. When the marriage has been performed let it be duly registered and certificate given. 5th. Suitable penalties for the neglect of duty by registrars."

"By the first each would know his simple duty, and there would be registrars for all classes of people, both Christian and heathen. By the licences, registrations, and certificates, the legality of marriages would be assured, which is the object of legislation, while the parties could choose whatever ceremony they might prefer. There would then be no difference legally between the marriage of the European, native Christian, Mahomedan, or Hindu. The legality of any marriage could easily be determined by reference to the licence, register, or certificate. This uniform system of licence, registration, and certificate for all the people would afford valuable statistics obtainable without difficulty."

One cannot read these suggestions, and the remarks that follow them, without seeing how few real difficulties there are in the matter of marriage legislation in India, if our legislators would only agree to put imaginary ones out of view. Really a Marriage Bill need not have more clauses than the number of suggestions made by the *Friend's* correspondent. Let these few simple, sensible, and practicable suggestions be framed into a Bill, and let such a Bill pass into an enactment, and we should have a marriage law in India which would give our legislators no difficulty to make, our law courts no trouble to enforce, and her Majesty's Indian subjects no annoyance to observe.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA.—The Gwalior correspondent of the *Indu Prakash*, a Marathe newspaper, states that on the occasion of the birth of a son to the Maharaja Scindia, his Highness distributed rupees one hundred to each Brahmin in his capital, the aggregate sum given in charity amounting to Rs. 1,40,000.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The line from Bulsar to Bombay will be open to the public at the end of next month; the work is prosecuted vigorously under the supervision of Colonel Kennedy. The two bridges at Bassein are now ready, and the bridge over the river Vittur is nearly so. The main station will be fixed at Grant-road. Arrangements are at present being made with regard to the line from Grant-road to Colaba, which will run through Black Bay at the distance of half a mile from Sonapore. The terminus, it is alleged, will be fixed at the place occupied by the gun carriage manufactory.

NEW BANK.—Arrangements have been completed to establish a new Bank in Bombay, to be called the Royal Bank of India. The direction, we understand, is likely consist of the following gentlemen:—Andrew Grant, Esq., T. F. Gray, Esq., W. F. Stearns, Esq., Kursondass Madhoddass, Esq., Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., Dinshaw Manockjee Petty, Esq. The local manager is to be Mr. Gordon, now of the Central Bank; and Mr. McCulloch, now of the Agra Bank, is to be the London Agent.

THE REBEL HOONDEES.—We understand that Captain Nuttall has expressed his regret that so much importance has been attached to his statement concerning rebel hoodies, and has disowned all intention of impugning the loyalty of the Hon. Mr. Sunkersett in connection with the drafts manufactured by the police at Sholapore. The public will, in all probability, hear more of the case presently.—*Times of India.*

TOUR OF DR. HAUG.—We (*Poona Observer*) understand the Government of Bombay has sanctioned the proposal mentioned in Mr. Howard's report, to send Dr. Martin Haug, the Sanscrit Professor, on a tour in Guzerat, during the ensuing cold season, to inspect manuscripts. Dr. Haug will be accompanied by one or two Parsee and Hindoo scholars capable of assisting his researches. There is said to be a Parsee manuscript at Broach twelve hundred years old, and others of great value in other parts of the country. The expedition cannot fail to throw great light on the ancient history of India.

THE SCINDE RAILWAY.—The progress report published by the traffic manager of the Scinde Railway for the quarter ending the 30th of April last shows that the trade on this line is rapidly on the increase. The rolling stock is found to be quite inadequate for the traffic, and orders for additional engines and carriages have been already sent to England. The advantage of the railway over the uncertain and dangerous river route from Kotree is appreciated by all classes of native merchants. The weekly traffic for the three months ending December, 1862, averaged Rs. 7,000, while, during the first three months of 1863, Rs. 20,000 has been the average. The cotton traffic continues to steadily increase. It is anticipated that the trade of Kurrachee for the year ending May 31 will reach five million sterling, showing an increase of over two millions, as compared with the preceding year. The report adds, that owing to the want of presses for cotton, wool, &c., much of the trade that would find its way to Kurrachee is now shipped to Bombay. The camel trade with Cabool, Herat, Khandahar, &c., shows a great increase. About four or five years ago, to quote the report, about one thousand, or, at the most, two thousand camels used to come down every year into Kurrachee, bringing as their principal loads, dried fruits, raisins, &c. During the year ending 30th July, 1862, four thousand camels came down bringing, besides fruits, a considerable quantity of wool, and during the nine months of the present year to end the 30th of June, 1863, seven thousand camels have come down, bringing about four thousand packages of fruit and ten thousand bales of wool. This latter product has alone realised £135,000, of which about £90,000 has been taken back in English piece goods; and the remaining £50,000 in cash. It is a noticeable fact that this is the first year in which these hillmen have taken back money, proving, in the words of the report, "That they have become fully aware of the value of their produce, and that a large and prosperous trade is about to be developed." There are good grounds for believing that this camel-trade will go on steadily increasing, and that next year the number arriving will reach ten thousand. Strange to say, Kurrachee does not afford much encouragement to this increasing trade. The supply of piece goods is so limited, "that these hillmen have to proceed to Bombay to purchase their return goods. Of the £90,000 in goods taken in exchange for wool, cotton, fruits, &c., £1,000 will represent the purchases made in Kurrachee."

ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.—NAGPORE, June 1. —As getting wounded by wild animals appears to be fashionable amongst sportsmen now-a-days, you may, perhaps, be interested to hear that benighted Nagpore is not behind the world in this respect; for a short time ago Captain Morris, the district superintendent of police, was brought into the station with some severe wounds in his side, which he had received in an encounter with a she bear and her cubs. It would appear that he had wounded the mother, and had just time to possess himself of another gun when she charged. Unfortunately his shikaree was in the way, so that he

could not fire. On seeing this Captain Morris called to the man to get on one side; but no—all that the shikaree knew was that the bear was unpleasantly close behind him, and instead of running to either the right or the left, ran straight down upon the captain, without, apparently, making the slightest effort to avoid a collision. The result was that Captain Morris, who was waiting to receive the bear, was thrown violently upon his side almost before he knew where he was, and the next moment the bear was upon him. Mrs. Bruin, however, does not seem to have had it quite all her own way; for though she succeeded in seizing Captain Morris by the side, still she had her nose hammered with the butt end of the gun to such an extent that she was glad to let go and make a rapid retreat. Captain Morris says he could have shot the creature three or four times over if the barrels of his gun had been a foot shorter; but as it was, the bear was so close, and the gun so long, he could not get the muzzle to bear on the side of the brute. This would certainly lead one to say, if you are likely to come to close quarters choose short barrels instead of long.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S TOMB.—Few visitors have gone to Tatta without devoting some leisure to the inspection of the fine mausoleum with which the Mucklee Hills are studded, and many, no doubt, have seen, among these resting places of the old Kings of Tatta, the "Englishman's Tomb." It marks the grave of a Mr. Edward Cooke, who, it seems, as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century, paid a visit to Sind, and died at Tatta, or in its vicinity, and was interred by his faithful servant. From the tenor of the following inscription this servant must have been a man of attainments above the average of those which fall to the lot of his class:—

"Here lies the manes of Edward Cooke, who was taken out of the flower of his age—a person of great merit and great esteem, and much lamented by all his friends; learned, in many languages, of great humanity, a sound judgment, and of a generous disposition, who departed this life the 8th of May, 1713.

Etatis sue, 21.
As blooming lilies grace the field,
So for a day they shine,
Like him to God above they yield
Their lives, but not their names resign,
To whose memory his servant
erected this tomb."

When Sir Bartle Frere was Commissioner he found this tomb in a very dilapidated condition, and had it repaired. At the same time Sir Bartle caused the largest and finest of the tombs to be seen on the hills, in which repose the remains of Meerza Eesa, a ruler of Tatta, to be repaired also. This Meerza Eesa died in 974 (A.D. 1566), and is famous in the annals of Sind for having, in a war with the Sultan Mahomed Khan of Bukker, in 1555, called a body of "Furinghees" to his assistance. These proved unpleasant allies, "for (says the historian, Mahomed Masoon by name) they looted and burned Tatta (Meerza Eesa's own capital), seizing some of the people, whom they carried away. The day previous to their looting Tatta these Furinghees threw some spirits into the river, when the water of it became ignited. We have searched in vain for any account of Mr. Cooke's visit to Scinde or its object. It is believed, however, that he came to inspect the manufactures of Tatta. Should any of our readers be possessed of particulars on this subject we shall be most happy to receive the information.—*Sindian*, May 16.

KURRACHEE, June 5.—Mr. Mansfield, our esteemed commissioner, returned from the Persian Gulf in the *Hugh Lindsay*, on the 30th ult., under the usual booming of thirteen guns. It is rumoured here that the commissioner intends proceeding to Bombay to meet his brother Sir William, who, Dame Rumour sayeth, will shortly be appointed Commander-in-Chief of India. The Chamber of Commerce have memorialised her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, re-agitating the question of annexing Sind with the Punjab.

Accidents on the railway resulting in loss of life are becoming quite common in Sind. Some startling accidents have occurred lately in which loss of life, or dreadful mutilation of the body, forms a chapter of horrors in the history of each case. The Chamber of Commerce have determined to revive the pet schemes shelved under financial pressure, and urged the question of direct steam communication between Aden and Kurrachee; but Sir Charles Wood has declined to sanction this, on the ground that, although the mails, if brought twice in the month direct from Aden to Kurrachee would no doubt be a great boon to Sind and the provinces in communication with it, the delays and disadvantages which would result in the receipt of the mails in other parts of India prevent H.M.'s Government from acceding to the proposal of the memorialists; and thus, for once at least, a plain intelligible reply of the causes of dissent have been vouchsafed.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 7. Negotiator, Hawking, Liverpool.—8. Impulse, Gilchrist, Rangoon; St. Hilda, Logan, Rangoon; str. Salsette, King, Suze; Sebastopol, Lausker, Calcutta; Gaineaux, Cummings, Liverpool; Ally, Robinson, Calcutta.—9. Kent, Bifer, Zanzibar; Avenir, Barreney, Mauritius.—10. John Kerr, Sweeper, Moulmein.—11. Gortude, Congdon, New Zealand.—Sirocco, Robinson, London.—16. Shah Jehan, White, Calcutta; City of Glasgow, Carnagham, London.—20. Bussorah Merchant, Richards, Sea; str. John Bright, Betham, Hong Kong.—21. Queen of the East, Belton, Kurrachee; Eliza Benlee, Jackson, Liverpool; Wasp, Storey, Sea; Postilion, Greve, Buxhire; Thomas Hamlin, Menzies, London.—22. Bloomer, Gilchrist, Liverpool; Ottawa, Angove, Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Negotiator.—Capt. and Mrs. Miller and son.
Per St. Hilda.—Mrs. Case, Mrs. George.
Per Sebastopol.—Mr. J. McCarthy.
Per Kent.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.
Per Thomas Hamlin.—Mrs. Menzies and two children, Mr. H. S. Dangerfield.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa.—Mr. Leachman, Mr. Robert, Mr. Tully, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Bancroft.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Salsette.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. A. D. Cama, Capt. Trevor, Mr. Danbury, Mr. Warner. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Playre and two children, Mrs. Dalzell and infant, Mr. Galloway, Mrs. Plumtree, Mr. G. D. Shepherd, Mr. G. Whittle, Miss Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and two children.

DEPARTURES.

June 8. Baronet Family, Richmond, St. Thomas; Pudsey Dawson, Baker, Havre; King of Italy, Marshall, Liverpool.—9. Benares str., Wright, Aden and Suze; 8. Ruth Carolina, Shapcott, Lilies, Bell, Rhea Sylvia, Evans, Liverpool.—11. Bombay Merchant, Fowler, Penang, &c.—13. Culloden, Smith, Liverpool.—14. Behar str., Dundas, China, &c.—16. Sarawak, Vaughan, Liverpool; Indore str., Brown, China, &c.—17. St. Bernard, Mason, Calcutta.—18. Bussorah Merchant, Richards, Calcutta; Agenoria, Johnson, Moulmein; Wasp, Storey, Liverpool.—19. Pharosund, Scarle, Liverpool.—21. P. and O. str. Salsette, Suze.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Behar.—For GALLE.—Mr. A. W. Honner. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Finlayson, Mr. J. Woolley. For SHANGHAI.—Capt. Hickman, Mr. B. Match, Mr. A. K. Graves.
Per str. Benares, additional passengers.—For SUZE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Dunolly and inf. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Gunn. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. Souter, Mr. T. Black, Mr. H. Hogarth, Lieut. Martin, Mr. D. Sykes, Messrs. Quaise, Smith, and James, Dr. Ryder, of the P. and O. Co.'s Service.
Per P. and O. str. Salsette.—For SUZE.—Mr. J. Moore, Mr. A. Wilkinson. For MALTA.—Mr. G. Sieg. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Leachman. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. T. P. Ferreira. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. H. Byne, Maj. and Mrs. Browne, Capt. Constable, Mr. T. Siegfried, Lieut. T. H. Sangster, 106th regt. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Cates and child, Mr. T. G. Seeds, Mr. and Mrs. Tate and two children, Mr. L. L. Fish, Mr. J. Brere, Mr. Handley, Mr. L. McInnes, Capt. J. H. Wilson, Capt. Sparkes, Mr. R. Brett, Capt. R. Wood, Mr. Browne, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Phillips, Cornet R. Blair, 17th Lancers, Mr. G. A. Battram, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. Andrews, Asst. surg. D. Cullen, 17th Lancers, Lieut. C. S. J. Barnett, Lieut. H. W. Keane, 44th Foot, Ena. H. A. Lyle, 9th N.I., Mr. T. Chevallier, Mr. J. Buckland.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

Per Shah Jehan.—On the 15th May, Colonist, from Calcutta to London, in lat. 2 34 S., long. 92 40 E.
Per Eliza Benlee.—On the 20th April, Old England, bound for Bombay, in lat. 20 42 S., long. 23 47 W. On the 29th April, Celuta, bound for Bombay, in lat. 23 35 S., long. 18 58 W.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, June 21, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs.		
4 ditto Loan	1832-33	Rs. 104	100 Rs.
4 ditto ditto	1835-36	Rs. 92	100 Co.
4 ditto ditto	1842-43	Rs. 92	100 do.
4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan	1854-55	Rs. 92	100 do.
5 ditto Loan (New)		Rs. 109	
5 ditto Co's Rs. Loan		119	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	163 pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	140
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up	62½ pm.
Central Bank of Western India	40 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	125
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	125
Apoll Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd. up	Rs. 21,500
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China	200 40 pm
Chart. Mercant. Bank of India, Lond., & China	115 pm
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto	6,000 prem.
Hydraulic P. Company	4,000 ditto „ 200 dis. Nom.
Cotton Spinning Company	4,600 ditto „
Colaba L. Company	10,000 ditto „ 24,000
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway	1,000 ditto „ par. Nom.
Bombay S.N. Company	500 ditto „ — per share
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company	5,000 „ par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited)	150 „ 250
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100 „ 400 dis.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000 „ 360 dis.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company	550 „ 200 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500 „ 250 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1,500 „ 400 dis.
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 213-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England	Rs. 12
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share—Rs.	Rs. 12

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 0d. 11-16 for Doc. Bills	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 0d. 9-16 for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	95½
Ditto at 30 ditto	99½
Ditto at sight	100½
On Madras, at 30 days'	101
Ditto at sight	nom.
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 230 per 100 dis.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes	10 3
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 240
Republic Dollars	ditto 213½
German Crowns	ditto 213
Sycee Silver	105
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-8
Bar Silver	106½ to 106½
Mexican Dollars	221
Carolus	290

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 0s. 0d. to £2. 17s 6d.; Seeds, £1. to £1. 15s.	
To London—Cotton, £2 to £2. 12s. 6d nominal; Seeds, £2 to £2. 5s.	

CEYLON.**H. E. THE GOVERNOR.**

It is with great regret we notice that the rumour, rather freely circulated here lately, seems to have assumed shape and consistency within the last few days to the effect that his Excellency Sir Charles MacCarthy meditates a trip home very shortly, for the benefit of his health, which has been a subject of much anxiety for some time back.

It would be quite premature to speculate on the arrangements which such an event would call for among our local authorities—and indeed we sincerely trust further measures, such as the proposed trip in the *Pearl*, may obviate the necessity of his Excellency's departure from our midst; but as we find that some misconception exists regarding the appointment of a Lieut.-Governor, we may be excused for the following remarks.

The nomination of any person to the office of Lieutenant-governor (in the event of the death, absence, or otherwise of the Governor) will depend on the nature of the commission which the Governor holds. When Major-general Lockyer and Colonel Wilkinson (both of whom held the post of lieutenant-governor) assumed that office, the proclamation was worded as follows:—"It is hereby proclaimed that, by virtue of the provisions contained in her Majesty's Commission appointing Sir Henry Ward Governor of Ceylon, the senior officer for the time being in command of the land forces has assumed the administration of Government."

But when Sir Charles MacCarthy became Lieut.-Governor in 1855, the proclamation ran thus:—"It is hereby proclaimed that by virtue of her Majesty's Commission, directed to the Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, he has this day assumed the office of Lieut.-Governor."

Her Majesty's Commission appointing Sir Charles as Governor provides that the senior officer in command of the land forces shall assume the office of Lieut.-Governor. Unless,

therefore, the Colonial Secretary receives a special commission from the Queen, before the Governor's departure from the island, appointing him, Lieut.-Governor, the Major-general will be entitled to assume that office by virtue of the commission to Sir Charles.

A correspondent writes in regard to the above:—It is rumoured in many circles that the medical advisers of His Excellency the Governor have advised him to take a voyage to England for the restoration of his health. I presume that if the report be true,—and that the heat of the Red Sea does not prove an obstacle in the way of following such advice—that the reins of Government will not in Sir Charles MacCarthy's absence be entrusted to the Major-general. To one who has been so short a time in the colony such a charge would be out of place; and the only other gentleman to whom the public could look with confidence, notwithstanding the parsimony of his public policy, is Mr. W. C. Gibson. He has had to do most of the work for a long time; and if an opportunity presents itself, he is surely as entitled to the pleasures and advantages, as well as the drawbacks of office.—*Colombo Observer*.

HON. F. SAUNDERS.—We understand that the above gentleman—treasurer of Ceylon—does not after all, intend returning to the island. We believe the requisite time for his claim for pension expires in July, when Mr. Saunders will retire from the service. No doubt Messrs. Vane and Stephens, at present acting as treasurer and collector of Customs respectively, will be confirmed in these positions.

THE PIONEER SIKHS.—We regret to hear that the Sikhs lately arrived have already manifested symptoms of insubordination—the body attached to Mr. Evatt's force at Ambanpittia having, it is said, refused to work on the roads. Their statement is just what was feared; they have come here to handle arms of a very different nature from those the commissioner of roads and his deputies would impose on them. We trust, however, that matters will be satisfactorily arranged.

CROWN LANDS IN CEYLON.—The *Colombo Observer* states that the revenue derived from the sale of Crown lands in Ceylon, which has hitherto averaged £40,000 a year, promises this year to be very large. Owing to an unusual demand for land, and the new facilities offered for its purchase in small lots, natives are as eager to purchase as Europeans. At a recent sale 1,094 acres sold for £4,497, an average of £2. 13s. per acre. It must be remembered that Ceylon is the size of Assam, is well peopled, and has been long under a careful Government. Darjeeling, in India, is a parallel case, and there land lately sold at £3 an acre. But the case of the vast unpeopled wastes of Hindostan is very different.

THE CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The society whose name heads this article, as most of our readers are aware, has taken the place and does the duty here of the Singhalese Tract Society, and has therefore strong claims on all who desire to see Ceylon really prosperous. Such will probably have a visit from its indefatigable secretary, Mr. John Murdoch, and to assist him in collecting his subscriptions we gladly draw attention to the society and its claims. Many claims could be urged, but there is one which, like Aaron's rod, swallows up all the rest, and on it the society may safely lean for its support in Ceylon. It affords the best means of meeting the controversy which is now raging between the native Christians and the Buddhists. For a long time it was difficult to create an interest in the minds of the natives on the subject of Christianity, and missionaries laboured on finding their labour very heavy. But a spirit of enquiry was aroused by the appearance of a book published by the society, and written by the late lamented Mr. Gogerly on Buddhism and the Evidences of Christianity. To meet the defections from their ranks, the Buddhist Priests awoke from their stupor, and the few men among them possessing brains which they could use began to attack Christianity. Those attacks are now systematic. They are not confined to lectures in which the ribald blasphemy of Tom

Paine—flavoured with the coarseness of low and uneducated priests—are set forth before ignorant and admiring crowds; but now printing presses are at work, and the untruths which ungodly malice has coined concerning the Gospel, are disseminated all over the land. The Christian Vernacular Society endeavours to stem the torrent; and by the supply of little books showing what the Gospel really is, it is hoped to make the excitement subservient to the progress of truth.—*Colombo Observer*.

SALE OF A COFFEE ESTATE.—The Rangbodde Coffee Estate, the property of the late General Fraser, and comprising a total extent of 1,000 acres, of which 240 are planted with coffee, was sold by Messrs. Venn and Co., on Saturday, for £14,000 to Mr. C. L. Ferdinands, advocate.

SALE OF LAND.—One hundred and seventy acres of land in Saffragam, between Balangodde and Hapbootella, sold on Saturday for £4 per acre. This price, we hear, would be equivalent to £6 per acre of forest. Mr. Gibson, merchant, is the purchaser.

COLONEL RAINES, C.B.—We regret to hear that Colonel Raines, C.B., Commanding at Hyderabad, is suffering from a severe fall from his horse.

We regret to announce the death of Lieut.-colonel James M'Grigor, who was drowned at Aden on the 28th of June. This officer belonged to the Bombay Native Infantry, and served in one of its regiments throughout the campaign of Scinde, under Sir Charles Napier, on which occasion he was favourably noticed by his great commander. His other services were also meritorious. During the Indian mutiny his conduct was such that the Secretary of State for War attributed the suppression of an outbreak in the Bombay Presidency to the prompt and vigorous measures of Major M'Grigor. A plot had been formed by the men of one of the regiments at Bombay to murder the officers, and, in concert with other Sepoys, to pillage and massacre all the Christian residents in Bombay. Major M'Grigor, however, possessed the confidence of the soldiers, one of whom divulged the particulars of the plot, and named the hour—viz., midnight—which was fixed for its execution. Accordingly he galloped off for reinforcements, summoned the regiment for parade a quarter of an hour before midnight, and obliged the intended mutineers to lay down their arms. The late Colonel M'Grigor was not more remarkable for courage and presence of mind than for generosity and kindness of heart. His life was unselfish and his death premature. He was son of the late Colonel M'Grigor, who commanded her Majesty's 70th Regiment, and nephew of the late Sir James M'Grigor, who was for thirty-eight years Director-general of the Army Medical Department.

THE ARMY.—The officers on the staff whose battalions are about to embark for India have been treated rather sharply, if not, indeed, with actual injustice, by the authorities, in being suddenly ordered to join their regiments. Most of them are staff college men, and all obtained their appointments with the understanding that, unless their corps were ordered on active service in the field, they would be left in the staff for five years. It certainly seems an anomaly that because a battalion is going to India, its officers cannot remain on the staff out in India, while, if its destination be New Zealand, or any other foreign station, they are suffered to hold their appointments. We are aware that the cause is to be found in the financial arrangements under which the army in India is paid out of the Indian revenues, but it would be very easy to accommodate matters with the Indian Government as we have accommodated them as regards other financial complications of a more formidable kind.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, June 9.—No. 3,701.—*Mr. C. B. Denison, C.S., has leave to Eur., on furl., for 2 years, from April 4.

*No. 3,702.—*The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. C. E. C. Merington, J. Stewart, E. V. Westmacott, G. E. Porter, and T. Norman, C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal div. of the Presidency of Fort William.

*No. 3,703.—*The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. J. H. Fisher, E. W. Barron, W. E. Neale, H. M. Rogers, and C. E. R. Girdleston, C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude.

*No. 3,704.—*The district of Belaspore, Chutteesgarh div., having been constituted a separate police charge, Lieut. H. A. Hammond, asst. district superint., has been transf. from Raepore to Belaspore, with effect from April 1.

Lieut. Hammond took charge on 16th idem.

*No. 3,705.—*The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to re-attach to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. C. Grant, C.S., who reported his return from furl. on 2nd inst.

*Simla, May 30.—No. 324.—General.—*The servs. of Dr. E. C. Bensley, civil asst. surg. of Baraich, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Govt.

*No. 328.—*The appt. of Maj. B. Ford as cantonment joint mag. of Rangoon, in G.O. No. 278, dated 18th inst., will have effect from the 12th idem; Maj. Ford relieved Dr. H. W. Clarke from the charge of the office on the afternoon of the 11th May.

*No. 117.—Revenue.—*H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to notify for general information that the Jagheer of Pahra has abolished all transit duties in his Jagheer.

*June 5.—No. 287.—Political.—*By order of the hon. the President of the Council of India the undermnd. despatch from H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, dated April 30 last, No. 31, and its enclosure, are published for gen. information.

*Public Works Dept., Simla, May 8.—No. 49.—*With reference to G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 69a, dated 22nd inst., Lieut. A. C. Cunningham, R.E., is apptd. a probationary asst. engr. in the public works dept., and posted to the N.W.P.

*No. 50.—*Public works dept. notification No. 18, dated 22nd ult., transf. G. W. Owen, asst. engr. 2nd class, from the Punjab to the Central Provinces is cano.

*No. 51.—*Mr. C. F. Vaughan is apptd. to the Public works accounts dept. as an acctnt. 3rd class, on probation, and is posted to the Oude office public works acct.

*May 22.—No. 52.—*The order [No. 2,769, dated May 22] by the Lieut. gov., N.W.P., is conf., perm. Lieut. C. Faber, H.M.'s 13th foot, asst. engr. 2nd cl., and offic. exec. engr., Agra and Bombay Road, to resign his appt. in the public works dept. from May 13, the date on which he was relieved by Capt. T. J. Tovey.

*No. 53.—*In notification No. 39, of May 8, appg. Lieut. col. A. Impey to be chief engr. and sec. to the chief comr., Central Provs., for "to be chief engineer," read "to be a chief engr., 2nd class."

*June 9.—No. 863.—*Asst. surg. J. H. Condon, returned to his duties at Hurdul on March 29 last.

*No. 866.—*Major A. E. Wilkinson, app. asst. comr., 3rd class, in Oude, reported his arrival on the 28th ult., and has been posted to the Lucknow dist.

*No. 868.—*The following arrangements in British Burmah are hereby notified:—

Lieut. C. W. Stroet, asst. comr., 2nd class, Bassein, made over charge of his office at Nga Thaing Khyoung to the Myooke of Yaygyee on March 20.

Lieut. W. C. Plant, asst. comr., 3rd class, received charge of the Treasury and office of asst. comr. at Thavetmyo from Capt. Duff on April 6.

Capt. E. J. Spilsbury, dep. comr. of Myan Oung, reassumed charge of the treasury of that district from Mr. C. Phillips, extra asst. comr., on March 20.

Major F. W. Ripley, dep. comr., Akyab, took charge, temp., of the office of asst. comr., Akyab (in add. to his own duties), from Mr. C. J. Brown, coll. of customs, Akyab, on April 26.

Mr. A. Thomas, sub-asst. comr., Kyouk Phyo, rec. temp. charge of the Ramree dist. from Major F. W. Ripley, dep. comr., 3rd class, on April 13.

Capt. A. G. Duff, offic. comr., 4th class, received charge of the magistracy at Akyab from Mr. Beddy, dep. comr., 4th class, on April 18.

Major F. W. Ripley, dep. comr., 2nd class, received

charge of the Akyab district and treasury from Mr. T. Shepherd, dep. comr., 4th class, on April 18.

Mr. T. Shepherd, dep. comr., 3rd class, Ramree, received charge of that dist. from Mr. A. Thomas, sub-asst. comr., on April 22.

Capt. M. F. Bayly, asst. comr., 1st class, assumed charge of the sub-div. of Keukoreet, Amherst dist., on April 12.

Capt. C. P. Hildebrand, offic. dep. comr., 4th class, received charge of the Tavoy district from Moung Kyee, Tseetkay of Tavoy, on April 27, and of the treasury of that district on the 27th idem.

Lieut. G. A. Strover, asst. comr., 3rd class, made over charge of his office at Kankoreet, Amherst district, to the Myooke of that township on April 17, and received charge of the Martaban sub-div. from Lieut. W. W. Pemberton, asst. comr., 3rd class, on the 22nd idem.

Capt. C. P. Hildebrand, offic. mag. of the town of Moulmain, made over charge of his office to Mr. T. J. Fallon, asst. comr., 1st class, on April 10.

*June 6.—No. 382.—*The undermnd. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c. —

Lieut. W. E. Chambers, of the late 19th regt. N.I., dist. superint. of police, Gawalpara, for 20 mo., under the new regs.

*No. 383.—*The undermnd. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave of absence on m.c. —

Lieut. D. Pringle, of the late 58th regt. N.I., doing duty with the 8th N.I., for 18 mo., under the new regs.

REGIMENTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

*June 8.—No. 384.—*In modification of G.G.O., No. 402, of April 13, 1860, paras. 2, 3, and 4, it is hereby notified that all sums belonging to regtl. funds may be deposited in regtl. savings banks without limit, subject to the consent of Government in the military department, and at the same rate of interest as the ordinary deposits in those banks.

The amount of deposits of each individual upon which interest will be allowed is extended from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 in any one year, the total limit of Rs. 3,000 being retained.

The rate of interest is increased from Rs. 3-12-0 per cent. to Rs. 4 per cent. per annum, with effect from May 1.

No interest will be allowed on a less sum than Rs. 1-9-0, yielding one pie per mensem, nor upon other than multiples of that sum, and only for complete months.

*No. 385.—*The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

*No. 90 dated May 13.—*Granting Lieut. W. H. Macnaghten, officg. adjt., 1st cav., Hyderabad cont., 1 mo. leave on m.c. to remain at Mahbleswar, in ext. of the 2 mo. priv. leave of absence granted in G.O. by the resident No. 51, dated March 16.

*No. 386.—*Apothecary J. Donaghue is permitted to resign his situation in the subordinate med. dept.

*No. 388.—*The foll. proms. and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.

Bengal Cavalry.—Supernumerary Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) J. F. Bradford, c.b., to be col., from Jan. 6, v. Col. (lieut. gen.) T. Shubrick, dec.

Late 1st Eur. L.C.—Capt. C. H. Nicholett to be major, and Lieut. R. T. P. Stapleton (a) to be capt., from April 23, v. Major J. H. Brooks, late 1st E.L.C. (19th hussars), resigned.

General List.—Cornet E. A. Money (a) to be lieut. from March 24, v. Lieut. E. H. Macnaghten, late 2nd E.L.C. (20th hussars), retired; Cornet T. Shepherd (b) to be lieut. from March 24, v. Lieut. F. H. Grant, late 3rd E.L.C. (21st hussars), retired; and Cornet H. A. Fletcher to be lieut. from April 23, v. Lieut. R. T. P. Stapleton, late 1st E.L.C. (19th hussars), promoted.

Late 1st Eur. Bengal Fusiliers.—Capt. (brev. maj.) F. O. Salusbury (c) to be major, and Lieut. H. M. Wemyss (capt. in staff corps) to be capt. from May 14, 1862, v. Major A. Hume, late 1st E.B.F. (101st foot), retired.

Late 4th Eur. Regt.—Capt. C. B. Stuart (major in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. A. A. Bruce (staff corps) to be capt. from April 15, v. Major J. P. Caulfield, late 4th E.B. (staff corps), deceased.

Late 35th N.I.—Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie, to be capt. from April 30, v. Capt. H. T. Pollock, dec.

Gen. List.—Ens. W. H. Hyne (d) to be lieut., from Jan. 8, v. Lieut. H. Carter, late 2nd E.B.F. (104th foot) dec.; Ens. C. E. Hunter to be lieut., from Jan. 25, v. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) H. J. Allan, late 9th N.I., prom.

The prom. of Lieut. Stapleton and Cornets Money and Shepherd, and of Capt. (Brev. maj.) Salusbury and Ens. Hyne is made under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, and will in no way affect the position of the regts.—(a) H.M.'s 9th hussars, (b) H.M.'s 20th hussars, (c) H.M.'s 101st foot, (d) H.M.'s 107th foot—for appts. to which corps they were respectively placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. by G.G.O., No. 705 of 1862.

General List.—Ensigns F. D. Boileau to be lieut. from Jan. 28, 1863, v. Lieut. G. Angus, gen. list, res.

J. A. McNeale to be lieut. from April 15, 1863, v. Lieut. A. A. Bruce, late 4th Eur. regt. (staff corps), prom.

C. F. Thomas, to be lieut. from April 30, 1863, v. Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie, late 35th N.I., prom.

Alteration of Rank.—General List.

Lieuts. A. T. Davis, from Aug. 11, 1861, v. Lieut. J. Chalmers, late 39th N.I., dec.

C. W. G. Perreau, from Aug. 16, ditto, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. B. Malleson, late 33rd N.I. (staff corps), prom.

E. A. Vine, from Aug. 24, ditto, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. C. Huxham, late 48th N.I., prom.

H. P. Streatfield, from Aug. 25, ditto, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. L. Fraser, late 23rd N.I. (staff corps), prom.

A. FitzW. Taylor, from Aug. 28, ditto, v. Lieut. J. R. McPherson, late 3rd Eur. regt., dec.

A. F. Jones, from Aug. 29, ditto, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. B. Beatson, late 56th N.I., prom.

W. F. S. Perry, from Sept. 10, ditto, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. R. Thomson, late 29th N.I., prom.

D. C. Andrew, from Sept. 11, ditto, v. Lieut. E. H. Pask, late 53rd N.I., prom.

E. W. Samuells, from Sept. 18, ditto, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. O. Rannie, late 32nd N.I., prom.

T. R. Taylor, from Sept. 19, ditto, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Lamb, late 29th N.I., dec.

J. G. Macleod, from Sept. 24, ditto, v. Lieut. W. G. B. Tyler, late 42nd N.I., prom.

J. E. Campbell, from Sept. 26, ditto, v. Lieut. C. D. S. Clarke, late 73rd N.I., prom.

E. J. Webber, from Sept. 26, ditto, v. Lieut. H. Phillips, late 40th N.I., prom.

T. J. C. Plowden, from Sept. 28, ditto, v. Lieut. R. F. Godby, late 35th N.I., prom.

W. T. A. Thain, from Oct. 1, ditto, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. King, late 39th N.I., prom.

F. E. Hastings, from Oct. 2, ditto, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) B. H. Baugh, late 34th N.I., prom.

R. H. Salkeld, from Oct. 11, ditto, v. Lieut. L. L. Bushby, late 67th N.I., prom.

D. M. Strong, from Oct. 13, ditto, v. Lieut. C. F. Middleton, late 45th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

H. H. Rankin, from Oct. 16, ditto, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) Capt. C. G. Thorp, late 69th N.I., res.

J. G. Maclean, from Nov. 2, ditto, v. Lieut. F. N. Miles, late 53rd N.I. (staff corps) prom.

H. I. Bayliss, from Nov. 4, ditto, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Leven, late 62nd N.I. (staff corps), prom.

E. C. Davidson, from Nov. 7, ditto, v. Lieut. H. R. Buttanshaw, late 47th N.I., res.

F. E. Wiggins, from Nov. 10, ditto, v. Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, gen. list, dismissed.

E. P. Mainwaring, from Nov. 14, ditto, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. B. A. Poulton, late 64th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

W. B. Aislabie, from Nov. 23, ditto, v. Lieut. W. F. Belli, late 40th N.I., dec.

A. J. T. Welchman, from Nov. 28, ditto, v. Lieut. C. Grant, late 45th N.I., dismissed.

W. F. Tucker, from Dec. 6, ditto, v. Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch, late 59th N.I., prom.

G. Angus (resigned), from Dec. 8, ditto, v. Lieut. (brevet capt.) J. T. Norgate, late 69th N.I., prom.

W. Hopkinson, from Dec. 9, ditto, v. Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, late 60th N.I., prom.

F. A. Darly, from Dec. 13, ditto, v. Lieut. A. W. Christian, late 22nd N.I., dec.

A. P. Samuells, from Jan. 1, 1862.

C. M. K. Hall, from Jan. 7, ditto, v. Lieut. E. Stevenson, late 3rd Eur. regt., retired.

H. B. Swiney, from Jan. 14, ditto, v. Lieut. J. F. L. Fisher, late 19th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

J. E. P. Musley, from Jan. 19, ditto, v. Lieut. H. L. Ramsbotham, late 47th N.I., dec.

W. P. Harrison, from Feb. 6, ditto, v. Lieut. H. M. Bromley, late 52nd N.I., resigned.

J. E. W. Howey, from Feb. 28, ditto, v. Lieut. W. E. M. B. Ramsay, late 17th N.I., dec.

W. C. Farwell, from March 17, ditto, v. Lieut. R. H. Wall, late 16th N.I., prom.

D. Robertson, from March 29, ditto, v. Lieut. R. Cadell, late 20th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

H. F. Showers (H.M.'s 10th foot), from April 3, ditto, v. Lieut. A. F. Corbett, late 43rd N.I. (staff corps), prom.

C. Pakenham (101st foot), from April 25, ditto, v. Lieut. E. Chapman, late 14th N.I., dec.

W. F. Dodsworth, from April 28, ditto, v. Lieut. E. Dougall, late 53rd N.I., res.

C. O. Bowles (res.), from April 29, ditto, v. Lieut. H. W. Studdy, late 32nd N.I., prom.

H. M. Clarkson, from May 2, ditto, v. Lieut. E. T. FitzGerald, late 66th N.I., res.

W. J. Williamson, from May 14, ditto, v. Lieut. H. M. Wemyss, late 1st Eur. Bengal fus. (staff corps), prom.

A. G. Hammond, from May 19, ditto, v. Lieut. A. H. B. Bruce, late 43rd N.I. (staff corps), prom.

J. E. Sandeman, from May 27, ditto, v. Lieut. B. Rogers, late 68th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

C. Key, from June 6, ditto, v. Lieut. E. F. Browne, late 15th N.I., prom.

S. C. Trower, from June 9, ditto, v. Lieut. B. J. Foley, late 22nd N.I., res.

E. Molloy, from June 14, ditto, v. Lieut. (brev.

capt.) the Baron F. A. Von Andlau, late 28th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

W. M. Molyneux, from June 15, ditto, v. Lieut. J. M. Graham, late 27th N.I. (staff corps), prom.
J. R. E. J. Royle (107th foot), from June 20, ditto, v. Lieut. C. A. Copland, late 30th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

R. A. Price, from July 16, ditto, v. Lieut. F. Jadis, gen. list, dec.

J. Butler, from July 20, ditto, v. Lieut. R. Stewart, late 22nd N.I. (staff corps), prom.

W. M. Story, from July 25, ditto, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. F. Templer, late 3rd Eur. regt., ret.

E. E. Grigg, from Aug. 30, ditto, v. Lieut. W. Wroughton, late 54th N.I., prom.

E. Z. Thornton, from Aug. 3, ditto, v. Lieut. G. C. Rowcroft, late 41st N.I. (staff corps), prom.

J. M. Tulloch, from Aug. 13, ditto, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. C. Millar, late 29th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

C. Ransford, from Aug. 13, ditto, v. Lieut. C. O. Bowles, general list, resigned.

G. MacCall, from Sept. 3, ditto, v. Lieut. S. Carey, late 37th N.I., dec.

J. R. B. Atkinson, from Sept. 4, ditto, v. Lieut. H. Tyndall, late 61st N.I. (staff corps), prom.

J. Fraser, from Sept. 8, ditto, v. Lieut. G. Alexander, late 35th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

E. W. Smyth, from Sept. 14, 1862, v. Lieut. G. B. Lee, late 6th Eur. regt., dec.

H. P. Airey (101st foot), from Oct. 3, 1862, v. Lieut. C. D. Blackwood, gen. list, dec.

E. H. Webb, from Oct. 11, 1862, v. Lieut. N. Barton, late 52nd N.I., prom.

H. S. Anderson, from Oct. 22, 1862, v. Lieut. W. L. Randall, late 19th N.I., prom.

W. W. H. Scott, from Oct. 31st, 1862, v. Lieut. R. N. McNair, gen. list, cashiered.

C. S. Morrison, from Nov. 19, 1862, v. Lieut. F. J. Mackeson, late 74th N.I., dec.

E. Hughes, from Nov. 19, 1862, v. Lieut. J. C. Campbell, late 42nd N.I. (104th foot), prom.

F. W. Glasford, from Dec. 11, 1862, v. Lieut. A. B. Temple, late 49th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

P. W. Smyth, from Dec. 15, 1862, v. Lieut. the hon. H. H. Hare, late 17th N.I. (staff corps), res.

A. Peel (101st foot), from Dec. 18, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. J. Nicholson, late 54th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

R. C. S. C. Tytler, from Dec. 18, 1862, v. Lieut. T. B. Boileau, late 4th Eur. regt., dismissed.

J. Cook, from Dec. 23, 1862, v. Lieut. H. H. Lyster, v.c., late 72nd N.I., prom.

No. 390.—The following extract of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 164, dated April 30, is published for general information and guidance:—

Para. 8. Lieut. E. C. Rawstorne, late 9th Bengal N.I., was permitted, on Sept. 4, 1860, to retire on the half pay of ensign.

9. Lieut. Rawstorne should be struck off the list of the Indian army from Nov. 5, 1857.

No. 391.—The undermen. officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. E. W. E. Howard, of Bengal staff corps, cant. jt. mag., Delhi; and Lieut. H. Campbell, of Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Fort William, June 2.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 4.—The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 15th ult.—Directing Asst. surgs. G. P. Smith, W. Pile, R. P. Ferguson, F. M. Hensman, and J. R. Murray, recently arrived from England, to do duty at the Presidency general hospital.

Dated 21st ult.—Directing Lieut. col. J. W. Cox, c.b., asst. quartermaster gen., to receive charge of the office of deputy asst. quartermaster gen. of the division from Capt. H. Maxwell, in addition to his other duties.

May 5.—Capt. H. D. Maunsell, late 62nd N.I., is permitted to continue to do duty at the Landour convalescent depot, during the present hot season. [This cancels the leave granted to Capt. Maunsell in G.O.C.C. of 13th ult.]

The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of their commissions, of the undermentioned officers, subject to the approval of her Majesty:—

Ensign E. S. Ker, 52nd L.I.

Ensign E. Burr, 3rd battalion 60th rifles.

Ensign J. B. Campbell, 91st foot. Dated April 17.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

94th Foot.—Lieut. S. Malthus to be capt., without purch., v. Elliot, dec.; dated March 30. Ensign E. L. Stehelin to be lieut., without purch., v. Malthus, promoted; dated March 30.

The C. in C. in India permits Lieut. E. A. Rich, 45rd L.I., to retire from the service, by the sale of his commission, subject to the decision of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief; dated April 18.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Shahjehanpore station order, dated Feb. 17, directing Surg. F. Turnbull, 10th regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of jail dispensary and civil station.

Meerut division order, directing Asst. surg. J. J.

McDermott, D battery 2nd R.H. brigade, to afford med. aid to a detachment of convalescents proceeding to Landour.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

37th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. C. E. D. Branson, from 17th regt. N.I., to be paid doing du. officer, dated April 18, 1863.

Col. H. Palmer, inf., is permitted to do duty at Darjeeling during the present hot season, or until further orders.

Lieut. col. J. T. Shakespear, staff corps, is posted to the 8th regt. N.I., with effect from date of joining.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Seetapore station order, dated Aug. 27 last, appointing Capt. J. D. Laurie, 34th foot, to be superint. of the Sudder Bazar at that station from 22nd idem, v. Capt. W. D. McGrigor, staff corps, proceeded to join another appointment.

Seepree station order, dated March 14 last, appointing Lieut. H. G. Becher, late 73rd N.I., to be station staff officer.

Oornie station order, dated March 31 last, appointing Lieut. G. Logan, late 4th Eur. regt., to act as station staff officer from 1st prox.; and Civ. surg. C. Hatchell to assume medical charge of the right wing 29th Punjab N.I.

Oude division order, dated 13th inst., appointing Capt. B. H. Smith, late 67th, to do duty with 3rd regt. N.I.

The undermentioned officers have leave:—

Roy. Art.—Lieut. A. Dixon, 2nd roy. horse brig., from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Nynee Tal.

Capt. A. Fraser, 2nd roy. horse brig., to England, m.c.

2nd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. col. C. S. Hutchinson, from Feb. 7 to Aug. 4, m.c.

7th Hussars.—Lieut. A. L'E. H. Holmes, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

20th Hussars.—Capt. C. McC. Cotton, from April 10 to June 10, to Calcutta, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.

13th Foot.—Maj. F. Van Straubenzee, from Jan. 26 to April 30, m.c.

19th Foot.—Lieut. H. A. Wells, from Jan. 31 to Aug. 7, m.c.

46th Foot.—Lieut. col. A. G. Vesey, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Simla.

79th Foot.—Maj. A. C. M'Barnet, for 2 mo. to port of embarkation, and to England for 15 mo.

Lieut. R. Stewart, from Dec. 4 to June 4, m.c.

89th Foot.—Capt. F. Knatchbull, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

Lieut. A. D. Grier, from April 15 to July 14, to Dhurmala.

90th Foot.—Maj. L. N. D. Hammond, from Jan. 9 to Sept. 2, m.c.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. W. S. Mackenzie, from Feb. 10 to Aug. 11, m.c.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. col. W. A. Fyers, c.b., 2nd batt., from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Simla.

May 6.—Capt. A. S. Hunter, transf. on prom. from the 4th to the 14th brig. R.A., having arrived in Calcutta, is directed to proceed to Bombay to join his batty., under arrangements to be made by the Dep. qmrm. gen.

Lieut. H. Woodhouse, late 62nd N.I., paid doing duty officer with the East Indian regt., is directed to act in the same capacity with the 42nd regt. N.I.

Leave of absence:—

20th Hussars.—Capt. C. McC. Cotton, to England, for 2 years, with the sanction of Govt.

19th Foot.—Col. G. V. Mundy, c.b., from June 24 to Nov. 30, in ext., to enable him to join his regt.

27th Foot.—Maj. R. Freer, from April 6 to May 5, to Calcutta, and to England by either route, to appear before a medical board.

20th Foot.—Lieut. C. G. Gibaut, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., to appear before a medical board, and to England, by either route, at the recommendation of a medical board.

38th Foot.—Capt. P. H. Eyre, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, to appear before a medical board.

91st Foot.—Lieut. H. C. Kemm, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, to appear before a medical board, doing duty with troops.

Lieut. F. K. FitzRoy, 81st foot, is permitted to visit the hills north of Deyrah, instead of Saugor and Bombay, as stated in G.O.C.C. of 4th ult.

Orders confirmed:—

By H.E. Sir W. Mansfield, k.c.b., dated April 11 last, granting leave to Qmrm. Daly, 103rd foot, to England, to appear before a medical board, under new rules.

Pres. div. order, dated Feb. 20 last, permitting Lieut. E. H. Curtis, gen. list, cav., to do duty with the 4th Bengal cav. at Umballa.

By the officer comdg. the Gwalior district, dated March 21 last, directing Asst. surg. J. B. Baker, 80th foot, to assume medical charge of a detach. of the 14th Bengal cav. at Seepree.

Leave of absence:—

6th Drags.—Lieut. T. J. FitzSimon, to England, for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

7th Drag. Gds.—Cornet H. Bulkeley, from April 15 to Oct. 24, to Cashmere.

7th Hussars.—Cornet A. Jones, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

23rd Foot.—Lieut. T. J. Bowyer, from date of leaving regt. for 1 mo., to Calcutta, and to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

35th Foot.—Capt. E. R. B. Barnes, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

42nd Foot.—Lieut. E. Whitehead, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

51st Foot.—Lieut. A. S. Carter, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 20, 1862, in ext., on m.c.

89th Foot.—Maj. J. M. Cuppage, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Kussowlie and adjacent hills; Capt. C. Heycock, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere; Capt. B. Helme, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere; Lieut. A. W. Price, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere; and Lieut. W. H. Rudall, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

98th Foot.—Lieut. R. Thorp, from April 15 to Aug. 14, to Simla.

2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Qmrm. F. Piper, from May 1 to Sept. 30, to Kussowlie.

May 7.—The C. in C. is pleased to place the services of Asst. surg. C. E. Wikeley, attached to the 19th foot, at the disposal of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, for a civil medical charge.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

41st Regt. N.I.—Capt. C. A. McDougall to be 2nd in command, v. Capt. J. P. Martin, appointed to another situation, dated April 24.

Darjeeling Convalescent Depot.—Lieut. W. Live- say, H.M.'s 43rd Regt. L.I., to be station staff, dated April 27.

Surg. F. F. Allen, new promotion, is posted to the 2nd Goorka Regt., of which he is at present in med. charge.

Under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 585, of Sept. 24, 1862, Ensign W. R. Bunbury, instructor of musketry, H.M.'s 82nd foot, is permitted to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee, till Nov. 1 next.

Lieut. B. E. Gowan, late 15th N.I., and at present doing duty with the 80th foot, is directed to join and do duty with the 3rd regt. N.I.

The services of Conductor D. Desmond, of the Ordnance Department, having been placed at the disposal of the Barrack Department, he is appointed 2nd class barrack master at Jubulpore and Nagode, v. Conductor Shipp, permitted, at his own request, to resign.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

34th Foot.—Capt. J. L. Moore, from April 25 to Aug. 24, to Mussorie.

35th Foot.—Lieut. R. J. G. Grant, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to the Neilgherries; Lieut. R. Trimen, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah; and Lieut. W. Tolson, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to the island of Java and the Chinese seas.

42nd Highlanders.—Lieut. G. T. C. Moore, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

98th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Simmonds, from April 15 to Aug. 14, to Murree.

The following medical officers appointed in G. O. G. G. No. 21a of March 30 last to be dep. inspectors-general of hospitals, with temporary rank, are posted as follows:—

Surg. major J. Macintire, H.M.'s 101st foot, to the Peshawur circle of superintendence.

Surg. major D. McKee, officiating medical store-keeper at Allahabad, to the Dinapore circle of superintendence.

Asst. surg. P. O'Brien, r.r.c.s., is appointed to officiate as medical store-keeper at Allahabad, v. Surg. major D. McKee.

Capt. F. G. Ravenhill, G. batty. 11th brig. Royal Art., was directed to remain at army head quarters, on special duty, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 last.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Berhampore station order, dated 16th ult., appointing Asst. surg. P. N. Jackson, 13th foot, to the medical charge of the station staff, v. Asst. surg. R. DeB. Riordan, 38th foot; and directing him to afford medical aid to a detachment of No. 3 batty. 25th brig. Royal Art.

Presidency division order, dated 18th ult., directing the undermentioned staff asst. surgs., lately arrived from England, to proceed and do duty with the corps specified opposite their names:—

R. P. Ferguson, artillery division at Allahabad.

A. G. Bartley, artillery division at Lahore.

H. F. Hensman, head quarters 25th brig. R.A. at Agra.

J. R. Murray, M.D., No. 8 batty. 22nd brig. R.A. at Jhansie.

W. Pile, M.O., H.M.'s 101st foot at Rawul Pindia.

T. P. Smith, M.D., H.M.'s 104th foot at Bareilly.

J. Dustane, H.M.'s 107th foot at Lucknow.

ERRATUM.—In G. O. C. dated Dec. 10 last, confirming Gowhattee station order appointing Lieut. and Adj. H. C. T. Jarrett, v.c., 28th N.I., to be station and district staff officer in Assam, for "7th ult." read "July 21, 1862."

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. F. G. Ravenhill (G. batty. 11th brig.), from March 1 to April 8, to enable him to rejoin his batty.

107th Foot.—Capt. H. A. Prinsep, from March 23 to April 1, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. J. E. P. Mosley (doing duty H.M.'s 98th foot), from April 15 to Aug. 14, to Calcutta; Lieut. H. T. Larkins (doing duty 7th N.I.), from April 16 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

May 8.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments. Dated April 27:—

7th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, staff corps, is confirmed as adjt., v. Lieut. R. Gray, 97th foot, who has vacated.

12th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. W. A. Michell, late 37th N.I., paid doing duty officer, to be adjt., v. Lieut. J. C. Miller, staff corps, who has vacated.

14th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. and brev. capt. C. Armstrong, late 10th N.I., to be 2nd in command, v. Lieut. and brev. capt. J. T. Norgate, staff corps, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

18th Regt. N.I.—Major R. Larkins, late 49th N.I., to officiate as commandant, during the absence on furlough of Capt. W. Winson, staff corps.

26th Regt. N.I.—Capt. C. M. Longmore, staff corps, to be 2nd in command, v. Capt. H. King, staff corps, appointed commandant 13th Regt. N.I.

Lahore Light Horse.—Lieut. J. R. Pearson, staff corps, offic. adjt. 3rd Bengal Cav., to act as adjt., during Lieut. F. A. Bertie's absence on furlough.

The following movements of medical officers are directed:—

Surg. E. J. Franklyn, M.D., 7th Drag. Gds., to proceed to the Presidency and take medical charge of the hospital ship *Bentinck*, to which he has been appointed by Government.

Staff surg. W. Boyd, attached to H.M.'s 90th foot, to the medical charge of 7th Drag. Gds.

Surg. F. O. Barker, attached to H.M.'s 43rd L.I., to join his own corps, 90th foot.

Asst. surg. R. W. Carter, 82nd foot, to resume charge of the officers' hospital on being relieved of the charge of the *Bentinck* by Surg. E. J. Franklyn.

Staff surg. J. Davys to the medical charge of the Chinsurah Depot on being relieved of the charge of the officers' hospital by Asst. surg. R. W. Carter, v. Staff surg. A. D. Home, v.c., transferred hereby to the medical charge of the 43rd foot, relieving Surg. F. O. Barker.

Staff asst. surg. N. Ffolliott is appointed to do duty with the 89th foot at Mooltan, and will proceed to join as speedily as practicable.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers, recently promoted in the 19th foot, having been posted to the battalion specified:—
Capt. G. Baldwin and Lieut. C. C. B. Tribe, 1st batt.

Lieut. A. T. Davis, gen. list, inf., doing duty 6th N.I., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on 15th ult.

Ensign G. B. Meares, H.M.'s 7th foot, is directed to do duty at the Kussowlie Depot during the present hot season.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Sir J. H. Grant, G.C.B., C. in C. of Madras, dated 1st ult., permitting Ensign R. G. Newbolt, 105th M.L.I., to proceed to England on m.c., via the Cape, under the furlough regs. of 1854.

Landour station order, dated 7th ult., appointing Major R. Ouseley, staff corps, to be station interpreter for the remainder of the season.

Leave of absence:—

Doing 3rd Eur. Regt.—Lieut. R. C. W. Mitford (doing duty 15th N.I.), from May 1 to Oct. 15, to Almorah and the hills north of Deyrah.

Late 9th N.I.—Lieut. H. G. Oldham (doing duty 12th Bengal Cav.), from October 1, 1862, to Feb. 27, 1863, to Calcutta. (This cancels the leave granted him in G. O. C. of Sept. 2, 1862, Dec. 3, 1862, and Jan. 6, 1863.)

Late 15th N.I.—Lieut. P. Wheeler, doing duty 2nd N.I., from May 1 to Oct. 15, to Bareilly and Almorah.

Late 31st N.I.—Lieut. H. P. Jones, doing duty 2nd N.I., from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.

Late 55th N.I.—Brev. capt. E. H. Woodcock, doing duty 1st N.I., from Nov. 4 to Jan. 4, to Murree, on m.c., in ext. of priv. leave.

May 9.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

12th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. P. S. Yorke, late 12th N.I., is confirmed in the appt. of paid doing duty officer, dated April 29.—

3rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. Blair, late 32nd N.I., offic. adjt., to be adjt.

22nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. J. A. Tytler, v.c., staff corps, 2nd in com. 3rd Goorka regt., to officiate as comd. during the absence on furl. of Maj. W. J. F. Stafford, staff corps, dated April 27.

Capt. J. S. Rawlins, staff corps, is permitted to do duty at the Landour convalescent depot, during the present season.

Orders confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. the 97th foot, dated Oct. 17 last, appg. Ens. M. Davies to be asst. instructor of musketry to the regt.

Subathoo station order, dated March 12 last, appg. Lieut. and adjt. E. S. Mason, 82nd foot, to be station staff, there being no passed officer available.

By the officer comdg. the 34th foot, dated 14th ult., appg. Ens. W. F. Trotter to act as adjt., during the absence of Lieut. and adjt. J. F. Wyse.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—

54th Foot.—Lieut. M. O'Brien, from Feb. 19 to Aug. 25, on the recommendation of the medical board.

101st Foot.—Ens. R. H. A. Quinet, from Feb. 10 to Aug. 18, on the recommendation of the medical board.

Orders confirmed:—

Berhampore station order, dated 25th ult., appg. Lieut. J. N. Steel, gen. list, inf., to be station interp., temp., v. Ensign J. B. Sparks, left the station.

Umritsar garrison and station order, dated 7th inst., directing Asst. surg. G. A. Grant, G. batty. 19th brig., to afford medical aid to No. 1 batty. 24th brig. R.A., in add. to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Brev. col. H. Tombs, C.B., v.c., from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Simla, and the hills north of Deyrah.

1st Drag. Gds.—Lieut. T. A. Quin, to England, to appear before a medical board.

8th Hussars.—Cornet L. F. Jamieson, from April 1 to June 30, 1864, to England.

84th Foot.—Lieut. and adjt. J. F. Wyse, from April 14 to July 13, to Simla, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

35th Foot.—Lieut. W. W. Sherlock, from April 15 to May 14, in ext., to remain at the Pres., for the purpose of studying the native languages.

38th Foot.—Capt. P. H. Eyre, for 1 mo., from date of leaving regt., to Calcutta.

54th Foot.—Lieut. and Adj. J. G. Jebb, from April 10, 1863, to July 10, 1864, to England.

68th Foot.—Lieut. L. Bolden, to England, m.c.

89th Foot.—Lieut. W. Atthill, from April 15 to May 31, to Bombay, and to England, for 12 mo.

91st Foot.—Brev. col. B. E. M. Gordon, from October 26, 1863, to January 25, 1864, in ext., to remain in England.

95th Foot.—Lieut. col. the Hon. E. C. H. Massey, from April 15 to August 14, to Bengal pres.

105th Foot.—Capt. H. J. Bell, to England, on m.c.

May 11.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

51st Foot.—Capt. S. A. Madden to be major, by purch., v. Dickson, who retires, dated April 27.

The leave granted to Capt. C. H. Thomson, 74th foot, in G.O.C.C. of the 4th ult., page 56, is hereby cancelled, at his own request.

George Bayley is admitted into the service as an hospital apprentice, with effect from May 21, 1860.

The following Berhampore station orders are confirmed:—

Dated March 17 last.—Appointing Lieut. J. F. Meiklejohn, F battery, 16th brigade, royal art., to act as station interpreter, temporarily, v. Lieut. R. C. Clifford, left the station.

Dated 5th ult.—Appointing Ens. J. B. Sparks, 38th foot, to be station interpreter, temporarily, from the 3rd idem, v. Lieut. J. F. Meiklejohn, left the station.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Brev. maj. T. J. MacLachlan (adjt. 4th royal horse brigade), to proceed to England, under the new furl. regs., m.c.; Lieut. H. Girardot (E battery, 5th royal horse brigade), from March 15 to May 15, to Calcutta, on m.c.; Lieut. J. Butchart (G battery, 16th brigade), from April 16 to May 27, on m.c., to Rangoon, and the floating sanitarium *Bentinck*; Capt. T. H. Turner (examiner ordnance department, Bombay), from May 13 to November 12, to England, under the new furl. regs.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th ult.:—

Lieuts. H. W. Clarke, and W. P. Tomkins, royal engs.

The leave granted to Lieut. W. E. Shaw, 7th hussars, in G.O. of the 17th ult., will be held to have commenced on May 1, and will terminate on October 31 next.

The leave to England, granted to Surgeon maj. B. W. Marlow, 28th foot, in G.O.C.C. of March 5 last, is hereby cancelled at that officer's request.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding the 8th regt., N.I., dated 13th ult., apptg. Lieut. C. J. Walter, gen. list, inf., to act as adjt. and qrmr., as a temp. arrangement, there being no qualified officer available, v. Lieut. M. G. Smith.

By the officer commanding the 23rd regt., N.I., dated the 15th ult., making the following appointments:—

Lieut. W. G. Chalmers, staff corps, to act as commandant.

Lieut. W. A. Garden, late 39th N.I., to act as 2nd in command.

Lieut. H. D. Metcalfe, late 25th N.I., to act as adjutant.

May 11.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency division order dated the 22nd ult., directing Staff Ass. Surg. J. Collins, doing duty at the Chinsurah Depot, to proceed and do duty with the 13th Foot.

By the officer comdg. the 34th foot, dated 14th ult., appg. Ens. W. F. Trotter to act as adjt., during the absence of Lieut. and adjt. J. F. Wyse.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—

54th Foot.—Lieut. M. O'Brien, from Feb. 19 to Aug. 25, on the recommendation of the medical board.

101st Foot.—Ens. R. H. A. Quinet, from Feb. 10 to Aug. 18, on the recommendation of the medical board.

Orders confirmed:—

Berhampore station order, dated 25th ult., appg. Lieut. J. N. Steel, gen. list, inf., to be station interp., temp., v. Ensign J. B. Sparks, left the station.

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38th Foot.—Capt. P. H. Eyre, for 1 mo., from date of leaving regt., to Calcutta.

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89th Foot.—Lieut. W. Atthill, from April 15 to May 31, to Bombay, and to England, for 12 mo.

91st Foot.—Brev. col. B. E. M. Gordon, from October 26, 1863, to January 25, 1864, in ext., to remain in England.

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Dated 5th ult.—Appointing Ens. J. B. Sparks, 38th foot, to be station interpreter, temporarily, from the 3rd idem, v. Lieut. J. F. Meiklejohn, left the station.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Brev. maj. T. J. MacLachlan (adjt. 4th royal horse brigade), to proceed to England, under the new furl. regs., m.c.; Lieut. H. Girardot (E battery, 5th royal horse brigade), from March 15 to May 15, to Calcutta, on m.c.; Lieut. J. Butchart (G battery, 16th brigade), from April 16 to May 27, on m.c., to Rangoon, and the floating sanitarium *Bentinck*; Capt. T. H. Turner (examiner ordnance department, Bombay), from May 13 to November 12, to England, under the new furl. regs.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th ult.:—

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The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding the 8th regt., N.I., dated 13th ult., apptg. Lieut. C. J. Walter, gen. list, inf., to act as adjt. and qrmr., as a temp. arrangement, there being no qualified officer available, v. Lieut. M. G. Smith.

By the officer commanding the 23rd regt., N.I., dated the 15th ult., making the following appointments:—

Lieut. W. G. Chalmers, staff corps, to act as commandant.

Lieut. W. A. Garden, late 39th N.I., to act as 2nd in command.

Lieut. H. D. Metcalfe, late 25th N.I., to act as adjutant.

May 11.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency division order dated the 22nd ult., directing Staff Ass. Surg. J. Collins, doing duty at the Chinsurah Depot, to proceed and do duty with the 13th Foot.

By the officer comdg. the 34th foot, dated 14th ult., appg. Ens. W. F. Trotter to act as adjt., during the absence of Lieut. and adjt. J. F. Wyse.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—

54th Foot.—Lieut. M. O'Brien, from Feb. 19 to Aug. 25, on the recommendation of the medical board.

101st Foot.—Ens. R. H. A. Quinet, from Feb. 10 to Aug. 18, on the recommendation of the medical board.

Orders confirmed:—

Berhampore station order, dated 25th ult., appg. Lieut. J. N. Steel, gen. list, inf., to be station interp., temp., v. Ensign J. B. Sparks, left the station.

Umritsar garrison and station order, dated 7th inst., directing Asst. surg. G. A. Grant, G. batty. 19th brig., to afford medical aid to No. 1 batty. 24th brig. R.A., in add. to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. A. Sievwright, (G Battery 11th Brigade), from 5 May to 15 Oct., to visit Simla.

7th Drag. Guards.—Major F. G. Smith, from 1 May, to 31 Aug., to visit Deyrah Doon on m. c.

8th Hussars.—Major H. Duberley (Paymaster), from 15 April to 14 Oct., to v. Simla, (Quartermaster Carey performing the duties of Paymaster during his absence, on his responsibility), and Cornet R. Chambers, from 25 April to 15 Oct., to visit Cashmere.

90th Foot.—Lieut. Col. J. C. Guise, v.c., from 14 June to 13 Oct., to visit Nynce Tal; and Lieut. J. F. Haig, from 1 May to 15 Sept., to visit Poona.

Vety. Dept.—Vet. Surg. E. Kelly, (11th Brigade R.A.) from 15 April to 14 Oct., to visit Nynce Tal.

May 12.—The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed, on the 4th inst., in the Native languages, as specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. W. W. Sherlock, 35th Foot, as Interpreter.

Lieut. J. H. Broome, Gen. List, Inf.; Ensign R. W. Napier, Gen. List, Inf.; Asst. Surg. J. R. Puresfoy, M.D., Medical Department, in Hindoostanee.

The following Barackpore brigade orders are confirmed:—

Dated the 13th ult.—Directing Asst. Surg. F. W. A. De Fauck to assume medical charge of the 16th Brigade R.A., from Surg. C. R. Francia, transferred to the 104th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding the 79th highlanders, dated November 12 last, appointing Lieut. A. Hutton to act as instructor, and Ens. J. Brebner to act as asst. instructor of musketry, with effect from the 1st idem, and until further orders.

Darjeeling station order, dated November 22 last, directing Asst. surg. T. N. Hoysted, 77th foot, to assume medical charge of the convalescent depot, and mountain train battery, from the 24th inst., in addition to his other duties.

By the Officer commanding the 20th hussars, dated March 5 last, appointing Lieut. F. Trench to be interpreter to the regt., with effect from the 1st idem.

Delhi garrison order, dated March 31 last, directing Asst. surg. A. F. Bradshaw, 2nd battalion, rifle brigade, to afford med. aid to a detachment of the 1st Bengal cavalry, and apptg. him garrison asst. surg., in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. W. Moir, royal art., who has resigned those duties.

Oude division order, dated the 8th ult., directing Surg. maj. T. Hastings to proceed and relieve Surg. J. Hilliard, M.D., of the charge of the Allahabad art. div., and Surg. T. Rhys to relieve Surg. maj. T. Hastings of his present charge.

May 13.—Capt. H. L. Campbell, Bengal staff corps, is appt. to do duty at the Landour depot, during the present hot season.

The leave granted to Lieut. H. C. Talbot, 43rd foot, in G.O.C.C., dated the 15th ult., is cancelled at his own request.

The Benares station order, dated the 17th ult., making the following medical arrangements, is confirmed:—

Directing Asst. surg. T. W. Sheppard, B battery, 2nd royal horse brigade, to assume med. charge of No. 6 battery. 25th brigade royal art., in addition to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

Bengal Infantry.—Lieut. col. W. P. Hampton (commanding 2nd N.I.), from April 15 to Nov. 1, to visit Simla, on m.c.

6th Regt. N.I.—Maj. G. Holroyd, from May 1 to Oct. 15, to visit Simla, and the hills north of Deyrah; Capt. W. Q. Pogson, from April 14 to Oct. 13, to visit the hills north of Deyrah.

Late 26th N.I.—Maj. F. W. Baugh (doing duty at Moradabad), from May 1 to Aug. 31, to visit the hills north of Deyrah.

Late 30th N.I.—Lieut. F. W. Collis (doing duty with 18th N.I.), from May 15 to Oct. 15, to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the Native languages.

General List, Cavalry.—Lieut. E. Hay (doing duty with 5th Bengal cavalry), from May 15 to Nov. 15, to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the Native languages; Lieut. E. C. B. Rawlinson (doing duty with 5th Bengal cavalry), from May 15 to Nov. 15, to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the Native languages; Lieut. J. A. Temple (doing duty with 80th foot), from May 1 to Oct. 15, to proceed to Nagpore.

Ordnance Department.—Asst. commissy. W. Harris, from March 26 to Sept. 26, in ext., to remain in the hills north of Deyrah on m.c.

May 14.—Under instructions from the Horse

The following orders are confirmed:—
By the Officer commanding the Bengal sappers and miners, dated the 8th ult., appointing Lieut. A. J. C. Cunningham, royal engrs., to act as qrmr. to the corps, v. Lieut. C. W. I. Harrison, royal engrs., appt. to the public works dept.

Jullundur brigade order, dated the 21st ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Richardson, E. battery, 19th brigade, royal art., to afford medical aid to a detachment of the 10th Bengal cavalry, arrived at the station; and Asst. surg. G. A. Watson, 5th regt. N.I., to a detachment of the 23rd pioneers, with effect from March 7 last.

Leave of absence:—

1st Dragoon Guards.—Capt. W. Ashe, from April 3 to April 30, in ext., to remain at Calcutta.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. R. Morris, from April 15 to May 16, in ext. of general leave, preparatory to proceeding to England.

27th Foot.—Capt. W. S. C. Pinwill, from May 1 to Oct. 15, to visit Nynee Tal and the adjacent hills.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

No. 206.—The following extracts from G.O. by the Govt. of India are republished:—

Simla, May 21.—No. 66a.—Capt. J. Shand, officg 2nd in com. and adjt., 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, to officiate as comdt., during the absence of Capt. Fagan, on m.c.

No. 207.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished:—

Home Dept., Fort William, May 29.—No. 3,434.—The following is the classification of officers of the police of Central Provinces as they stood on March 16:—

Inspector General.

Lieut. col. H. D. Taylor, Madras staff corps.

1st Class District Superintendents.

Capt. W. J. Morris, 4th Madras L.C., with effect from May 1, 1862.

Lieut. E. R. Twyford, Madras staff corps, with effect from Dec. 1, 1862.

2nd Class District Superintendents.

Capt. C. L. Pereira, Madras staff corps, with effect from May 1, 1862.

3rd Class District Superintendents.

Capt. R. J. Baker, Madras cav., with effect from May 1, 1862.

Lieut. H. Fraser, Madras staff corps, with effect from May 1, 1862.

4th Class District Superintendents.

Lieut. J. D. Vallance, Madras staff corps, with effect from May 1, 1862.

Capt. T. E. L. Higginson, Madras staff corps, with effect from Oct. 1, 1862.

1st Class Assistant District Superintendents.

Lieut. C. S. B. Walton, Madras staff corps, with effect from Oct. 1, 1862.

Lieut. F. D. Faber, 2nd Madras L.C., with effect from May 1, 1862.

2nd Class Assistant District Superintendent.

Lieut. D. McNeill, 26th Madras N.I., with effect from July 30, 1862.

Foreign Dept.—No. 821.—Capt. J. L. Pearse, supt. of Ashtagram div., Mysore, returned to his duty on 30th ult.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Proclamation.

Public Dept., Fort St. George, June 16.—H.E. the Governor being about to proceed to Bangalore, and afterwards on a tour to the Bellary and Kurnool districts, the administration at the Presidency will, in his absence, be conducted as heretofore. All correspondence is to be carried on, and the resolutions of the Government are to continue to be passed, in the name of the Governor in Council as usual.

Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, chief secretary to Government, will attend the Governor as secretary, and during his absence from the Presidency the duties of the public, &c., departments will be conducted by the secretary to Government in the revenue department.

Judicial Dept., June 16.—Appointments and transfers:—

Lieut. J. B. Reid, probat. asst. superint. of police in Kurnool, to act as superint. of police in Salem.

Lieut. J. E. Baillie, probat. asst. superint. of police in Salem, to be probat. asst. superint. of police in Cuddapah, but to continue to act as superint. of police in South Canara.

Capt. E. J. Storey, act. asst. superint. of police in Salem, to be probat. asst. superint. of police in Salem.

Lieut. R. G. Jenkins, 8th regt. N.I., to act as asst. superint. of police 1st cl. in Madura.

Lieut. C. S. Blair, 18th regt. N.I., to act as asst. superint. of police 1st cl. in Kurnool.

Lieut. W. H. Hodges, 1st regt. N.I., to act as asst. superint. of police 1st cl. in Tinnevely.

Lieut. H. Porteous, 43rd regt., to act as asst. superint. of police 1st cl. in Vizagapatam.

Public Dept.—Asst. surg. W. J. Busted to be civil surg. of Mangalore, v. Asst. surg. S. Rule, M.D., whose services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. J. Murphy, LL.D., to be chaplain of Rajahmundry.

Mr. M. Cross to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Tranquebar, v. Mr. Bird.

Public Works Dept.—Mr. J. H. Dopping, 1st asst. dist. engr., Coimbatore, has leave for 2 mo., m.c., in extension.

Asst. supervisor F. Mason, dept. public works, Tinnevely, has leave for 2 mo. from 27th ult., m.c.

Capt. H. T. Rogers, 2nd asst. dist. engr., North Arcot, is to be considered as having performed the duties of dist. engr., North Arcot, from May 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Financial Dept., June 11.—H.E. the Gov. in Council directs the publication of the following G.O. for the information and guidance of the officers concerned:—

Considerable inconvenience having been experienced from the mode in which military and medical officers in civil employ at present submit applications for leave of absence, H.E. the Gov. in Council directs that henceforward all such applications shall be accompanied by a memorandum showing the last occasion of the officer joining his department or appointment and the nature of the leave last enjoyed by him.

Revenue Dept., June 13.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. H. O'C. Cardozo, 1st asst. superint., rev. survey, with power to fine up to Rs. 20, and to imprison to the extent of one mo.; and also with the powers contained in Secs. 5, 6, 7, and the latter part of Sec. 9.

Military Dept., June 16.—No. 208.—Madras Staff Corps.—Maj. D. G. Pollard, having completed 26 years' service, 8 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be lieut. col., from June 12, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, from the dates specified opposite to their names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. A. C. Gordon, from June 9.

Capt. W. Syme, from June 10.

No. 210.—Appointment:—

Col. G. Rowlandson, R.A., superint. of the gunpowder manufactory, to officiate as superint. of the gun carriage manufactory, without prejudice to his permanent appointment, with effect from the date of Col. Maitland's embarkation for Europe.

The undermentioned officers are prom. to the rank of capt. by brevet, from the dates specified opposite their names, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. T. L. Scott, 19th N.I., from June 9.

Lieut. G. S. Newdick, 1st N.I., from June 10.

Lieut. W. Osborn, 30th N.I., from June 10.

No. 212.—The following extracts from G.O. by the Govt. of India are re-published:—

Fort William, June 4.—No. 378.—The following extract of orders, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Dated May 8.—No. 249.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on m.c., to Asst. surg. A. Sanderson, M.B., Madras estab., in medical charge of 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, for 20 mo., under new regs., with effect from 14th ult., the date of his departure on str. *Jeddo*.

June 16.—No. 213.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished:—

Foreign Dept., General, Simla, May 26.—No. 297.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointments in the British Burmah Commission, with effect from April 23 last:—

Major R. D. Ardagh, dep. comr., 1st class, to be comr. of Pegu, v. Major Sparks, dec.

Capt. E. B. Sladen, asst. comr., 2nd class, to be asst. comr., 1st class.

Lieut. W. C. Plant, asst. comr., 3rd class, to be asst. comr., 2nd class.

Public Works Dept., General Establishments, Fort William, June 8.—No. 64.—Transfer.—With reference to Notification No. 205 of Dec. 6 last, Assist. apothecary Trutwein, of the Madras estab., is re-transferred to med. charge of the steamer *Prince Arthur*, with effect from Jan. 22.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

With the sanction of Govt. under date June 1, No. 1,804, the undermen. officer is perm. to proceed to England on m.c., under the furl. regs. of 1854, rep. his arrival to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards:—

Lieut. H. T. Carmichael, 108th regt.

With ref. to G.O., dated April 11, Surg. maj. W. H. Jephson, M.D., H.M.'s 1st (King's) drag. gds., recd. charge of the office of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, H.M.'s British forces, on the departure of Dr. Beaton, and performed all the duties of the appt. until relieved by Dr. Inglis.

Lieut. col. J. H. M. Babington, of the staff corps, is apptd. to do duty at Bangalore, under the officer com. Mysore div., until further orders.

The following removals of garrison surgeons are ordered:—

Garr. surg. (actg. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals) J. H. Orr, from Fort St. George to Bangalore.

Garr. surg. D. Macfarlane, from Bengal to Fort St. George.

Acting garr. surg. M. Rogers, from Fort St. George to Bangalore.

Leave of absence:—

Late 51st regt. N.I.—Capt. F. J. Wilson, doing duty 1st regt. N.I., in cont. of priv. leave, till May 8—to enable him to join.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. A. J. Filgate, doing duty sappers and miners, from date of departure for 3 mo.—Madras.

Head Quarters, Madras, June 12.—Capt. (Brev. major) E. L. Grant, late Madras fus., on vacating command of the convalescent depot, Wellington, is appointed to do duty, until further orders, under the officer commanding Southern division.

Major (Brev. Lieut. col.) J. B. Spurgin, H.M.'s 102nd Royal Madras fus., is appointed to command the convalescent depot at Wellington, from July 1, v. Grant, whose tour of command has expired.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps are appointed to do duty under the orders of the officer commanding Pegu division, till further orders—to join:—

Major E. F. Waterman.

Major R. R. Ricketts.

Lieut. E. Villiers, 43rd regt. foot, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, is permitted to proceed to England on m.c., under new rules, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, and will report his arrival to the adj. gen., Horse Guards. This officer is reported unfit for duty with troops.

Leave of absence:—

12th Regt. N.I.—Capt. L. Tripe, in continuation till May 25, to enable him to join.

9th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. E. G. V. Holloway, attached to the Civil Engineering College, in continuation till July 14—Bangalore, privilege leave.

June 10.—With ref. to G.O.C.C., dated March 31, notifying the result of the exam. passed by Lieut. Villiers, of H.M.'s 43rd foot, in the Hindoostanee language, the usual moonshree allowance is to be disbursed to that officer.

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

June 12.—The C. in C. being about to proceed on a tour of inspection, will be accompanied by—

H.E.'s personal staff.

The Adjutant general.

The Asst. adjutant general.

The Asst. adjt. gen., royal art.

The Quarter-mr. general.

The Judge advocate general.

2. Head qrs. will be established at Bangalore about the 1st July, and correspondence for submission to the C. in C. through the above departs. is to be addressed to the above station from and after that date; but periodical returns and correspondence relating to ordinary matters of detail, intended for the depts. of the adjt. gen. or qrmr. gen., will be addressed to the deputies of those depts. at the pres.

With ref. to G.O., dated April 28, Asst. surg. J. A. Fitzpatrick is perm. to do duty with the 1st batt. the royal regt. at Kamptee till the termination of the rains, or until further orders.

At the recommendation of the qrmr. gen., Rest House superin. W. T. Appleton is transf. from Sooriapett to Goondramully Rest House, v. Carton, res., and pensioned Serg. K. Franklin, late of the Ordnance dept. (now at Masulipatam), is app. superin. of the Rest House at Sooriapett, v. Appleton, transf.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, June 5.—No. 291.—Asst. surg. H. J. Gane, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 8 years, on m.c.

No. 292.—Surg. maj. C. G. Andrews, of the Bengal med. estab., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c.

No. 293.—Lieut. H. W. Watson, Bombay R.E., supy. asst. exec. engr. Belgaum and Kolapore, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 15 mo., on m.c.

No. 294.—Lieut. G. F. Beville, of the Bombay staff corps, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo. on m.c.

ESTATES OF DECEASED OFFICERS, &c.

No. 295.—The foll. letters are published for those concerned:—

From the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India to H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council (No. 87, dated India Office, London, Feb. 25, 1863).

My Lord.—In continuation of my military despatch, No. 172, dated April 30 last, relative to the returns, remittances, &c., from the new brigades of R.A., I forward copy [dated Jan. 30, No. 45, general, No. 250], of a further letter from the War office, relative to the returns, remittances, &c., from the new line regiments.

2. I have at the same to inform you that it has been resolved, for the convenience of the public service, that the estates of all officers and soldiers of the

new brigades of art., and the new line regts., who have died, or who may die prior to the 1st April next, shall be distributed by this office.

3. As those estates are not liable to be detained in India like the estates of officers and soldiers of H.M.'s local Indian service, any balances now in the hands of the military sec. on account of such estates must be remitted to this office at the earliest date practicable; and the estates of those who may die must likewise be remitted monthly in a separate schedule for payment to the legal representatives.

4. I have therefore to request that you will cause the necessary instructions to be issued, and communicate the same to the Govts. of Madras and Bombay for their information and guidance.

5. In case of the disposal of any of the estates in question by your military sec. to parties in India who may be entitled to the same, regard must be had to the limit of fifty pounds (£50) to be paid without letters of administration in such cases as distinguished from the limit (£100) in the case of estates of deceased officers and soldiers of H.M.'s local service.

[Here follows letter referred to, acquiescing in suggestions previously submitted.]

June 6.—No. 299.—Maj. T. G. Souter, of the Bengal staff corps, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., on m.c.

No. 300.—Lieut. H. Martin, of the 26th regt. N.I., att. to the 2nd regt. Sind horse, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo. on m.c.

Political Dept., June 8.—Mr. G. E. Stanley, British agent at Judda, has been allowed leave of absence for 6 mo., to proceed to Eur., under sec. 8 of the un-covenanted absentee rules.

Mr. H. Maxwell has been app. acting consul at Kurrachee, for the Free Hanseatic Towns of Hamburg and Bremen, during the absence of Mr. A. Stewart.

June 10.—Mr. A. B. Warden delivered over charge of the office of agent for the hon. the Gov. of Surat, to Mr. R. H. Pinhey, on the 1st inst.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey assumed charge of his appt. as acting agent for the hon. the Gov. at Surat, on the 1st inst.

Lieut. E. C. Ross assumed charge of his appt. as asst. to the political agents of Kheilat and Muscat on April 22.

Lieut. T. Kettlewell resumed charge of his duties as adjt. of the Kolhapoor infy. on the 1st inst.

Judicial Dept., June 10.—Lieut. F. P. Bartholomew, offic. 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Canara, is vested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class, with power to commit, under section 38 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Capt. S. C. Law is app. mag. of Bhownuggur.

Educational Dept., June 8.—Mr. W. A. Russell rec. charge of the office of actg. educational inspector, Northern div., on the 25th ult.

June 10.—Capt. T. Waddington assumed charge of the duties of actg. educational inspector, Southern div., on the 16th ult.

Public Works Dept., June 4.—Lieut. C. Mant, R.E., is app. a special asst. engr. for employment at Asseerghur, and in the eastern portion of the Khandeish collectorate.

June 10.—Capt. Cotgrave, R.E., to be executive engr., Lower and Central Sind.

Capt. Maunsell, R.E., to be exec. engr., Northern Concan, continuing to act as exec. engr. North Canara till further orders; and Lieut. Ducat continuing to act as exec. engr., Northern Concan.

Mr. C. S. Fahey, asst. engr., Mhow division of the Bombay and Agra Road, is allowed priv. leave of abs. for 2 mos. from June 1.

June 8.—Lieut. Robinson, late I.N., is app. marine storekeeper from the date on which Mr. Mullaly, the present storekeeper, may arrange to give over charge to him.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF. THE NATIVE UNIFORM.

Adjt. General's Office, Poona, June 8.—No. 498.—The C.C. is pleased to direct the gradual abolition of chain or leather chin straps in the native army.

These articles will not be required to be kept up as a part of a soldier's regimental necessaries.

No. 499.—Asst. surg. P. W. Cockell will proceed to Hong Kong for the purpose of doing duty with the native troops of this presidency under the gen. officer comdg. in China.

No. 500.—At the expiration of the leave granted in G.O. No. 234, of 5th May last, to Lieut. H. B. Edwards, cadre 2nd European regt. L.I., that officer will join and do duty with 4th regt. N.I. (rifle corps).

ERRATUM.

In G.O.C. No. 464, of the 30th ult., for "Ensign A. C. Babington, gen. list, attached to the 6th regt. N.I.," read "Ensign S. Babington, gen. list, attached to the 16th regt. N.I."

June 9.—No. 502.—Capt. C. A. C. Hawkins, staff corps, returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on 7th June, 1863.

No. 503.—Capt. J. A. S. Faulkner, 6th regt. N.I., having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his regt.

June 10.—No. 508.—Referring to G.O. No. 419, in

the military dept., dated 19th Feb. last, and G.O. No. 279, dated 23rd ult., the following transfers and postings are ordered:—

Two Senior Barrack Masters.

1st Class barrack master J. Barnard, now in charge of the Sind circle, to be senior barrack master, presidency circle.

1st Class barrack master P. McLoughlin, to be senior barrack, Poona circle.

Four 1st Class Barrack Masters.

* 1st Class barrack master E. Whilmore, now in charge Belgaum circle, to be 1st class barrack master Rajpootana circle, his head quarters being at Nusseerabad.

* Exchange to be effected in Nov. next.

1st Class barrack master Capt. F. Groube, 'of the invalid establish., having tendered his resignation of his appt. as barrack master, 2nd class barrack master H. Catesby is promoted to 1st class, and posted to the northern circle, v. Groube.

1st Class barrack master W. C. Tarleton, Bombay, to be 1st class barrack master, Sind circle.

1st Class barrack master G. R. Toft, to be 1st class barrack master, Mhow circle.

Three 2nd Class Barrack Masters.

2nd Class barrack master C. Coleman, Sholapoor, to be 2nd class barrack master, Aden circle.

2nd Class barrack master S. Edwards, Aden, to be 2nd class barrack master, Ahmednuggur.

* 2nd Class barrack master O. Byrne, Nusseerabad, to be 2nd class barrack master, Belgaum.

* Exchange to be effected in Nov. next.

Six 3rd Class Barrack Masters.

Barrack master H. Knapman, Neemuch, to be 3rd class barrack master, Rajpootana circle, and posted to Neemuch.

Barrack sergeant J. Lyons, Ahmednuggur, to be 3rd class barrack master, and posted to Poona.

Barrack serg. E. Hart, Poona, to be 3rd class barrack master, and posted to Deesa.

Barrack serg. C. Bather, Aden, to be 3rd class barrack master, and posted to Bombay.

Barrack serg. J. Ramsay, Sattara, to be 3rd class barrack master, and posted to Sholapoor.

Garrison serg. maj. P. Mulkere is transferred to the barrack dept., and app. a 3rd class barrack master, and posted to Mhow.

No. 509.—The following G.O. by the C.C. in India is republished:—

Head Quarters, Simla, May 21.—Leave of absence:—

Brev. Lieut. col. W. G. Le Mesurier, C.B., R.A. (A battery 14th brig.), from 20th March, 1863, to 20th June, 1864, to England on private affairs.

Col. J. B. Dennis, R.A., 14th brig., from 4th June, 1863, to 4th Dec., to Neilgherries, at the recommendation of a med. board.

Lieut. S. Gardiner, R.A., 14th brig., from 4th June, 1863, to 4th Dec., 1863, to proceed to England, via Egypt, for the purpose of appearing before a med. board.

Asst. surg. J. S. Johnston, 72nd foot, from 4th June, 1863, to 4th Dec., 1863, to proceed to England via Egypt, for the purpose of appearing before a med. board.

Capt. C. F. Hunter, 72nd foot, from 4th June, 1863, to 4th Dec., 1863, to proceed to England via the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of appearing before a med. board.

Capt. Hunter is available, Lieut. Gardiner and Asst. surg. Johnston are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjt. gen. Horse Guards.

Lieut. P. H. Harcourt, R.A. (18th brig.), from 3rd May, 1863, to 30th June, 1863, to reside at Ghizree, on m.c.

Lieut. J. E. Macaulay, 72nd highlanders, from 15th June, 1863, to 30th June, 1863, to proceed to Poona, on m.c.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Poona, June 11.—No. 511.—Capt. J. S. Trevor, K.E., deputy consulting engr. for railways, returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on 8th inst.

No. 513.—The following G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is republished:—

Head Qrs., Simla, May 26.—Order confirmed:—

By H.E. the C. in C. of Bombay, dated March 4 last, appg. Capt. E. L. Robertson, 106th Bombay L.I., to be musketry instructor of the regt., until a qualified subaltern officer is available.

June 13.—No. 515.—Lieut. C. M. Lewis, staff corps, is app. asst. superint. of bazaars, Poona, and directed to join.

No. 516.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated May 27.—By Col. Birdwood, appg. Lieut. J. R. Strutt, staff corps, to act as adjt. to the right wing 3rd regt. N.I., at Tanna, with effect from the date of Lieut. Jopp's departure.

Dated June 6.—By Capt. Langston, appg. Lieut. French to act as qrmr. and interp. to the 4th regt. N.I. (rifle corps), v. Brev. capt. Glasspoole, nominated to the staff. Capt. R. J. Castell will perform the duties of qrmr. and interp. until the arrival of Lieut. French from detachment duty.

Dated June 7.—By Maj. Trower, appg. Lieut. H. L. Nutt to act as qrmr. to H.M.'s 103rd regt., v. Lieut. the Hon. H. M. Hobart.

No. 519.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Royal Art. (21st Brig.)—Capt. P. D. Maret, from March 13, 1863, to March 12, 1865.

38rd Regt.—Capt. Fanshawe, from April 30 to June 30, in ext.

Gen. List.—Ens. H. A. Laye, attached to 9th regt. N.I., from June 8 to July 8, to Bombay, on m.c.

26th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. Martin, acting adjt., 2nd regt. Sind Horse, from June 9 to June 30, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.

June 17.—No. 521.—Vet. surg. F. F. S. Constant is appt. to the vet. charge of the A battery, 4th brigade royal horse art. at Nusseerabad, and will occasionally visit the D battery, 18th brigade royal art. at Neemuch, until orders from the maj. gen. comdg. the div.

No. 522.—The C. in C. is pleased to republish the following order by the C. in C. in India, dated head quarters, Simla, April 30:—

With reference to G.O. No. 34a, of the 18th inst., the C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appt. to the regt. below specified, subject to the approval of her Majesty.

To H.M.'s 107th Regt.—Ens. W. Cave.

With reference to the above, Ens. Cave, of the gen. list, attached to the 14th regt. N.I., will proceed to join the 107th foot at the public expense.

No. 523.—H.E. the C. in C. in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Capt. J. Constable, 1st batt., 4th foot, for 15 mo., from date of embark., to England.

Maj. A. Crombie, 72nd foot, from May 14 to Aug. 13, to England.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Brev. col. J. B. Dennis, royal art., 14th brig., from May 29 to May 31, to Bombay, on m.c.

Lieut. A. C. Van Cortlandt, 3rd drag. gds., from Dec. 31, 1862, to Feb. 15, 1863, in ext.

Lieut. H. W. Heane, 44th regt. of foot, from June 1 to June 30, in ext.

Ens. R. B. Singer, 28th foot, from June 15 to June 30, in ext.

NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, May 20.—No. 29.—The foll. temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—

By Commodore John Frushard, Comdg. H.M.'s Indian Navy.

Mr. W. Downing is app. 1st officer of the *Coromandel*, and to take temp. charge of that vessel, from March 25.

Mr. J. Marston is app. 2nd officer of the *Coromandel*, from March 27.

Mr. H. Claudius, writer, supern. of the *Adjaha*, to the *Coromandel*, as clerk, from March 26.

Mr. G. O.B. Carew, from the shore to the com. of the *Coromandel*, from March 26.

Surg. J. B. Marr, of the *Ajdaha*, to the *Coromandel*, from March 26.

Mr. F. Dawkins, from the shore to the com. of the *Hugh Rose*, from March 28.

Mr. W. Edging is app. 2nd officer of the *Hugh Rose*, from March 28.

Mr. C. King is app. 1st officer of the *Hugh Rose*, from March 28.

Mr. Warner is app. to the com. of the schooner *Georgiana*, from March 27.

No. 32.—The foll. temp. app. is confirmed:—

Lieut. Worland, of the *Semiramis*, to the com. of that vessel, from April 20, v. Com. Adams ret.

No. 33.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of Marine.

The following appointments in connection with the Bombay marine and dockyard will take place from May 1:—

Commander Robinson to be superintendent of Floating Harbour Defences.

Lieut. Carpendale to the command of the *Ajdaha*.

Mr. Young, 1st officer.

Mr. Leishman, 2nd officer.

Mr. Barrett, purser.

Mr. J. W. Thorp, surgeon.

Lieut. Brebner to the charge of the *Zenobia*.

Lieut. Morland to the charge of the *Semiramis*.

Lieut. Parker to the charge of the *Goolanar*.

Mr. G. Ingle to be secretary to the superintendent of marine and dockyard.

Mr. L. Ford to be accountant to the dockyard.

No. 34.—The following temporary arrangement in connection with the late Indian navy is confirmed:—

Lieut. S. C. Parker, late I. N., has been appointed to act as Asst. Superintendent and port officer at Sudasheoghur, v. Lieut. Burnes, resigned.

BIRTHS.

AITON, the wife of J., Esq., of a daughter, at Nagpore, June 6.

BALLARD, the wife of Lieut. col., R.E., of a daughter, at Malabar-hill, June 7.

BARLOW, the wife of Capt. J. P., Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Meerut, June 3.
 BARTLETT, the wife of R., Esq., of a daughter, at Calcutta, June 7.
 BONNAR, the wife of W., H.M.'s 10th Regt., of a son, at Bareilly, June 6.
 BOYD, the wife of Capt. Mossom, H.M.'s 11th Regt. Bombay N.I., of a son, at Mount Abo, May 28.
 BELLOCH, the wife of J., Esq., of a son, at Akyab, May 30.
 CLOVER, the wife of W. W., Esq., of a son, at Chowpatty House, June 10.
 COCKBURN, the wife of Captain, Royal Highland Black Watch, of a son, at Dugshai, May 28.
 DAVISON, the wife of Major, of a son, at Poona, June 12.
 DOBSON, the wife of Mr. G. D., of a son, at Calcutta, June 8.
 ELLA, the wife of Mr. John, Bombay Water Works, son, at Bombay, June 17.
 ERSKINE, the wife of G. E., Esq., 1st Bombay Lancers, and Assist. Comr. of Baraitch, son, at Baraitch, Oude, June 12.
 FISHER, the wife of Capt. J., Assist. Comr., son, at Nynee Tal, June 10.
 GIERTSEN, the wife of G. T., Esq., Superin. of Police, daughter, at Dharwar, April 16.
 GORDON, the wife of Major, Brigade Major, daughter, at Poona, May 26.
 GRANT, the wife of Capt. A., 3rd Madras Light Cav., daughter, at Kamptee, May 28.
 HOGG, the wife of C. S., Esq., son, at Bombay, June 12.
 JEEJEEBHAY, the wife of J., daughter, at Mazagon Castle, May 31.
 KEARNEY, the wife of G. H., Esq., Indigo Planter, daughter, at Allyghur, June 9.
 MICHAEL, Mrs. W., of a son, at Byculla, June 12.
 O'REILLY, the wife of B., D.P.W., Balasore, of a daughter, June 8.
 PALMER, the wife of Lieut. R. H., of a daughter, at Amritsar, May 30.
 PELL, the wife of Surg. major S. M., staff surg., of a daughter, at Kurrachee, May 27.
 PERRIN, the wife of Mr. Joseph, of Berhampore, of a daughter, at Calcutta, June 10.
 ROBERTS, the wife of A., Esq., civil engineer, of a son, at Poona, June 20.
 RUSHTON, the wife of Hayward P., Esq., of a daughter, at Kishengunge, May 9.
 SCOTT, the wife of Mr. R., of a daughter, still-born, at Calcutta, June 4.
 SCULTHORPE, the wife of, Agra Bank Office, of a daughter, at Agra, May 30.
 SPENCER, the wife of Mr. J. F., of twins, son and daughter, at Colaba, June 18.
 STALKARTT, the wife of John, Esq., of a son, at Chupra, June 15.
 WARRAND, the wife of Major, roy. engrs., of a son, at Simla, June 11.
 WATSON, the wife of A., Esq., of a daughter, at Rangoon, May 30.
 WINTLE, the wife of Charles F., Esq., sub deputy opium agent of Rohilcund, prematurely, of a daughter, still-born, at Meerut, May 29.
 YOUNGSHAND, the wife of Major J. W., Bombay staff corps, of a son, at Murree, May 31.

MARRIAGES.

ANDING, Mr. J. C. sub-assistant settlement officer, to Clementina Eliza, daughter of the late James Barlow Fernandez, Esq., of Poona, June 2.
 BAGRAM, Simon J. B., Esq., to M. E., second daughter of the late Owen John Elias, Esq., at Bombay, June 9.
 BURTON, C., second engineer steamer *Pioneer*, to Miss E. Wallace, at Byculla, June 10.
 GRIFFITH, F. R. G., Esq., c.e., P. W. D., Bombay, to Henrietta, daughter of the late W. H. Sherman, Esq., of Madras, at Kotagerry, June 3.
 HYKOOP, Capt. James Smith, H. H. the Quikwar's service, to Decima, daughter of F. W. Fern, Esq., Sudder Ameen, Ahmedabad, at Ahmedabad, May 25.
 PILCHER, J. G., Esq., civil assistant surgeon, Boondshuhur, to Mary, daughter of the late John Jones, Esq., Glamorganshire, South Wales, at Cawnpore, June 11.
 RICHARDSON, Mr. G. S., head clerk deputy commissioner's office, West Berar, to Miss R. V. Taylor, at Akolah, West Berar, June 1.
 WHITCRELO, Mr. R. W., to Mrs. E. A. Vickery, at Byculla, June 20.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS, Mr. H. F., at Simla, June 3, aged 27.
 BAKER, Dr., H.M.'s 90th Foot, in the Madras Presidency.
 BARSTOW, Major-gen. J. A., Bengal Army, at Murree, June 9.
 BURN, June, wife of Apothecary B., Candeish Bheel Corps, at Dhurrungum, May 17.
 CHRISTIAN, Mr. C., Assistant-apothecary A Battery, 11th Brigade Royal Artillery, at Fyzabad, Oude, June 1.

DUNN, Mr., Opium Inspector, Bombay, June.
 FENWICK, Edward, Esq., A.D.C. and Commissioner of Customs to H. H. the Maharajah Holkar, at Sanawud, Nimar, June 5.
 FOULGER, Charles R., Royal Artillery, on board the steamship *Candia*, July 4, aged 21.
 FRASER, Major, 60th Rifles, in British Burmah.
 HAZEN, Captain, in the Madras Presidency, June.
 HOPE, the infant son of John T. Hope, Esq., at Chinchpoo, June 8.
 KAVANAGH, Charles S., son of Mr. John Kavanagh, at Seetapore, June 4.
 LEWSEY, W. R., agent to the Punjab Bank, at Peshawur, June.
 LUMSDEN, Miss, Superintendent of the Scottish Ladies' School, at Tardeo, June 18.
 MARKS, Charles H., at Bombay, June 11.
 MISQUITTA, M., late Superintendent of the Bombay General Post-office, at Matherpacady, June 14.
 MURRAY, A., at Bolaram, May 20.
 READING, the beloved wife of Mr. J. H., foreman, carriage dept., G.I.P. Railway, at Byculla, June 12.
 SPARROW, Dr., in the Madras Presidency, June.
 SKIPTON, the infant son of D. P., at Chenawara Factory, Upper Assam, May 28.
 TIERY, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L., at Calcutta, June 6.
 WALLICH, N. D. S., surgeon, 1st Bengal Cavalry, at Dugshai, June 9.
 WEDDERBURN, infant daughter of Captain G., Royal Fusiliers, at Ferozepore, May 31.
 WESTROPE, infant son of Captain and Mrs. G. R. C., at Sawunt Warree, June 12.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.
July 17.

Royal Artillery.—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets to be lieutenants.—S. C. Pratt, v. Price, prom.; W. H. F. Sorell, v. Carey, prom.; F. Brinkley, v. Goldingham, prom.; A. W. Ferrier, v. Dyce, prom.; S. S. Bonford, v. Sconce, prom.; F. L. Graves, v. Layton, dec.; G. S. Parry, v. Staveley, prom.; F. W. J. Barker, v. Pechell, prom.; H. J. Rawle, v. Gilmour, prom.; C. A. Empson, v. Welsh, prom.; Serg. major R. Butler to be riding master, v. J. Everett, apud. adj. of the depot, royal horse artillery.

Royal Engineers.—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets to be lieutenants, with temp. rank.—H. P. Knocker, v. Newmarch, prom.; H. P. Lee, v. Sandford, prom.; J. N. Mainwaring, v. Barber, res.; K. R. Todd, v. Hasted, prom.; F. Q. Edmondson, v. Prendergast, prom.; W. F. Spaight, v. Jackson, removed from the army by the sentence of a general court-martial; C. Birkbeck, v. Howes, prom.; W. S. S. Bissett, v. Stewart, res.; W. H. Coaker, v. Stace, whose services have been dispensed with.

Military Train.—S. F. Austin, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. McKenzie, prom.

1st Foot.—Lieut. H. S. Janvrin, from the 64th foot, to be lieut., v. Aglen, who exchanges.

7th Foot.—Gentleman cadet T. J. R. Mallock, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. R. S. Hall, prom.

19th Foot.—Lieut. F. E. Biddulph to be capt., by purch., v. J. Gibsons, who retires; Ens. W. J. Lynch to be lieut., by purch., v. Biddulph; Gentleman cadet A. J. Paterson, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Lynch.

20th Foot.—Major A. H. Coble, from the 87th foot, to be major, v. Lyons, who exchanges.

35th Foot.—Lieut. R. J. G. Grant to be capt., with out purch., v. Brevet major W. R. Gonte, dec.; Ens. F. B. Gipps to be lieut., without purch., v. Grant; Gentleman cadet W. P. B. Brereton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Gipps.

44th Foot.—Gentleman cadet W. L. Dalrymple, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. R. K. McQueen, transf. to the 16th foot.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. R. W. Ellis to be capt., by purch., v. W. J. J. Stopford, who retires; Ens. H. F. Barker to be lieut., by purch., v. Ellis; Ens. F. E. Dowler to be lieut., by purch., v. H. R. Beattie, who retires; Ens. R. W. Blackwood, from the 96th foot, to be ens., v. Barker; Gentleman cadet W. A. F. Blake, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. Dowler.

60th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Moseley to be adj., v. lieut. J. A. Morrah, prom.; Lieut. A. F. Terry to be adj., v. Lieut. J. Forbes, who has retired.

6th Foot.—Lieut. E. S. Bond, from the 36th foot, to be lieut., v. Daubeny, who exchanges.

82nd Foot.—Gentleman cadet J. B. Hutchinson, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. C. Neville, prom.

104th Foot.—Gentleman cadet S. N. Roberts, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. R. C. Richardson, prom.

109th Foot.—The name of the ensign transferred from the Madras general list is Hoves, not Hayes, as stated in the *Gazette* of June 30, 1863.

BREVET.

Capt. H. C. Cattley, Bengal staff corps, to be maj.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, July 21, 1863.

SANITARY STATE OF THE ARMY
IN INDIA.

MORE than three years ago Commissioners were appointed by her Majesty Queen Victoria to inquire into the sanitary state of the army in India. The Commissioners have at last presented their Report, and a very elaborate and valuable one it is. The Commissioners apologise satisfactorily enough for the delay that has occurred in its preparation. It was chiefly occasioned by the necessity of obtaining the results of a preliminary local inquiry at all the Indian stations. Printed questions were sent to all the stations and replied to by commanding, engineering, and medical officers. The unavoidable delay on this account was increased by the loss of the first chairman of the Commission, the late Lord Herbert, and of Mr. Alexander, the late Director General of the Army Medical Department. To supply these losses Dr. Gibson, the present Director-General, and Colonel Durand (since called to India) were added to the Commission, and Lord Stanley consented to succeed Lord Herbert as chairman.

The report has been prepared in a most workman-like style. It is so full and satisfactory in its details, and these are divided and arranged in such lucid order, that the reader can consult any portion of it with the greatest facility, and make himself master of the main points of information with very little trouble, and no unnecessary loss of time.

It must be confessed that the results of this careful, judicious, and honest inquiry are anything but creditable to the Indian Government. It is most painful, indeed, to find that so much human life has been wasted since we possessed the country, partly from sheer ignorance, but chiefly from a most disgraceful want of care in the selection of civil and military stations, and of neglect of the most ordinary sanitary measures, such as the cutting down of thick jungle, and the supply of good drainage. The British public will surely be shocked to learn at what a horrible sacrifice of human life we have held dominion in India. In the healthy parts of England about 8 soldiers in every 1,000 die annually. But the Commissioners report that the death-rate of the British soldier, since the first occupation of the country down to the present day, has oscillated round 69 per 1,000. "If the mortality is set down at 69 in 1,000, it follows that, besides death by natural causes,

61, or, taking the English standard, 60 head per 1,000 of our troops perish in India annually. A company out of every regiment has been sacrificed every twenty months. These companies fade away in the prime of life; leave few children; and have been replaced, at great cost, by successive shiploads of recruits. It was time, indeed, for the British Government to inquire how this frightful state of things could be remedied. It is not only the dreadful cost of human life, but the enormous pecuniary loss, that had become a matter of serious and most anxious consideration to the Government, especially when, after the mutiny, we increased the British forces to upwards of 84,000 men. They formed a very large proportion of the British population in India, which the Report before us rates at 125,945, including both the army and the civil service; the whole British population of India not being equal to that of one English county town of ordinary size, nor equal, indeed, to the London parish of Marylebone. Every European soldier sent out to India costs the State about £100—sometimes much more. Then we have not only to calculate the pecuniary loss by deaths, but the expense of hospitals for the sick. In the Indian hospitals there are nearly 3,000 beds for the sick almost always occupied, and the State loses yearly by the deaths 4,000 or 5,000 men, or about five regiments. This is a frightful calculation. Every regiment in India of 1,000 strong is said to cost £100,000. The loss of our troops in battle is small in comparison with the deaths from disease. From a careful calculation of the deaths of officers during twenty years it was found that where 122 officers were killed in battle or died of their wounds, more than twenty times that number died of the diseases of the climate.

No wonder the insurance offices make so great a distinction between an Indian and a home life. At the age of thirty the annual premium of the insurance office on a life in England is £2. 4s. 10d.; on an officer's life in India it is £4 to insure £100. The private soldier's life is still more precarious than that of his officer, who has more of the comforts of life, and is better able to resist the evils of the climate. It is found that the married officers, though generally older than the bachelors, have far better chances of life. The life with out a home in India is said to be triply fatal. Married men have more comforts, and do not live so fast a life as their unmarried brethren. The unmarried common soldier in India is sadly tempted to indulge in all sorts of excesses, especially that of drink. He may thoroughly intoxicate himself for a penny.

The mortality of infantry soldiers in Fort William during one period of ten years was 102 per 1,000. Calcutta is a terribly unhealthy station, and the troops there are surrounded with temptations to excesses. The land is not much more than a single foot above the level of the Hooghly at high water. It is so flat and low that it has always been difficult to drain it, and only very lately a most costly attempt, and on a very large scale, has been made to drain it on a new principle. The ultimate success of this attempt is yet very doubtful.

By far the larger proportion of the mortality in the Indian army has arisen from endemic diseases, and notably from fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, and diseases of the liver.

Amongst the chief recommendations of the Commissioners are the reduction to a minimum of the strategic points on the alluvial plains, the location of a third of the military force at hill stations, and the erection of all barracks—at least the sleeping apartments in them—above the reach of the ground malaria.

Hitherto, it is said that the arrangements in India for the cure of disease have been most admirable, but very little has been done for the prevention of disease. On this little point, we trust, the Government of India is about to turn over a new leaf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company was held on Friday last, when the directors presented a report on the financial situation and state of the works. M. de Lesseps, president of the company, afterwards spoke in strong terms against the allegations and attacks contained in the recent Turkish note, which, though signed by Ali Pasha, might very properly, he declared, have been countersigned by Sir Henry Bulwer. All the passages of that part of the report which spoke of English intrigues against the execution of the Suez Canal were loudly cheered. M. de Lesseps met with a no less unanimous adhesion when he compared what he called the jealous and meddling policy of the British Cabinet with the support given to the undertaking by the French Government. Two essential facts were set forth in the report; the first that, as the financial resources of the company amount to more than sixty-eight millions, no call of funds will be made for more than a year to come; the second, that the works are now so far advanced that towards the end of the present year the first direct and continuous communication will be opened between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, until the moment when, in three years, the maritime canal of the prescribed width and depth shall unite the two seas.

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.—The following is the half-yearly statement showing the amount of specie shipped by the steamers of the Messageries Impériales for the first six months of 1863:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Constantinople	£914,573	
Levant	2,160	
Syria	58,720	
Beyrout	10,000	
Alexandria	734,288	159,940
Aden	4,320	960
Pondicherry	15,976	3,392
Madras	5,418	99,476
Calcutta		249,400
Singapore	2,152	99,701
Hong Kong		223,550
Saigon		182
Shanghai		134,934
	£1,747,607	£971,635
Shipped by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	1,516,425	6,739,161
Total for six months	£3,264,032	£7,710,696

—*Low's Indian Circular*, July 10.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY paid on Saturday last into the Bank of England to the credit of the Secretary of State for India, the sum of £30,000 further on account of the "extension capital" of that railway.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 15. *Loyal*, —, Mauritius.—16. *City of Delhi*, Muir, Bombay; Burdwan, Jonghin, Calcutta.—18. *Reinhardt*, —, Bassein; *Eagle Wind*, Kelly, Akyab.—20. *Ceylon*, Latham, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, July 20.—For *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. C. Willoughby, Capt. A. Tulloch, Mr. R. M. Hill, Mr. A. F. Watson, Mr. A. N. Nimmo, Mr. A. Izat, Mr. G. Pottery, Mr. C. Blair, Mr. W. C. Reenie, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. F. M. Avern, Miss Douglas, Mr. B. S. Knight, Mr. James Tweedie, Mr. H. O. Rowland. For *MADRAS*.—Capt. P. D. and Mrs. Horn and infant, Mr. Biach, Mr. Blake, Mr. M. Massie, Lieut. A. H.

Vandeleur, Mrs. R. P. Campbell, Mr. F. L. Clementson. For *Ceylon*.—Mr. James Russell, Mr. Minty, Mr. and Mrs. J. Blackett, Mr. T. Steele. For *SHANGHAI*.—Mrs. Beal, Mr. Schroers, Mr. Bovenchen, Mr. Woodward, Mr. A. Annesley. For *SINGAPORE*.—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Woods, and two sons, Mr. B. C. Forbes, Mr. E. C. Cooke, Mr. T. Wright, Mr. Deunison. For *HONG KONG*.—Mr. Merry, Mr. C. M. Kerr, Mr. J. C. Thomas, Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. Grady. For *ALEXANDRIA*.—Mr. Appleford.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

July 27.—For *BOMBAY*.—Dr. and Mrs. Aitchinson, Mr. C. Peile, Mrs. J. C. Jowett, Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, Mr. John Smith, Miss J. Bell, Mrs. Johnstone, Donabhy Framjee, Cursetjee Pestonjee, Cursetjee Jehangerjee, Mr. R. C. Tanner, Lieut. A. Vivian.

August 4.—For *CALCUTTA*.—Lieut. col. Thorpe, Mr. W. Keep, Mr. F. W. Emerson, Miss Goochland, Mr. and Mrs. Smartt, Mr. R. Gordon, Mrs. Gill, Mr. H. S. Alexander, Mr. B. Raymond. For *MADRAS*.—Miss Fagan, Mr. East, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Parsich, Mrs. East, Mr. Harvey. For *Ceylon*.—Mr. W. Pollock, jun. For *SHANGHAI*.—Mr. F. P. Morris, Mr. J. Maitland. For *HONG KONG*.—Mr. H. W. Carey, Mrs. Carey, Mr. F. Carey, Mr. Frank Leyburn. For *SINGAPORE*.—Mr. W. Walters.

August 12.—For *BOMBAY*.—Rev. T. T. and Mrs. Ammann, Mr. and Mrs. G. Plebst, Miss Schleich, Miss Weber, Miss Kocherhaus, Miss Schweizer, Rev. Mr. Grater, Rev. S. Gundersen, Mr. K. Stoltz, Capt. Green, Mr. G. F. Shaw. For *ALEXANDRIA en route to MAURITIUS*.—Mr. Maroussem.

August 20.—For *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. James Warren, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Peppé, Mr. and Mrs. Wollaston, Mr. W. Lovell.

August 27.—For *BOMBAY*.—Mr. R. H. Davies. For *HONG KONG via BOMBAY*.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Tyser.

September 4.—For *CALCUTTA*.—Capt. W. G. and Mrs. Waterfield, Mr. McDonald, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Stainforth, Mr. G. W. Kellner, Mr. C. A. Crommelin, Major Layard, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Cowie, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Turner, Capt. Puget. For *MADRAS*.—Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. Mculloch and friend, Mrs. J. W. F. Be n. For *ALEXANDRIA*.—Major Dawson. For *SHANGHAI*.—Mr. McDonald. For *HONG KONG*.—Mrs. Rice.

September 12.—For *BOMBAY*.—Mr. R. C. Noble, Mr. Rodgers.

September 20.—For *CALCUTTA*.—Mrs. and Miss Watkins, Capt. J. R. Currie, Mrs. Wells and infant, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Smith, Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Mrs. Gordon Robb and infant, Maj. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Supte, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mr. T. O. Mayne, Mr. L. J. Jennings, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. H. Toby Prinsep, Mr. R. Robertson, Maj. and Mrs. James, Miss Hutin, Mrs. Morton, Mr. H. V. Riddell, Miss Doran, Mr. and Mrs. T. Woodhouse and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, jun., Mr. A. Le Galtis, Mr. Robert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Caridia, Col. Hort, Lieut. Neal, Mr. Heavside, Mr. Jas. D. Campbell, Miss Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Grimley, Mr. M. C. Cutcliffe, Mrs. Grundlay, Dr. and Mrs. Mathew. For *MADRAS*.—Mr. John, Miss Acton, Miss Street, Mr. and Mrs. Brecks, Mr. and Mrs. Burton and child, Mr. F. W. Dittus. For *Ceylon*.—Mr. H. Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ronald. For *HONG KONG*.—Mr. W. Wilson. For *SHANGHAI*.—Mr. and Mrs. Probat, Mr. and Mrs. Bolstead.

September 27.—For *BOMBAY*.—Mrs. Francis, Mrs. W. Boyle, Mr. F. B. Norris, Mr. H. Ramsden, Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allardyce, Miss Allardyce, Mr. D. F. Roper, Mr. F. H. Segrave, Mr. I. Russell, Mr. Clason, Mr. Haverthill, Mrs. Ostronan. For *ALEXANDRIA en route to CALCUTTA*.—Mr. and Mrs. Stutz.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

FRASER, the wife of Capt. Hastings, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park, July 14.

MACLEAN, the wife of Captain J. N., 7th Madras Light Cavalry, of a son, at Brighton, June 22.

MALCOLMSON, the wife of Lieut. J. G., V.C., H.M.'s 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, of a son, at 66, Clarendon-road, Kensington-park, June 24.

MARRIAGES.

BANKS, Langrishe, F., to Anne S., daughter of the late George D. Wainwright, Esq., formerly H.E.I.C.S., at St. Swithin's Church, Walcot, Bath, July 16.

MORGAN, Charles, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Mary H., widow of the late Capt. Herbert Lloyd, H.E.I.C.S., at All Saints', Kensington, July 14.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, William Bensley, late of the Madras Civil Service, at Pirbright Lodge, aged 66, July 16.

COLLINS, Edward, late of the Madras Light Cavalry, retired, July 16.

MALVIN, Emma, daughter of Rev. W., retired chaplain H.M.'s India Service, at Leamington, July 3.

MELVILLE, Margaret L., wife of James M., of Hanley, Mid Lothian, at Abbots', Bromley, July 18.

SANGSTER, Alexander, late of Bombay, at 8, St. Stephen's-terrace, Bayswater, June 20.

LOCUSTS.—We hear from Peshawur that on the 17th and 18th of May the valley was visited by a flight of locusts. They have done great injury to the fruit in all the gardens there—after hovering about two days they went off in the Kohi-bund and Kohat direction.

INDIA EXCHANGES.
BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	2s. Od.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 p. 0	2 ½ p. m.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	.....	226	to 8
India 5 per cent.	.....	108½	
India Enforced Paper 4 p. ct.	.....	98½	
India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	.....	107½	
India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	.....	116½	
India Stock Debentures, 1858	.....	95½	
India Stock Debentures, 1859	.....	108½	
" " " 1863	.....	100½	
" " " 1864	.....	103½	
" " " 1864 or 1866	.....	104½	
India 5 per cent. for account...	.....	108½	
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	.....	104½	
India Bonds (£1,000)	.....	16s. to 19s.	
Ditto (under £1,000)	.....	19s. pm.	

RAILWAYS.

Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	107 to 108
20	New	8	1 to 1½ pm.
30	Ditto E Shares	7½	106½ to 107½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (Lim.)	100	108½ to 109½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	107 to 108
Stock	East Indian	all	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto G. Extension	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto H. Extension	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	12	1 to 1½ pm.
30	Ditto J. M., 1863	8	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Madras/guar. 4½ per ct.	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	101 to 103
20	5th Extension	2	...
20	Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	106 to 109
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	106½ to 107
20	Ditto	2	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	106½ to 107½
20	Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	1½ to 1½ pm.

BANKS.

100	Agra and United Service Lim.	50	110 to 113
40	Australasia	all	76 to 78
40	New	10	
25	Bank of Egypt	all	27½ to 28½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	29½ to 30½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	53 to 55
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	56 to 57
20	Ottoman Bank	all	
20	Do. New	2	½ d. ½ dis.
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Bombay Gas	2	½ d. par.
20	Ceylon Company	5	½ d. ½ pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	½ d. ½ pm.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3½ to 4½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1 to 2 pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	all	½ to ½
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	5 to 5½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	78 to 80
50	Ditto New	30	16 to 18 pm.
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to ½
1	Ditto Registered	all	...
10	Ditto	all	...
2	Telegraph to India	1	½ to ½ dis.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.
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	Inserting to King Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R. — par
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	— 101
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	— 98½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	— 98½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	2 1 —
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1½ 107½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	2 2 116½

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA OFFICE, 9th July, 1863.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, That he has received from the Government at Madras the under-mentioned SCHEDULES, viz. —

"Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-general, on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereon, and the Balances. Prepared up to the 31st of December, 1862, under Section XXXIV. of Act. VIII. of 1855."

"Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final Balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1862, under Section XXXIV. of Act. VIII. of 1855."

"Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-general, on account of all Trusts, remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereon, and the Balances. Prepared up to the 31st of December, 1862, under Section XXXIV. of Act. VIII. of 1855."

"Schedule of all Trust Accounts whereof the final Balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from 1st July to 31st December, 1862, under Section XXXIV. of Act. VIII. of 1855."

And that the said Schedules are open to the inspection of the public, in the Department of the Official Agent to the Administrators-general of India, at the India Office.

INDIA OFFICE, Victoria-street, Westminster, 10th July, 1863.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL GIVES NOTICE, that he is desirous of RAISING a SUM of not exceeding £3,000,000 STERLING upon the security of "India Four per Cent. Stock," to enable him to redeem £1,824,500 India Four per Cent. Debentures falling due on 8th October next, and £3,172,500 India Four per Cent. Debentures falling due on 8th April, 1864.

The Stock to be created on 8th October, 1863, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 39, and to bear Interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, on 5th April and 10th October in each year.

The Stock not to be redeemable until 10th October, 1888, but to be redeemable at par on or after that day upon one year's previous notice having been given in the *London Gazette*, by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The books of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England, where all assignments and transfers will be made. No stamp duties whatsoever will be charged on the transfers.

To facilitate the arrangements for the creation of the above-named "India Four per Cent. Stock," the Secretary of State for India in Council gives notice to the holders of the aforesaid £1,824,500 India Four per Cent. Debentures falling due on 8th October next, and £3,172,500 India Four per Cent. Debentures falling due on 8th April, 1864, that he is willing to grant in exchange for "India Four per Cent. Debentures" a like amount of "India Four per Cent. Stock" at par.

The Stock thus created may be registered in the books of the Bank of England, or at the option of the holders of Debentures they may receive, in exchange for their Debentures, "Stock Certificates" in lieu of Stock registered in their names.

The "Stock Certificates" to be payable to bearer, and to have coupons attached to them payable half-yearly on 5th April and 10th October in each year at the Bank of England, and to be for amounts of £100, £500, and £1,000.

On and after the 8th November next, all holders of the aforesaid "India Four per Cent. Stock," being registered in the books of the Bank of England, may at any time receive at the Bank of England "Stock Certificates" upon the transfer of a like amount of registered Stock, and upon payment of a fee of two shillings and sixpence per cent. upon the capital amount of "Stock Certificates" received in exchange for registered Stock; and in like manner holders of "Stock Certificates" shall, upon the delivery of such Certificates at the Bank of England, and upon payment of a fee of two shillings and sixpence upon each "Stock Certificate" so delivered up, be entitled to a like amount of "Stock" registered in the books of the Bank of England in such names as the holders shall direct.

The holders of India Four per Cent. Debentures falling due on 8th October next, and on 8th April, 1864, who are willing to accept "India Four per Cent. Stock" in exchange for such debentures, upon the terms above-mentioned, are hereby required to signify their assent by letter addressed to The Accountant General, India Office, Victoria-street, Westminster, on or before the 3rd of August next, such letter to state the capital amount of "India Four per Cent. Debentures," together with the numbers and amounts thereof, to be exchanged for "India Four per Cent. Stock."

Holders of "India Four per Cent. Debentures" who do not signify their assent to accept "India Four per Cent. Stock" in exchange for such debentures, and upon the terms above-mentioned, on or before the 3rd of August next, will receive payment for their debentures at maturity upon presentation of the debentures at the Chief Cashier's Office, at the Bank of England, from which time all interest will cease.

Copies of this advertisement may be obtained at the Bank of England, and of Mr. Henry Scott, the Broker to the Secretary of State for India in Council, 16, Throgmorton street, City.

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East India	63s. to 72s.	
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CHAMPAGNE	48s. to 54s.	
Fine Sparkling	48s. to 54s.	
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 591.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	June 28	Burmah (Rangoon)	June 8
Madras	30	Bombay	July 9
Agra	July 9	Ceylon	" 4
China (Hong Kong)	May 31.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 19th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 10d.	1 oz. 1s. 8d.	2 oz. 3s. 4d.	3 oz. 5s. 0d.
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Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 8d.; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton.

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SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE lapse of the Calcutta mail of the 23rd of June, which was due on Monday, the 27th ultimo, was, we find, caused by the steamer *Bengal* meeting with an accident to her screw, causing her to put back to Calcutta on the 29th of June, after having been six days out on her homeward voyage. The mails were transferred to the *Mooltan* steamer, which vessel reached Suez on the 28th ultimo. The *Vectis* left Malta for Marseilles on the morning of August 2nd with the mails ex *Mooltan*; therefore, the missing mails may be expected to arrive in London about Thursday next. The resources afforded by the arrival of the Bombay mail have amply provided us with material compensating for the loss of the previous Calcutta mail.

We have at last got something like authentic intelligence of the capture of Nana Sahib. He is said to have been apprehended in the Temple of Ajmere by Captain Brodigan, of the 28th. The rumour of 5,000 Bengal sepoys being at Saloomba under Tantia Topee is not quite so credible, as there is pretty good evidence that the real Tantia Topee was hanged four years ago.

There is no doubt now that the Ameer Dost Mahommed has taken possession of Herat. The *Bombay Times of India* states that, by a telegram from Lahore, dated 4th of July, authentic intelligence had been received of Dost Mahommed's death.

The Governor of Bombay, Sir Bartle Frere, is still at Dapooree, near Poona, where the Legislative Council was to meet on the 15th of July.

Lord Elgin is said to be laid up with low fever at Simla. Sir Hugh Rose is the gayest of the gay there. The cause of Lord Elgin's illness is attributed to the uncleanly state of the Simla bazaar.

Lady Trevelyan and family were to leave India by the first steamer in July, so that she is probably now in England.

Five lacs of rupees were received by the Government officer at Darjeeling in March and April last, as proceeds of sales of waste lands. "Thus it will be seen," says the *Phoenix*, "that the new rules have not often proved obstructive where there is actually waste land to be had."

A wine company is about to be established at Simla.

A court-martial was to assemble at Lucknow on the 28th June, of which Colonel Campbell, of the 48th, is president, to try two officers—Ensigns Benny, of the 27th, and Hutchinson, of the 23rd—on a charge of rape. Captain

Hill, of the police, is prosecutor. The officers had been under arrest for nearly nine months before the court-martial was assembled. There was some doubt as to whether they should be handed over to the Civil Court. The crime is said to have been committed in open day in the presence of several natives. We can hardly believe that the officers are guilty, but it is stated rather prematurely that the evidence is clear against them.

Sir Mordaunt Wells is to pass through Lahore in a day or two en route to Cashmere, where he is to spend a month before coming on to England.

A Mr. Turner is in Lahore, taking notes for a book of Indian travel.

Dr. Cannon, the civil surgeon at Lucknow, having given a native a slap on the face, the man prosecuted him for assault and battery, and laid the damages at Rs. 1,600. Three Europeans on the jury were for allowing one pice damages, but another jurymen allowed the whole amount claimed.

A mysterious disappearance of a European gentleman from on board a flat lying off Allahabad has excited considerable sensation. We have given the particulars under the head of "Supposed Murder."

Colonel J. A. R. Raines, C.B., of H.M.'s 95th Foot, has been appointed temporarily to the command of the troops at Aden.

The Honourable Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett complained to Government of the charge against him on the part of Captain Nuttal, that he was ready to cash the hoondies of rebels. Captain Nuttal has acknowledged that he had formed and expressed a too hurried opinion on the matter, and apologised to Mr. Sunkersett for the mistake.

Cholera had broken out at Lucknow, and had committed dreadful ravages in the city. Dr. Longstaff, of the Royal Artillery, was taken ill with this disease, and died in six hours. Captains Lees and Tupper were both attacked by the disease, but both recovered. From the latest accounts from Lucknow the disease was disappearing from that station.

Sir William Denison proposes to abolish the system of grand juries, but has submitted the question to the Judges of the High Court for their opinion.

The Madras Government is about to introduce the cultivation of hops on the Neilgherry Hills.

The Governor of Madras has gone to Bangalore. So, also, has the Madras Commander-in-Chief, with the head-quarters and staff of the Madras army. Lady Denison accompanies them. The Governor was to visit Mysore to partake of the hospitality of the

Maharajah on his birthday. The Maharajah has reached his three score years and ten.

India is just now in a state of most gratifying prosperity and progress, but there are still indications of discontent, and strange rumours are current in various parts of the Upper Provinces. It is said that fanatics at Rawul Pindie and other stations are urging the Punjabees to rise against us.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* states that some of the Mahomedans in Calcutta are giving themselves airs, and strutting about the streets with a peculiarly insolent aspect when they meet Europeans, and looking more like barbarous conquerors than conquered barbarians. A young officer of one of her Majesty's regiments had lately been attacked by a party of Mahomedans, and without the slightest provocation been brutally beaten by his cowardly assailants.

We mentioned in a late number that Mr. Longueville Clarke died poor, in spite of the enjoyment for many years of a very noble professional income. We are very sorry to learn that his daughter was left wholly destitute. The *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 25th July states that Sir Mordaunt Wells has led off a public subscription for her benefit with Rs. 500, and whose noble example has been followed by other members of the bench and bar. If every man in Calcutta who has benefited by Longueville Clarke's liberal hospitality would subscribe to his orphan daughter she would be well provided for. Calcutta society owe to the exertions of the late Longueville Clarke a debt of gratitude for many public advantages. It was to his active efforts chiefly that they owed a free site for the Ice House, and the establishment of the Metcalfe-hall. He was generally the leader of every public movement for the benefit of his fellow citizens.

The new municipal arrangements for Calcutta came into operation on the 1st of July. Mr. Schalch was to be chairman on a salary of Rs. 3,000, and pending the time when, under the improving auspices of the new municipality, Calcutta should provide her Lord Mayor with a suitable Mansion-house, a further allowance of Rs. 500 a month would be granted for house rent. These are pretty liberal terms, and Mr. Schalch is rather a lucky man. Mr. Dowleams is to be vice-chairman.

Dr. Duff, the famous Calcutta missionary, in endeavouring to prevent a Hindoo father from exercising his parental rights over a son of sixteen years of age, detained in a missionary establishment, has involved himself in some legal trouble. He was obliged, by the decision of Sir M. H. Wells, to restore the lad to his parent. The *Friend of India* has attacked this decision, and coupled the name of Mordaunt Wells with that of Judge Jeffries.

An application having been made by the Bengal Government to the India-office for the latter to further define what are qualifications for staff employ, Sir Charles Wood has replied as follows:—"Officers of the staff corps will not be required to vacate their appointments on promotion, but their rank on first appointment should be that laid down in the Queen's regulations as qualifying for the appointments in question, and they will still be subject to the four years' limitation rule." In other words, Indian officers should be treated as unattached officers on half-pay in the British service.

The Secretary of State for India has authorised the Indian Government to offer a certain number of annuities of £200, in addition to the pensions to which they may be entitled on

the 31st of August, to one regimental colonel in each brigade of Royal (late Indian) Engineers.

The Government of the Punjab has announced a grand Agricultural Exhibition, to be opened in November. A large building is now being erected for the purpose.

It is said that the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief are to meet at Meerut in November next to decide whether that station shall be the head-quarters of the army. Some reports give the preference to Lucknow.

Major Hutchinson, late commissariat officer at Moulmain, under the employment of the Madras Government, has been removed from his appointment in consequence of the dissatisfaction of Government as to the mode in which he arranged or carried out the contracts for the supply and conveyance of timber.

We were misled, like many others, by the formal announcement in the *Morning Post* of the death of Lord Clyde. Some days after that announcement his lordship was said to be rather better than he had been, but he has again had a relapse, and we deeply regret to say that he is considered to be in a very precarious condition.

THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

The *Delta* left Malta with the heavy portion of the Calcutta Mails at one A.M. on the 2nd inst. She may be expected at Southampton early on the 11th or the previous evening.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Capt. R. C. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, at Ranchie, June 9. Rev. W. B. Wright, late chaplain at Malacca, at Eastbourne, July 17. Lieut. E. T. Rogers, 107th Bengal Infantry.

MADRAS.—Ens. Alfred Monies, unattached, at Cocanada, aged 38, June 4.

BOMBAY.—Capt. E. N. Shewell, of the Bombay army, at West Malvern, July 26. Capt. J. E. Furneaux, 103rd Bombay Royal Fusiliers.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. J. C. Wyse, Indian army, at Edinburgh, July 27. Capt. W. D. McLeod, Chinese Contingent, killed in action, at Taitsan, China, Feb. 14.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MANCHESTER.—From HONG KONG.—Mr. Davis. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Ward, Capt. Grant, Mr. Bowine, Mr. Williams, Mr. Edmonds, Capt. Miller, Rev. F. Saunders, Mrs. Saunders and three children, Maj. Swindley, Mr. Summers. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Tod, Mr. Gisleborne, Mr. Neroutso, Mr. Barton. From MALTA.—Mr. Drummond, Mrs. Earle, Miss Johnson, Capt. Everett, Mr. Gollcher.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Pera*, August 9.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Moriarty, Capt. Jenkins, Lieut. Robertson, Lieut. Penny, Capt. Wood, Mr. J. Turner, Mr. W. Ditchburn, Mr. A. Morris. From SUZ.—Dr. Dundas. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. R. Engledue, Mr. A. Engledue, Mr. Smith, Capt. Jamieson's son, Tyro Mohideen, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. R. Miller.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAIL.

WAY.—It appears from a statement of the number of passengers conveyed over the line that for the year ending the 30th of June, 1861, the number of first-class passengers on an average of 62 miles open was 1,206; of second-class, 5,211; of third-class, 212,089; and of fourth-class, 117,087—total, 335,593, being at the rate of 5,109 per mile. For the year ending the 30th of June, 1862, on an average of 130 miles open, there were conveyed 2,063 first-class, 10,980 second-class, and 838,285 third-class—total, 851,328 passengers, being at the rate of 6,576 per mile. A comparative statement of the number of passengers carried over the above and other Indian railways for the year ending the 30th of June, 1862, shows that on 245 miles of East Indian (North-West Provinces) line 342,935 passengers were conveyed, being at the rate of 1,399 per mile. On the Madras Railway, 282 miles open, 1,081,539 passengers were conveyed, being at the rate of 3,835 per mile; on the great Indian Peninsula, 416 miles open, 2,509,962 passengers were conveyed, being at the rate of 6,033 per mile; and on the East Indian (Bengal division), 311 miles open, 1,937,103 passengers were carried, being at the rate of 6,228 per mile; and on the Baroda and Central India, 130 miles open, 851,328 were carried, being at the rate of 6,576 per mile. The aggregate length of line open for the year ending June 30, 1862, was 1,384 miles; the number of first-class passengers carried was 59,431, of second-class 290,058, of third class 6,030,417, and of fourth-class (on the Great Indian Peninsula) 842,958—total, 6,721,864 passengers, being at the rate of 4,804 per mile.

CAPTURE OF THE NANA.

NUSSEERABAD, June 26.

I send you a piece of news which will afford unmitigated pleasure to all your readers—the infamous "Nana Sahib" is a prisoner at Ajmere!

On the night of the 22nd Major Davidson, the Commissioner, Captain Glegson, Lieut. Brodigan, commanding the detachment H.M.'s 28th Regt., and Sergeant Dalton, of that corps, proceeded to a temple at Ajmere, and suddenly entered. Lieut. Brodigan seized the first man he met; it proved to be the Nana! Two others were with him. They are now prisoners in the fort, under a guard of H.M.'s 28th Regt.

The story, as I hear it, is this: The party consisted of five. Two are said to be spies, who were sent by your Mr. Forjett from Bombay two months ago, and who have steadily stuck to their man ever since, but never have had the opportunity of being near an English station till now. The other two are said to be menials, who knew nothing of whom they were attending. At first it was intended to surround the temple with troops, but it was feared that any move might create alarm, and too much praise cannot be given to the small and gallant band that executed their work so boldly and so well, and it will be a proud thought to Lieutenant Brodigan, whilst memory lives, that his was the avenging hand fated to lay hold of this fiend in human shape.

I speak thus confidently, because I understand that from documents found, personal marks, and other modes of identity, Major Davidson has no doubt he has the right man in the right place at last, and every feeling of human justice and retribution must make all earnestly hope the same.

There are various rumours afloat that the Nana's progress through native states was a triumphal one, that he was conveyed on elephants, &c., &c., all of which is more than doubtful, when his object must have been privacy. A later account from Ajmere states that one of the prisoners is thought to be a relative of the Nana's, by name Nana Punt, who commanded 5,000 horse during the mutiny, and a most bloodthirsty ruffian.

Another company of the 28th leaves to-morrow for Ajmere.

CAMP NUSSEERABAD, June 27.

The last novelty is the capture of the Nana Sahib at Ajmere, by Major Davidson, with the assistance of the military. It appears that certain agents of that "prince of detectives," Mr. Forjett, have been for some time tracking the ruffian, but were unable to take him until safely landed on British territory. From all the circumstances that have transpired, it seems that little doubt can exist as to the prisoner's identity. It is also proved that he has been received with much honour by several of the chiefs in these parts, and was also traced to Salumba. The names of several of the powerful chiefs are known, and no doubt they will be called to account for their hospitality. Their guest, however, is now located at Ajmere, with three sentries over him; no native is allowed to approach on any pretence whatever. He seems possessed of some dry humour, as he remarked, it is said, that in executing Tantia Topce some time ago a mistake had been made, and that the real T. T. was in the flesh and remarkably well! and that but for this unforeseen occurrence of detention in jail, he had looked forward to meeting his old friend very shortly.

Another company of H.M.'s 28th Regt. marched to Ajmere last night, to reinforce the detachment there, so as to frustrate any attempt at a rescue, should such be meditated. It is said that the brigadier commanding was of opinion that the prisoner should be sent into camp for safe custody; but apparently the politicals prefer keeping him near them, and certainly no one can be surprised at their being unwilling to part with such a prize.

A correspondent writing from Nusseerabad on the 27th ult. mentions that the Nana was cap-

tured while at his devotions in a Hindu temple in Ajmere. The manner in which this was effected was through the agency of two natives, who, it is reported, were deported to Nepal for that purpose by Mr. Forjett, of the Bombay police. After having discovered him they followed him from place to place (and, some say, were even in his confidence) until they arrived at Ajmere (the first European station), where they immediately informed the commissioner, Major Davidson, of the fact, and on orders being issued, the police and some twenty men of the detachment of the 28th Regt. made him a prisoner. A company of the 28th will march to Ajmere this evening to guard him, and to escort him to Nusseerabad. The Nana has been recognised as the real Nana by the commissioner and the brigadier, both of whom saw him before.

NEEMUCH, June 29.

I hasten to send you all I can glean regarding the Nana and his capture near Ajmere. There seems to be no doubt of his identity this time. To make matters surer, he has been photographed with his beard, shaved, and then taken again, and this precaution has served only to confirm the impression of the right man having at last been found.

The telegraph wire will probably have anticipated me, but I nevertheless hasten to give you what is known here regarding the seizure of the real Nana at or near Ajmere. Davidson, the Commissioner, together with Captain Brodigan, 28th Foot, another officer, and a sergeant, 28th Regt., succeeded in seizing him in a temple. The marks he bears identify him in every respect. There is no doubt that it is the "genuine article" this time, and several people, both European and native, have recognised the scoundrel.

He possesses friends and sympathisers everywhere (according to his own statement), and had been promised aid through all the native States he had passed, in the event of another "rising," which he hoped to bring about in conjunction with Tania Topee, who, he states, is waiting for him near Becaneer; Salcomber (the base of operations) and its environs already containing 5,000 men, including many Bengal sepoys, ready to turn on Nusseerabad and Neemuch. A full company of the 28th has been specially sent from Nusseerabad to "attend" upon the Nana.

Regarding Tania Topee, he declares that the *wrong man was hung!* Although the Nana had no time to tamper with Rajpootana, life and property are anything but safe, and the Bombay letter post was quietly looted on the 9th inst., five miles from this, with perfect impunity. When will this disgraceful state of things be put an end to?

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

NEEMUCH, June 30.

Nana Sahib captured at Ajmere, by Major Davidson.

Wide spread conspiracy indicated by his papers. An impostor, calling himself Tania Topee, at Salumba, with 5,000 Bengal sepoys.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE.

We have been favoured with the following official report of the capture of the Nana Sahib:—

From Major A. G. Davidson, Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

AJMER, June 25.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, on the 22nd instant, a native officer of the 8th Bombay N.I., by name Dwarka Tewarie, brought me your letter No. 113, of 27th April, 1863, to the address of the Political Agent, Jyepoor, and gave me such information regarding the object with which it had been written that I thought myself justified in opening it, and having satisfied myself that he was acting under Mr. Forjett's orders and with your sanction, I rendered all the assistance in my power, and had the satisfaction of capturing the persons indicated by the informers, Dwarka Tewarie and Gypershad; and from their state-

ments, which have been confirmed by Mr. Forjett's detectives, who accompanied them, as also from comparison with the descriptive roll furnished by Government, and a statement made by a sergeant-major of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Nusseerabad, who was formerly in the 14th Dragoons and constantly saw the Nana at Meerut, I have not the slightest doubt whatever that the prisoner now in the Ajmere Magazine, under an European guard of H.M.'s 28th Regiment, is the Nana Dhoondoo Punt. One of his companions is stated by the informers to be Naroo Punt Bhalla Blut, also entered in the descriptive roll. The third person is a blind Brahmin, made use of by the Nana to conceal his real, and to confirm him in his assumed, character.

There are two striking marks on the person of the prisoner supposed to be the Nana, one of which is not entered in his descriptive roll; this is a grooved scar under the hole pierced in his right ear, and the other is a scar of (as the civil surgeon certifies) either a lancet cut, or a cut of a very fine sharp-pointed bistoury, about an inch and a half in length, and slightly oblique; and, indeed, the prisoner corresponds in nearly every particular with the description given in the roll, except that his hair is white, he has lost two front teeth, and his cheeks are not so full as they were six years ago.—I have, &c.,

A. G. DAVIDSON, Commissioner.

Six years ago all Europe reeled, like a man on whom sad news has come suddenly, horror-stricken at the brief, but terrible, message that flew along the telegraphic wires, and told of the massacre at Cawnpore. Gentle ladies, old men, tender children, fell on their knees and prayed for vengeance. Strong men brushed the tear from their eyes in haste, as if half-ashamed of their weakness, and vowed an awful vow that he who had done the deed should surely not escape the reward thereof. And he, the doer of that deed, was Nana Sahib, that, forsooth, well-informed, well-dressed, intelligent Hindoo gentleman, associating with the English residents, speaking their language and imitating their manners. His mail-coach was well-known on the Cawnpore race-course; his person familiar at the station balls. In fact, he was a powerful man at "our" station. But what a far more extensive popularity was he then meditating which even babies learn to hiss and execrate? But what availed his cunning—his intelligence? Little did he then contemplate that strong hand that was to drag him from his hiding place, of the encircling hedge of bristling bayonets in a barrack guard-room, and of the felon's end that shall be his.

Six years ago! And yet Vengeance has never slept, never tired, never rested: though with but *pede claudo* it has limped on for six long years. In spite of rumours of his death, rumours of his capture, rumours seemingly with the substance of reality, as in the case of mistaken identity at Kurrachee, the blood-hounds of justice have never lost the scent, but with a perseverance that even our impatience must applaud, stuck to their prey, and ran into him at last within the walls of Ajmere.

It is not easy to assign a reason for his making for this city, which—within fifteen miles of the military station of Nusseerabad, where is always kept a magnificent pack of war dogs with a most efficient huntsman and whipper-in—would seem to be the most unlikely earth for Reynard to run to when hard pressed. Ajmere is a town of great wealth, and the capital of Rajpootana, divided from Nusseerabad by the Aravalli Range, through which a good road has been driven, and has the large cities of Joudpour on its left and of Jyepoor on its right, being about 100 miles from both. The Rajah of Kishengurh rules in mimic state about fourteen miles to the north, and his preserves, famous for his pig, border on the Ajmere territory; while the pious pilgrim, who would visit the holy shrines of Pokah, has but six miles to trudge before his unsandled feet sink in the sands of the Delhi desert, and the sacred muggars (crocodiles) bid him welcome with a complimentary grunt

as they bask placidly in the sunshine on the quiet surface of the tanks. One would hardly accuse the Nana of coming to pay his pilgrimage to the fakeers of Pokah, or his court to the wealthy men of Ajmere; for, when in '57 the Nusseerabad Brigade mutined, the rebels quitting the camp diverged from the Ajmere road on reaching the pass, and, crossing the range of hills more to the right, so made the best of their way to Delhi. Why they spared Ajmere, and declined to prosecute their right of search in the arsenal there, is only one of those many golden opportunities whose forelocks the rebel sepoys neglected to lay hold of. Though Ajmere is civilly Bengallee, the arsenal obeys the orders of the Bombay Government, and hence the capture of the Nana fell to the lot of the 28th Regiment. The story, as related by our correspondent, is eloquent in its simpleness of the unpretending way in which an English soldier does his duty. Wild beasts when brought to bay generally make a desperate resistance. Men with the proverbial halter encircling the throat fight all the more savagely. But here "it was feared that any more might create an alarm;" so the "intention of surrounding the temple with troops" was abandoned, and the "small and gallant band" went cheerfully to their work. And when history shall tell how Hodgson seized the King of Delhi and his sons, he shall also add to the deeds of valiant men the capture of Nana Sahib.

We congratulate the gallant men of the 28th that the prize has fallen to their bayonets. Too late to take any active share in the vengeance sworn to by those who registered their vows on the blood-stained sides of that well at Cawnpore, they can now point with pride and merited self-congratulation to their comrades who, though they have but done their duty, have done that duty so well, that a grateful country will not be slow to prove the measure of her gratitude to the avengers of Wheeler's garrison.—*Times of India*, July 9.

BENGAL.

THE LAND AND STATESMANSHIP.

We lately urged the practicability and advisability of a small experimental Hill Colony of European military pensioners on this side of India, urging at the same time the advantage of having, as time rolled on, the hill slopes dotted with white-faced communities, brave, hardy, insured to toil, to the chase, and to arms—worth, in short, an army of ten thousand men in case of a sudden outbreak.

On this the *Hills* comments:—"These are fine words, but they come awkwardly from a journal which, doubtless from a good intention, has hitherto done its best to obstruct the realisation of the charming picture it now draws. It has done this in backing up Sir Charles Wood's amendments on Lord Canning's rules; and when it suggests the purchase of two hundred acres of land as a commencement, it seems to have forgotten that when the land selected shall be put up to auction, any chance speculator, whose attention may have been attracted to the lot, may outbid the benevolent friends of distressed pensioners. This result would show the *Phoenix* the violent impropriety of counting his chickens before the proper time."

If our contemporary, and five or six dozen of his friends and acquaintances, are desirous of becoming possessed of 3,000 acres each of good waste land in Eastern Bengal, or South-Western Bengal, we think we are fully justified in asserting that if they come here, select their lots, and cause them to be advertised for sale by auction, the probability is that in no case will any other competitor present himself to bid for the lands. There is plenty of land fitted for tea cultivation now lying waste in Assam and the contiguous districts, and there are few to apply for it, notwithstanding applicants run no danger of being outbid by strangers or outsiders, willing to take advantage of their "superior knowledge" of the capabilities of Indian soil, or of any other knowledge they turned to use in selecting. The rage

for waste land has died out. It only lasted so long as new tea companies could be got up, and happily selected waste lands sold to them at an enormous profit. The capitalists about whom we hear so much, as would-be developers of the resources, but for Sir Charles Wood, have shown that they want waste lands, not to reclaim or cultivate them, but to resell at an extraordinary profit to cleverly got-up joint-stock companies. The present is rather a bad time for tea or coffee, or any other description of cultivation companies; and, therefore, though there is land for any person willing to buy it at an auction, where in all probability he himself would be the only bidder, there are few applications. Let, however, new tea companies but come again into fashion, and the scramble will recommence. The capitalist will then be found applying for grant after grant, and when they have grabbed as much as suits their purposes, advertising that they hold the best tea land, are willing to resell it to companies, and that no more good tea land is left in the country! Is our contemporary under the impression that Sir Charles Wood is not as well aware of this as if he were on the spot? If so he underrates the Secretary of State's Indian knowledge, and the attention given by him to the details of every Indian question. Ah! but if Sir Charles Wood really had the interest of this country at heart, or understood in what its true interest lay, he would not have acted as he has with reference to Indian waste lands; he would have followed the far wiser and more liberal system of the colonies. We defy any one to point to any British colony in which greater scope for the acquisition of land is offered to the intending settler than in India, or in which land is offered cheaper. In Victoria it is a criminal offence, punishable as a misdemeanor, to apply for land to make it over to another immediately it is obtained, and throughout the Australian colonies there has sprung up a spirit of watchfulness in the press and people, lest the interests of the community in the soil, that is, in the Crown lands, should not be turned to the utmost pecuniary advantage.—*Phenix*.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

The most extraordinary circumstance which it has been for some time our misfortune to relate, occurred in the station early on Sunday morning, which has eventuated in the disappearance of a respectable inhabitant, who, it is feared, has met with foul play.

A party of gentlemen met on board a flat recently arrived here from Calcutta, and had there enjoyed themselves—perhaps they over-enjoyed themselves; but be that as it may, it is a self-evident proposition that one of the party is missing, that traces of blood and violence have been discovered near the place where he was last seen, and the conflicting evidence of the men who were on board the flat at the time, and whom must know something of the missing gentleman, raise very strong misgivings as to the cause of disappearance. It is due to society to have a searching investigation into the why and wherefore of the unfortunate transaction, and the whole resources of the police ought to be brought to bear on the elucidation of the mystery. We do not know whether the police have exerted themselves to make the required discovery, or why they are not in the way when wanting. We hear that the whole matter has been pool-pooched, but a valuable life lost cries aloud for vengeance, and the public will not be satisfied until something more is done in the matter and a clear understanding come to on the subject. The whole machinery of the law, in its most stringent form, ought at once to be brought into operation, and instead of regarding the matter in the light of accident, assurance ought to be made doubly sure and relieve the public mind.

We will endeavour to narrate as nearly as we can the circumstances which have reached us. The gentlemen went on board the flat to enjoy themselves, and at half-past nine took leave, the unfortunate gentleman remaining on board. Every exertion was used to induce him to accompany his friend home, but he chose to remain on

board. In the course of the night the captain of the flat waited upon the friend who had been most urgent in wishing the gentleman to leave, and who, in fact, was his employer, and had, besides his friendship, an interest in seeing him safely bestowed, and told him that there was mutiny on board his flat. That was scouted. The gentleman did not believe it. He thought it simply an excuse to coax him to go again on board the flat. The captain came again after a little while and said that the gentleman whose loss we deplore was drowned. Gone! A lame and disjointed story. Who saw him drowned? He was a most expert swimmer. The serang on board the flat said that he fell overboard shoreward. In such event he would almost have reached the shore. Being told this, he suddenly says he fell overboard riverward. But beyond this contradiction there is a palpable fact which must be explained. The bad was made on the deck for the missing man, which in the morning was found saturated with blood! How is this to be accounted for? Does the captain know? Have these men been questioned? Have measures been taken to discover why this blood came, or how? It is within the knowledge of the parties interested that the men on board the flat were seen washing the traces of the blood from the bed and deck. Have they been secured? Has any one moved in the matter? The whole of the men on board that flat ought to undergo a rigorous examination, and be placed in safe custody until the truth appears. Murder will out. The body even has not been found. The gentleman, as we have stated, was a powerful swimmer. The presumption is that he has been beaten by the truculent and brutal natives on the boat and thrown overboard. Everything conspires to point to this conclusion. At all events the circumstances are of so suspicious a nature, that more than the usual pains ought to be taken to clear up the mystery, and bring the murderers to justice, and we hope we will shortly be able to announce that the criminal has been discovered. The captain of the flat makes affidavit that the man was drowned. Did he see him drowned? Is it hearsay? Let him specify the circumstances. Did he quarrel with the man and push him overboard? Let him specifically state the circumstances under which he saw the man drowned—let him explain how. Let him account for the blood on the bed and deck, and if he is captain of his own ship, as men are fond of boasting, let him prove it. He says he was wounded in the mutiny on board. Let him prove the unfortunate man was not killed in it.

Nobody knows! Happy Allahabad, the seat of Government North Western Provinces. It's a dangerous place, my masters, is this Allahabad. There's no one safe. And if you are lost, there is no one to look after you. Nobody knows!—*Allahabad Gazette*.

COLONELS' ALLOWANCES.

The decision of the Secretary of State upon the following point has been published for information. When the authorised number of colonels' allowances fixed for the staff corps, viz., one to thirty officers of all ranks, has been completed by the succession of officers who have served twelve years in the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel, it is the intention of her Majesty's Government that vacancies shall be filled up as they occur, according to seniority, without requiring a qualifying term of service.

It was not intended that the despatch of the 31st of December, 1861, should be set aside by that of the 31st of July, 1862.

His Excellency the Governor-General calls attention to the necessity for all applications from colonels of artillery and engineers, who are desirous of retiring on the annuity now sanctioned as below, being sent in to the office of the adjutant-general of their respective Presidencies before the 31st of August next.

The announcement of this annuity is preceded by an admission from Sir C. Wood, that the prospects of a certain limited class of officers of high rank were injured by the reduction of Colonels, with Colonel's allowances, and that it "is un-

reasonable to expect that in the *extensive changes* lately made in the army, some individuals should not suffer. Still, as Government wish to remove as far as possible all just grounds of complaint, it has been determined to offer a limited number of retiring pensions to each brigade of Indian Artillery, and each battalion of engineers. This pension is one of £200 a-year to one Regimental Colonel in each brigade and each battalion, in addition to the pension to which he may already be entitled.

These annuities will be allotted to applicants according to seniority in their respective cadres:—

Bengal Artillery ...	...	...	...	7
Madras ...	...	...	...	4
Bombay ...	...	...	...	3
Bengal Engineers ...	...	...	...	8
Madras ...	...	...	...	2
Bombay ...	...	...	...	2

Application to be made on or before the 31st August next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUMOURS OF STRANGE IMPORT reach us every day from various parts of the upper provinces. To-day it is from Delhi, to-morrow from Peshawur, again from Rawulpindee, then from Loodiana, and even from Barrackpore, there are simmerings the real import of which the Calcutta papers are carefully keeping dark from the public. There are fanatics at Rawulpindee and other stations fomenting the Punjabees, by seditious harangues and inflammatory pamphlets. Who would not place faith upon any of these rumours? but we are glad to see that the Punjab authorities are not pool-pooling them as those at Meerut did in 1857, who reaped the consequences. We cannot think that there is much chance at present for our dusky brethren, if they attempted to rise on their Saxon rulers; but still we think the rulers should ever be on the alert to put down sedition and prevent a disturbance of the peace, however slight.—*Allahabad Gazette*, June 23.

THE SIKHS.—We hear that a pretty strong and well-pronounced display of Sikh self-will was made not many days ago in one of the regiments of the Punjab N.I. at Barrackpore; and we are glad also to learn that the measures of repression and punishment adopted were prompt and decisive; though, if we are rightly informed, their adequacy, as regards severity, is very much open to question. The Sikhs, as a race, have commanded our respect by their bravery when arrayed against us in the field, and well deserved our good will when fighting on our side; but these feelings must not be allowed to interfere with the maintenance of strict military discipline amongst them when enlisted under our standards, where their wayward and turbulent spirit will always require to be curbed and repressed with the strong hand of the military law and power.—*Englishman*.

OPIMUM.—The probable out-turn of opium for the year 1864 is estimated by the *Scindian* at 27,000 chests of Patna, and 20,000 chests of Benares. This result may be depended upon, from the fact that "the whole of the drug has now been gathered, and is in course of manufacture into cakes." Notwithstanding the depressed state of the market for this drug in China, prices are maintained, but may be "expected to fall towards the end of the year," consequent upon the increased quantity that will be brought forward in 1864. Our contemporary is of opinion that "it is quite beyond the bounds of probability that the drug should in any case fall so low as Rs. 1,250, the average fixed by Sir Charles Trevelyan in his budget for 1863-64."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will very likely have a standing camp next cold weather, formed either at Lucknow, Lahore, or Delhi, or some other large station in these parts. More definite information will, we suppose, be given when the relief is published, which may be looked for about the end of July. There is no truth in the report of Sir Hugh Rose's immediate return to Europe.—*Delhi Gazette*.

MAJOR WILSON, 7TH HUSSARS, is to succeed Lieut. De Montmorency as assistant-secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude. Lieutenant De Montmorency goes to Hyderabad.

SIMLA GOSSIP.—SIMLA, June 15.—I think I mentioned in a former letter that even we, denizens of the hills, had not escaped altogether from the disagreeable visits of the locusts, which have for months past been devastating the Punjab and adjacent districts. Since then three or four large flights have again passed over and through the station, the young shoots of the potatoes having been the greatest sufferers from them during their temporary halts. We have not had a large criminal calendar this year. The only case worth recording is one of forgery, one of the native officials of the treasury being the victim. The utterer of the forged document has been taken into custody, and it is expected that the disclosures which he promises to make will implicate some European at present unknown. Major Goad still engages the time of the Civil Court and the attention of the Simla public; he is just now occupied in bringing an action for damages against the stewards of the Umballa Sky Races for prohibiting his entering his horses. His legal adviser, in order to evade the provisions of the Act, which forbids a civil court taking cognisance of anything in the shape of a betting or a gambling transaction, has advised Major G. not to sue for the value of the stakes which he might have won, but for the increase of value which would have accrued to his horses should they have won any of the plates, &c., a curious kind of plaint, and one which, I fancy, will hardly succeed in carrying damages, particularly if the case be brought before a jury. After this business has been decided, Major Goad is going to sue the proprietor of a certain advertising journal published at Simla, for libel. The libel is said to be contained in a narrative which has lately appeared in the columns of the *Advertiser*, one of the principal characters in which, a drunken old black-guard with a *mauve coloured nose*, the gallant Major assumes, rather rashly, I think, to be a portrait of himself. Sir Hugh Rose has of late been very quiet in the shady retreat of Barnes' Court. Whether it is that we were last season so surfeited with stories and reports about him that now we can fully eschew the subject as flat, stale, and unprofitable, or whether his Excellency has of late been behaving himself with somewhat more discretion, I know not, but certain it is that this season we hear little or nothing of him. It was not so two months ago; then you could not go to the club, racket court, or any place of public resort, but some well-informed bore would seize you by the button, with "Well, old fellow, heard the last about the Chief?" or else some curious soul would beg you to ask Snooks, the A. D. C., whether Sir Hugh Rose had really knocked down his English groom with a boot-jack, &c., &c. But now all is changed, and barring that the canny Scot occasionally comes out rather strongly at his Excellency's dinner parties, when the champagne is not quite the thing, and the sherry is not to be spoken of without a shudder; when the hermetically sealed provisions have evidently been purchased in the bazaar, and not from an European tradesman—except, I say, these and such like rumours, scandal has no more dared this season to touch Sir H. Rose than it dared in former days to sully the maiden fame of good Queen Bess.

THE ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.—We (*Phoenix*) are given to understand that Sir Charles Trevelyan intends personally to revise the office establishments in the account department. He has already visited the establishment of the Financial Secretariat and of the Accountant-general. He proposes to perform the duties now performed in the office of the Auditor general of India in the Financial Secretariat, and he does not require any establishment. He considers the present strength of office establishment under Mr. Lushington quite sufficient to perform both duties, and thus he hopes to make considerable savings.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—In consequence of his early departure for Europe, Mr. F. Schiller has resigned the honorary post of committee-man of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. R. B. Mackay, of the firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., has been elected in his stead.

DELHI PRIZE MONEY.—We stated a few days ago that the heirs of Colonel Chester, who, as Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, was killed at the battle of Budlee ke-Serai on the 8th of June, 1856, had sent out a claim for Delhi prize money on his account: and we have now to notify that the claim has been allowed, and a first instalment of Rs. 1,489 has been remitted to England. We should very much like to know at what date, according to the authorities ruling in these matters, the sieges of Delhi commenced; and it would be also instructive to be informed, from the same source, at what date the siege terminated. The reason that we feel any curiosity on these points is that, as we said the other day, Colonel Chester never saw the walls of Delhi, he having been killed prior to the British army investing the place, and yet receives money as a captor. On the other hand, officers who never came near Delhi until long after the city was taken—the late General Penny, for instance—were also adjudged a share of the Delhi prize in a similar manner. It is impossible rationally to justify these incongruous arrangements and donations; but it is in this manner that the Delhi prize-money has been frittered away and scattered about broad cast. People who had nothing whatever to do with the siege or capture of the city getting large gifts—for they are nothing else—of the spoil, and bringing the receipts of the real captors down to a very poor figure indeed, compared to what they well earned and deserved. One of the prize laws in the British military code was to the effect that, in case of a city taken by assault, none but those actually present in the camp of the attacking force on the day of the storm should share in the resulting prize; and this law was, if we mistake not, in full vitality when Delhi was captured. This law may have involved injustice to some of the besiegers, such as those officers and men wounded during the siege operations, and obliged to quit the camp; but the law which Sir Charles Wood arbitrarily substituted for it involves injustice to the whole Delhi force, seeing that it gives the money earned by the actual captors of Delhi to people who had no more to do with the siege of that city than they had with the siege of Jerusalem under Titus. Delhi was taken when India was under the Company's government, and when the Indian prize law above referred to was still in force; but Sir Charles Wood set that law aside, and sent out orders to the effect that the Delhi prize money was to be distributed "on the Crimean scale." It was not previously known that the British got anything but hard knocks in the Crimea; and it may here be asked, if the British army before Delhi had done their work "on the Crimean scale," what would have become of the Anglo-Indian Empire in 1857? We believe it is the case that not a few of those who besieged Sebastopol "on the Crimean scale," and could not take it, made occasional visits to England during the slow progress of the siege, to see their relatives, or their dentists, or their Queen, like Lord George Paget, and afterwards came in for high honours, and decorations, and rewards. We suppose on the same principle that those who never took the smallest part in the siege of Delhi have received prize money "on the Crimean scale" by Sir Charles Wood's command. Two officers of the Guards who were present on the staff at the commencement of the siege left the army one fine morning to take care of itself, capture the city and save the Empire, and never stopped till they got safe to London; and for this they received promotion, and medals, and have drawn Delhi prize money "on the Crimean scale." This is another specimen of the manner in which the hard-earned money of the unfortunate army of Delhi has been lavished upon claimants who, if they had any refined sense of honour, or estimate of true desert, would refuse to receive what they never contributed to capture.—*Englishman*.

ONE OF THE REBELS.—LUCKNOW, June 16.—The trial of another of the rebels took place last week; he was implicated in the murder of the party of Europeans brought in from the Mithowlee district. The prisoner is defended by Mr.

Sandye, who objected to the prosecution putting in letters written by the late Captain Orr to his brothers, when a refugee, on the ground that if regarded as a dying declaration such declaration is admissible only when the circumstances of death are the subject of such declaration, and this is not the case with the letters from Captain Orr. Mr. Sandye also objected to the reception of a brochure by Mrs. Rose, relict of Captain Orr, entitled "The English Captives in Oudh," on the ground that, to render a deposition of any kind of evidence acceptable against a party, it must have been taken on oath, and the party should have an opportunity to cross-examine the witness. The Court allowed this objection, and Mrs. Rose has been subpoenaed from Calcutta; the case is postponed, therefore, till she arrives. The general opinion here is that the evidence is not strong enough to convict the prisoner.

MR. J. W. MASTERS, late Extra Assistant Commissioner at Golaghaut, made a tour last year through the principal tea-gardens in Upper Assam. His journal, together with dried specimens of every variety of tea plant he met with, and samples of the soil they thrive in, was presented by him to Government through Major Agnew, Officiating Commissioner of Assam. These specimens are to be deposited in the Museum of the Horticultural Society of India, and will prove doubtless of great value to those interested in the cultivation of tea. The remarks made are full of importance to every tea-planter, and Mr. Masters is justly commended for his public spirit. He agrees with practical men in far preferring the indigenous to the China plant. Tea planting and manufacturing are still so much of an experiment, and each experienced planter so keeps his knowledge to himself, that Mr. Masters has done a service of some value.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society Lieutenant Tickell presented two stone shot dug up out of the ramparts of the Old Fort of Arakan, by Captain Hamilton, Superintendent of Police. He furnished also a list of Kings who reigned in Arakan, holding their courts in the city and fort. The city was called the "Old City" (Myohoung) or "Myouko," (the Yam) indifferently. It was commenced in 1430, A.D., by Khyawmoon, but not completed till 1531, by Mengba, who armed the fort and established in the ramparts the magazines, which have now been dug into. The shot are made very symmetrically. It is possible they may have been purchased, with some mortars, from old Portuguese or other European voyagers. Of guns not a trace has yet been met with in or near the fort; and it is probable they were carried away by the Burmese invaders subsequent to the last Arakan King, Sanag, in 1652. The society have agreed to address Lady Elliott, offering to publish, with the assistance of a State grant, the valuable materials which the late Sir Henry Elliott had collected for his work on the Mahomedan Historians. The late Board of Control in 1856 sanctioned a sum of £500 for the printing of the first four volumes and their editing by Mr. Morley, who died.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—We hear that the office establishment of the Adjutant General has been revised, and that grades of appointments of Rupees 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, and upwards, have been created. This system, we are informed, will come into operation from the first of next month. It is believed that by the new arrangement, some clerks in the offices, receiving less than 50 rs. will be sent away, or pensioned, or (if found qualified) promoted to the first or 50 rs. grade.

DR. ALLAN WEBB.—The numerous friends, both European and native, of Dr. Allan Webb, surgeon of the native hospital, will be sorry to hear that a severe attack of fever and dysentery has so seriously told upon his constitution that he has deemed it necessary to proceed immediately to England on six months' leave. Dr. Baillie, who is shortly expected in Calcutta, will, we understand, succeed Dr. Webb.—*Bengalee*, June 24.

THE COMMAND OF THE EAST INDIAN REGIMENT has been given to Lieut.-Colonel Carey, formerly in the Quarter Master General's department.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—We are sorry to hear that a collision took place on the 27th June, between the passenger train and an empty engine about four and a-half miles from Benares. There were no lives lost, but several injuries received. Both the engines were smashed to pieces, and the carriages more or less broken.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MAJOR CHAMBERLAIN, of the Thuggee department, has been appointed city magistrate of Lucknow.

WASTE LAND SALES.—Nearly five lacs of rupees were received by the public officer at Darjeeling in March and April last as sale proceeds of waste lands.

HUMEERPORE.—The Government of India have finally determined on retransferring the district of Humeerpoore to the Allahabad division. This district, with the two important pergunnahs, Mahoba and Jeetpore, was taken from the Allahabad and made over to the Jhansie commissionership in 1858. The latter is now a regulation.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—We have reason to believe that changes are hanging over the management of the East Indian Railway Company. Mr. George Noble Taylor, a Madras civilian, who gained some credit for his report as Enam Commissioner, is now in Calcutta, engaged in a special inquiry into the present system of administration; and it is in contemplation that for the future all the office business of the railway shall be transacted at Howrah.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 22. John Chism, Kinnece, Liverpool; Sumatra, Robinson, Liverpool; Anglo Saxon, Liverpool.—23. Nicholas Curra, Chan, Galle; Alice, Rowe, Moulmein.—24. Nussur Muejed, Matheny, Mauritius; Abbey Craig, Tullock, Liverpool; Stephen Glover, Kemmonds, —; Japan, Loosmod; Sir Geo. Seymour, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Nussur Muejed.—Capt. Duherm.
Per Abbey Craig.—Mrs. Tullock and three children, Miss Hall.
Per Stephen Glover.—John Menett, Mrs. Menett.
Per Sir George Seymour.—Mrs. Vognell.

DEPARTURES.

June 22. Strs. Thunder, Arratoon, Apear, and Orissa, Reigate, Liverpool Packet, Ajmeer, Harold, Earl Russell, Eureka, and Neuburg, for Europe.—24. Bengal and Ava strs., for Europe.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Sydney.—For Bombay.—Messrs. Webster, John Ferguson, Wm. Ballie, and Fyfe.
Per str. Peking.—For BILIMPATAM.—Mr. G. John. For MASULIPATAM.—Mr. J. Shannan. For MADRAS.—Mr. Geo. Coulman. For COLOMBO.—Mr. G. T. F. Lloyd.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Sumatra.—Anglo Saxon.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 27, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
6 per Cent. Sa. Rs.	100 Rs. 1 6 to 1 4 dis.	
Do. Transfer Stock. Sa. Rs.	100	Nom.
4 per Cent. Co.'s Rs. 100	8 1/2 to 12 1/2 dis.	
5 per Cent. Co.'s Rs. 100	8 8 to 8 12 pns.	
5 1/2 per Cent. Co.'s Rs. 100	18 0 to 18 4	

EXCHANGE.

On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2 to 2 7-16
First Class Credit at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2 7-16 9-16
Bills with Docs. at 6 months' sight	2 0 9-16 11-16
Bank Post Bills at 1 months' sight	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank	500	900
Assam Company	200	525 to 530
Bank of Bengal	4000	83 1/2 to 93 1/2
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	1325 to 1330
Do. do.	100 sh.	305
Broad Warehouse Company	1000	1225 to 1230
Broad Warehouse Association	445	720 to 730
Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	110 to 115
Bengal River Steam Co. (Limited)	1000	960 to 975
Bengal Tea Company (Limited)	100	240 to 250
Cochin and Assam Company, Calcutta	200	350 to 375
Calcutta Steam Tug Association	600	970 to 980
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1300 to 1310
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim.)	100	135 to 140
Dhru Bank Shares	500	650
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000	1600 to 1650
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	80 to 85
East India Railway Company	218	235 to 240
East India Tea Company (limited)	100	126 to 130
Do. do.	40	42
Ganges Company	500	350 to 3 0

Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	450 to 460
Hope Town Tea Association .....	...	80 p.ct. pm.
India General Steam	1000	1125 to 1130
New Fort Gloster Mills Company	600	1500 x.d.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	16 to 17
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50 to 60
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	200	par to 10 pm.
Simla Bank	500	550 to 560
Soom Tea Company (Lim.)	30	35
Tukvar Tea Company	100	10 to 15 pm.
Upper Assam Company	£10	110

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre ... £1 15 0 to £2 0 0	2 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	2 0 0
Rice	2 7 6 to 0 0 0	2 0 0
Seeds	4 2 6 to 4 6 0	3 10 0 to 0 0 0

MADRAS.

HEALTH OF TROOPS IN MADRAS.

The *Madras Athenaeum* has an article on the health of the European troops in that presidency, based upon the statistical, sanatory, and medical reports of the Army Medical Department for the year 1861. The Madras Presidency shows the lowest death rate of either of the three presidencies for the year 1860, as well as the smallest proportion of sick men. As a remarkable instance of what may be effected by good sanatory regulations, and other precautions for the health of the troops, it is stated that in the old Infantry barracks at Secunderabad many years ago, the yearly number of European soldiers who fell victims to the climate was sixty-four out of every thousand—"whilst for a period of twenty years after improving the buildings, though still keeping to the same objectionable site, the mortality was in the proportion of forty-eight per thousand." During this same period the mortality among the artillery was only twenty-seven in every one thousand. These figures appear extraordinarily high, when compared with the average number of deaths during late years. We find it stated, that during the last two and a-half years, the average number of European troops stationed at Secunderabad has been three thousand five hundred, "and the ratio of deaths has been rather below twelve per thousand." This really as astounding reduction has been brought about by providing for the soldier better accommodation, "and treating him in accordance with the common principles of humanity, instead of allowing him to die as did his predecessors, through official apathy and neglect. The present comparatively low rate of mortality in the sister Presidency is attributed, not so much to the superiority of the climate, "as to the attention paid to the causes likely to influence the sanatory condition of the troops." While prepared to admit that arrangements for the health and comfort of the troops are not yet perfect, or the officials faultless, our contemporary nevertheless claims that Madras mismanagement "is not so glaringly evident," as in Bombay or Bengal. If the report of the cholera commission should ever see the light, "a tale will be unfolded which will provide many a text for a sanatory sermon, and show besides, in a tolerably clear light, why the mortality of troops in Bengal has so much exceeded that in the other Presidencies." The following table gives the ratio of sickness and death for the three Presidencies during the year under notice:—

Ratio per Thousand of mean Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Bengal	2,023	39-37
Madras	1,417	22-63
Bombay	1,933	31-79

Referring to this return, it is stated that the mortality in Bengal and Madras was "much less than in the years of peace preceding, whilst in Bombay, on the contrary, it was in excess of the average of the same years. During the mutiny there was a marked increase in sickness and death among the troops employed on active service; "but since the suppression of all disturbances, and since better accommodation has been provided for the troops, and their actual necessities have been more carefully looked after, there has been a greatly diminished bill of mortality in all the Presidencies, though in Bombay the year 1860 was in this respect exceptional." The military sta-

tions throughout the Madras Presidency are classified in the report "according to their geographical peculiarities, rather than to the artificial sub-divisions of the military." The statistics are considered with reference "to the effects of climate on the sea-coast, to the lands, mountain plateaux, and Burnah." This division is characterised by our contemporary as a defective one, on the ground that amongst the table-land stations are included Bangalore and Kamptee, "places which vary exceedingly both as regards temperature and elevation, while the sea-coast stations include Madras on the one side of the Peninsula, and Cannanore on the other, than which, no two tropical coast towns could be more dissimilar as regards climate." Dysentery and diarrhoea are shown to be more prevalent on table-lands than on the seacoast, while "fevers, though less common, are more fatal in the hills than anywhere else." It is considered that troops at hill stations are not so liable to cholera as those quartered on the plains, and it is remarked that troops "coming down suddenly from the hills to the plains seem, if anything, rather more liable to contract cholera than those who have never been away from its haunts." Our contemporary is of opinion that it is not looking too far ahead to expect that "in the course of twenty or thirty years the present disadvantages (in a sanatory point of view) of a term of tropical service may be even fewer than at present, and that the discrepancies now existing between the ratio of invaliding and mortality of troops on home and foreign service, may in a great measure disappear."—*Bengal Hurkaru*, June 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY is making rapid progress, if we may judge from some recent returns published by the Madras Government. On the 31st of December, 1862, four hundred and forty-seven miles were open for traffic. The receipts per mile were four shillings and eleven pence three farthings, while the expenses were only three shillings and sixpence three farthings, showing a clear working profit per mile of one shilling and five pence. This result exhibits a marked and steady increase in the traffic. During the year ending December, 1862, more than a million of passengers were conveyed without the slightest accident, a fact which, as the report complacently adds, "no other railway in the world could perhaps boast of." The speed attained on the Madras lines of railway is stated to be quite equal to that on the Bombay and Bengal lines. The entire absence of casualties is attributed "to the excellent system which prevails, and to the constant carefulness of the officers and servants of the company."

CULTIVATION OF HOPS.—The Madras Government propose to introduce the cultivation of hops on the Neilgherry Hills, where the soil and climate are represented to be admirably suited to the growth. Dr. Cleghorn, under instructions from the Government, has undertaken to obtain the necessary number of plants during his present tour in the Punjab. The most favourable time for removal is in the cold weather of December and January. We extract the following paragraph from Dr. Cleghorn's letter to the Madras Government, under date of the 18th of May:—

"I have seen this useful plant, under trial at various points from Dehra Dhoon to Hazara, thriving with various degrees of success. The best limit for its growth in North India appears to be from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea; this may probably be equivalent to 6,000 feet on the Neilgherries. The hop prefers a deep loamy soil, with a dry bottom; the plants ought to be put down six feet apart. I take this opportunity of sending a packet of the seeds of the Chinese tallow tree 'Stillingia sebifera,' alluded to in Circular No. 97 of the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and which grows freely in the tea districts. The plant is chiefly valued for the stearine and elaine contained in its fruit. The kernels yield 30 per cent. of oil suitable for lamps, and the refuse cake is much prized as a manure. The seeds ripen here in December and January, at which time a large quantity can be forwarded if required."

The Government has directed the seed of the last-named plant to be forwarded to the Collector

of Coimbatore, "who will consult Mr. McIvor as to the best place for trying it, some being given to private individuals inclined and able to try the experiment."

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.—The directors of the Madras Military Fund have come to the determination of addressing Sir Charles Wood on the subject of the proposed confiscation of the capital of that fund. Sir Charles, it is understood, has been requested to guarantee all claims on the fund, to submit to the reduction of ten per cent., "and, in short, to deal honestly with the subscribers, provided the money be handed over to him." The directors further observe that they "are bound to look after the interests of the Madras army at large, and that Sir Charles must give them such guarantees as will enable them to recommend the subscribers to acquiesce in the contemplated changes." The fund in question amounts to about one hundred and six lakhs of rupees.

BOMBAY.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

We had hoped that, after the notice recently taken by us of the state of the thoroughfares at the Fort Gates, no further reference to the subject would have been necessary. The condition, however, of the road at the Apollo Gate since the rain has fallen has become such that we are again compelled to direct the attention of the authorities thereto. An effort seems to have been made to make the main entrance fairly practicable, but the new thoroughfare at the other gate is allowed to remain in a state almost inconceivable. Carriages have to plough their way through heavy mud a foot deep, ruining one's horses, and endangering every vehicle that attempts the passage. We regret sincerely that Sir Bartle Frere is not at this moment in Bombay. Had H.E. been upon the spot, the Garrison Engineer would not, we believe, have dared to show the contemptuous disregard of the public convenience he now thinks it safe to display. Were any adequate effort being made to render the new thoroughfare practicable, we should not have noticed the matter; but having to pass through it daily, and seeing with our own eyes the scandalous neglect of all attempt to make it so, there is nothing left but to bring public opinion to bear upon the engineer's establishment. If Captain Southey were giving due attention to the work of his office, by daily inspecting the works under his conduct, he would know that the evil could be remedied only by putting 200 or 300 coolies upon the work of rolling and metalling the surface. A good and practicable road might be made within twenty-four hours, and would be made within that time by any railway engineer in India. With such point-blank evidence before us of the sort of material of which the Public Works Department consists, we are almost ready to join our contemporaries in the demand that the department should be swept away altogether. If apathy and incapacity, so patent and so irritating, characterise the department under our very nose, it is not very difficult to infer what goes on in the Mofussil. If Sir Bartle Frere had been in Bombay during the last six weeks, Captain Southey would either have had to vacate his appointment, or the thoroughfares in question would have been made practicable. We have had some experience of road making ourselves, and, without being engineers at all, would undertake to make a good practicable road at the Gate within twenty-four hours of receiving notice to do so. Captain Southey cannot do this. He has no authority to do it. He has contrived to make a decent thoroughfare at the Main Gate through which the European community chiefly passes, but as the Apollo Gate is simply the road to Colaba its residents may wait his leisure.

We had hardly written the above, than the following letter was put into our hands:—

12th June, 1863.

Sir,—Our attention has this morning been drawn to a letter in the *Times of India*, signed "Argus," in which the words "I think it behoves the Government to take notice of the imbecility of their present

garrison engineer, who appears in this case to be the responsible officer." Inasmuch as the passage, so far as regards Captain Southey, the present garrison engineer, is utterly false and libellous, we are on his behalf instructed to call on you for an apology—to be inserted in your paper, and that the apology be given at once and in to-morrow's *Times of India*.

Hoping that you will see the propriety of at once acceding to our request, and thereby avoid the necessity of resorting to legal measures,—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

KELLY & HORE.

To the Editor of the *Times of India*.

Our reply to Messrs. Kelly and Hore is this—that so scandalous has been the conduct of the parties responsible for the state of these thoroughfares, that if Captain Southey be that party, he deserves to be removed from his appointment, and placed upon dewanny allowances. If Messrs. Kelly and Hore will tell us that Captain Southey is not responsible for their state, we will make him an apology with pleasure; otherwise none whatever. He has merited far severer handling than he has received. Upon the supposition that he is responsible for their state—and we believe he is—he is unfit for his appointment. We have this moment heard that the state of the Bazaar Gate-road up to yesterday was even worse than that of the Apollo.

Were the Government of India well advised, we believe it would take steps to reorganise the Public Works Department, from its foundation. The age for the employment of military engineers in India upon road-making and tank-repairs is passing away, and the sooner we recognise the fact the better. The conduct of the works being prosecuted at this moment in Bombay, is a fair illustration of the working of the present system. The garrison engineer is an officer of standing in the corps to which he belongs, and would think it extremely *infra dig.* to be found personally inspecting the new thoroughfares in a glazed hat and waterproof coat. He cannot condescend to anything of the kind. If the work cannot be properly done, without his personal inspection and oversight, it must be left undone. All that Captain Southey can undertake to do, is to drive down to office, in faultless uniform, at eleven o'clock in the morning, to receive reports from his subordinate officers, until the time arrives to display himself at the bandstand in the afternoon, in the midst of other military and civil big wigs. We are not making this a matter of special reproach against Captain Southey; it is part of the traditional system we have inherited, and must get rid of. Military engineers of rank are not the right sort of men to serve the public in the humble capacity of road-makers, and it is not they who are to be blamed for the fact, so much as ourselves that appoint them.

We would wager a considerable sum that Capt. Southey has never once to this hour personally inspected the state of the thoroughfare at the Bazaar Gate. But why should we blame him for that? It never enters his mind that it is his duty to do anything of the kind. He is under the full conviction that if he has ordered Govindrao, the inspector, to see that the thoroughfares are made practicable, he has done all that he ought to do. That he should come down at six o'clock in the morning, on an emergency, personally to urge forward works, upon the completion of which the traffic of half a million of people is dependent—never once suggests itself to him as part of his duty. And the moral of all this is plain. We must get some one in Captain Southey's room, who will think it part of his duty to do as we have suggested. Military men are altogether out of place in such positions as Captain Southey now occupies. In the old time before us, say when the ramparts were being put up, there was no help for such appointments; but the case is somewhat different when we are taking them down, for the convenience of one of the wealthiest populations in the world. From the day when the decree went forth for dismantling the fortress the appointment of garrison engineer should have ceased. The work of levelling the ramparts and constructing the new town are purely civil works, and will be best discharged by the servants of the people.

The utter disregard of the public convenience,

shown by the Garrison Engineer, affords illustration enough of the anomalous position he occupies. If the ramparts are to be taken down rapidly, and with a decent regard to public convenience, the work will have to be entrusted to engineers who think it no degradation to superintend it in person. It is very pleasant to see Captain Southey twice a day in uniform, driving a tandem, or lounging at the bandstand; but for the sort of work that lies before us for the next ten or twenty years, we require a different class of men as our engineers. We leave the public to determine whether these comments are suggested by common sense or not.—*Times of India*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEUT. TRAFFORD.—We regret to announce the death, from liver complaint, of Lieut. Thomas H. Trafford, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.

CAPT. EDGEWORTH.—We (*Times of India*) regret to announce the death of Captain William Edgeworth, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, which melancholy event took place on the 29th ult., at the Sanatorium. The immediate cause of the gallant officer's death was cholera, to which disease he succumbed, about twenty-four hours after he was attacked. Captain Edgeworth was not in good health, being away from his regiment on sick leave. The deceased officer served in H.M.'s 8th Regiment of Foot at the siege of Delhi in 1857, and as a volunteer with the Artillery during the breaching of the city walls and the assault; he was afterwards severely wounded in the action of Bulundshur. The remains of the deceased officer were interred with military honours.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR NATIVE GIRLS.—At the third day's funeral ceremonies consequent on the death of his eldest son, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, and Sheriff of Bombay, contributed a sum of 1,000 rupees for a school to be opened in Bombay for the education of Parsee or native girls in English. It is expected that this sum will be considerably enlarged by Mr. Cursetjee Nusservanjee Cama, who has always proved himself a great friend of native female education, and by other friends of Mr. Manockjee. Accommodation for the school will be afforded in Mr. Manockjee's own house at Byculla, until the funds are sufficiently large for other premises being rented.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.—The preliminary arrangements connected with the establishment of a new bank, to be called the Bank of India, have been completed. The capital of the bank is to be one crore of rupees, in forty thousand shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to issue twenty thousand additional shares. Mr. Peebles, at present manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, is to be the London manager.

MR. H. BIRDWOOD.—We understand that Mr. Herbert Birdwood has been appointed deputy secretary to Government in the Political and Judicial Department, in succession to Mr. Raymond West. Mr. Birdwood is one of the most distinguished of the competition wallahs.

SIR WILLIAM DENISON, who appears to be gifted with more practical wisdom than any other Indian Governor of the day, has proposed the abandonment of the Grand Jury system in India. Even in England the Grand Jury is beginning to be looked upon as an obsolete institution; but in India the materials for composing it are absolutely wanting. We have here neither peers nor wealthy landowners; there is in reality only one class in Indian society, and nothing can be more absurd than for the law to endorse the caprice of a clique who affect to consider themselves the aristocracy of the land, and demand to have their importance marked by being ticketed as grand jurors, and set apart from the common herd. The practice of making everybody who has more than Rs. 500 a month a grand jurymen is carried to such an excess in Bombay that there are very few Europeans left to sit on the petty jury, and the consequence is that nearly all the criminal cases in the High Court are decided by juries composed of Framjees and de Silvas, who understand very little English, and know nothing of law.—*Bombay Saturday Review*, July 4.

THE COMMAND of the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers has been given to Lieut. colonel J. D. Carmichael, C.B., 94th Regiment.

PARSEE MUNIFICENCE.—The truly princely offer made in the following letter, in reply to our appeal on behalf of the Strangers' Friend Society, needs no comment from ourselves:—"My dear Mr. Knight,—I have read with warm approval the prospectus of your Strangers' Friend Society, and I will myself undertake to build a suitable home for the society, if the cost should not exceed, say, one lakh of rupees, and the Government is willing to meet me half-way in it. If the cost should be less than Rs. 1,00,000 so much the better. I am willing to subscribe one-half the amount, so long as the call upon me does not exceed Rs. 50,000. Yours sincerely, COWASJEE JEHLANGHER. Bombay, July 6, 1863." We are almost distressed at the display of such munificence. An incident of this kind, testifying of native good-will to our countrymen, will certainly not be lost.—*Times of India.*

MR. G. R. CAMPBELL.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. George Richard Campbell, a step-son of G. I. Glasson, Esq., of Calicut. The deceased gentleman was drowned in crossing a nullah, on the 22nd ultimo, in Wynaad, we believe. Mr. Campbell was but twenty-three years of age, and was engaged in opening a large coffee estate at Ballie Parah, above the Pambercherry Ghaut. "Put the event in your paper," says our correspondent, "and how he was beloved by the natives as well as by his own countrymen. Many a heart under a dark skin will beat for him, poor lad." A testimony worth living for, after all, we think; and many of our readers will think so too.

MAJOR C. J. TROWER.—We are informed that the commanding officer of H.M.'s 103rd Regiment leaves shortly for England, after a protracted period of active service in India. The departure of Major C. J. Trower has given rise to various rumours as to his successor in the command of the "Old Tongs." Major Trower has won the respect of men of all ranks in the army. In striving to introduce the new Line Regulations into the oldest regiment in the late company's service (no enviable task) he had obstacles to overcome which to any man of less resolution would have been insurmountable. His kindness is proverbial, and though at times acting under a sense of duty he may have seemed harsh to some, yet every one will regret the loss of so favourite a commander.

SNAKES V. TIGERS.—The fact that thirty-one human beings were carried off by tigers, within a period of six months, in the hill ranges of Vizagapatam, has induced our Madras contemporaries to press upon Government the advisability of continuing the payment of an enhanced rate of reward for the killing of these animals for another half-year; and Government has very sensibly complied with the suggestion. What this enhanced reward is, we are not informed, but it must be a pretty handsome one, as it spurred the sportsmen to action, during the first six months it was granted, when eight tigers fell to their aim. In Sind a reward exists also for the destruction of these brutes, which amounts to Rs. 12 for a full grown specimen. Although this is very well, the reward seems to be granted more to indemnify the shikaree for the terrible risk he runs of being torn limb from limb than because tigers commit great ravages. The number of casualties, unless among those who follow this exciting and dangerous sport, is insignificant compared with the deaths that result from snakebites. In this province, we have heard of two occurrences only in which these animals have figured. Both took place in the Shikarpore collectorate, we believe; the first consisting of a tiger pouncing upon a native who was picking up fuel in the jungle, and whom the beast contented to use rather roughly, and the second, being the carrying off of somebody's calf. Against this we have to offer that one hundred and seven fatal cases of snake-bite are recorded in sixteen weeks, between the months of June and November of the same year, while the probability is very strong that during the twelve months the deaths from this source of mortality in the province cannot

have been much less than one hundred and thirty. And yet, Government continues to pay the higher price of Rs. 12 for a tiger's head, and will not revive the paltry donation of one rupee for a whole dozen of snakes' heads or one anna per head for every one produced under that number.—*Sindian.*

NEEMUCH, June 8.—A heavy thunder-storm passed over the station yesterday, and has been repeated on a smaller scale to-day. We have had no hot weather to speak of, but the change is refreshing. Strange to say, no rain fell in the town of Neemuch yesterday, though here it came down in torrents. Is Government going to do anything for us in the way of increasing our pay to meet the unavoidable expenses of living? Glance over the following contrasted rates, per rupee, of a few of the necessities of life before and after the mutiny, and solve the problem "How to make both ends meet" under the circumstances:—

	Before the mutiny.	After the mutiny.
Bread ...	lbs. 15	... 6
Dhal ...	" 85	... 14
Ghee ...	" 5	... 2½
Wheat ...	" 45	... 20
Do. Flour ...	" 30	... 16
Vegetables ...	" 80	... 50
Beef ...	" 24	... 15
Mutton ...	" 20	... 10
Rice ...	" 18	... 10
Eggs ...	No. 25	... 16
Fowls ...	" 4	... 1½
Sugar ...	lbs. 7	... 4

and everything else in proportion. House-rent, servants, Europe stores—everything has risen in proportion, and there is no sign of any reduction, rather the contrary.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 22. Bon Accord, Campbell, Liverpool.—23. Neptune's Car, Kirby, Liverpool; Dalhousie str., Morland, Kurrachee; Old England, Bulman, Liverpool; Lezard, Rabere, Bordeaux; Atiet Rahaman, Jones, Calcutta.—24. Jeddo str., Brown, Suez and Aden; Louisa, Scawcroft, London.—25. Punjab, Rice, Calcutta.—26. Pharamond, Searle, Sea.—27. Cyclops, Gardiner, London.—July 1. Clueta, Hayes, Liverpool.—2. Pocahontas, Lincoln, Boston.—3. Veteran, Duncan, London; Kurrachee str., Cottier, Colombo.—4. Tivoli, McPherson, Aden.—5. Glendevon, Brown, Mauritius; Godfrey, Houssais, Bordeaux.—6. Oriassa str., Parisi, Calcutta and Galle.—7. Singapore str., Gribble, Hong Kong; Athlete Rahaman, De-ange, Zanzibar; Sphinx, Davison, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H.M.'s str. Dalhousie.—Mr. Hill, Mr. N. Porter, Capt. Medhurst, 95th regt.
Per Tivoli.—Mrs. McPherson.
Per Pocahontas.—Mr. G. W. Liverpool.
Per Veteran.—Lieut. Stubbs, 95th Regt.
Per Godfrey.—Mr. Geozeilbon.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Oriassa.—Capt. Holdworth, Royal Artillery.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Singapore.—Dr. Campbell, Mr. Gubbay and servant, Mr. Davis, Mr. Feln.
Per Athlete Rahaman.—Mrs. Wade, Mr. Black.

DEPARTURES.

June 24. Str. Salatte, King, Aden and Suez.—25. str. Coringa, Blackmore, Kurrachee and Per-ian Gulf; str. Maharaj, Kidder, Malabar Coast.—26. Ambrose, Dabell, Liverpool.—27. China, Minto, Rangoon; Wellington, Ditchburne, London; Castilian, Welburn, Liverpool; Clifton Belle, Liverpool; Tim Whiffier, Cottier, Liverpool; Avenir, Bur-ryne, Kurrachee; Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Kurrachee; Rajah of Cochim, Cumming, Liverpool; Scotland, Campbell, London; John Stuart, Lemon, Liverpool.—29. str. Columbian, Grainger, China, &c.; Venus, Eason, Liverpool.—30. Fleur de Lis, Taylor, Liverpool; Surge, Andrew, Kurrachee.—July 1. Americana, Potts, Liverpool; Broughton Hall, Tate, Liverpool; Bavelaw, Hughes, Liverpool; Zuleika, Glover, Calcutta.—2. Morayshire, Mathers, London; Euphrates, Gwyther, Liverpool; Peter Maxwell, Marshall, Liverpool; Henry Moore, Stuart, Liverpool; South, Wilson, Liverpool; Dovecourt, Heigho, Kurrachee.—3. Mina, Nordstran, Havre.—4. str. Pioneer, Taunton, Kurrachee.—5. str. Coromandel, Carew, Selasiewzhur.—7. Edith Byrne, Whiteway, Penam-buco; Ellen Masters, Glowor, Hong Kong.—9. str. Jeddo, Browne, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Coringa.—Capt. Glasspoole, Dr. Brink, Mr. Hill, Maj. Carnegie, Mr. Daubeny, Mr. Seedhouse, Mr. Bancroft, Mrs. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Gopinath Sudasew.
Per Rajah of Cochim.—Mr. Mrs., and two Misses Gudden.
Per Pioneer.—Mr. Gibbon.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo.—For ADEN.—Capt. Medhurst.
For SUZ.—Mr. A. C. Howdon, Capt. Grant.
For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Leechman.
For MANSEKILL.—Mr. J. G. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and child, Mr. Davis, Mr. A. Summers.
For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Moriarty, Messrs. R. Brown, John Wheeler, Robert Sinden, Prescott, and C. D. Robertson, Lieut. S. Penny, Royal Artillery.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, July 9, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. —	
4 ditto Loan	1833-33	Rs. 104 100 Rs.
4 ditto ditto	1835-36	Rs. 99½ 100 Co.
4 ditto ditto	1842-43	Rs. 99½ 100 do.
4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan	1854-55	Rs. 99½ 100 do.
5 ditto Loan (New)	Rs. 108½	
5½ ditto Co.'s Rs. Loan	118½	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	160 pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	143
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up	73 pm.
Central Bank of Western India	70 pm.
Agria Bank (Rs. 500)	140
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	135
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd up	Rs. 24,500
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China	300 40 pm
Chart. Mercan. Bank of India, Lond., & China	115 pm
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto	6,000 prem.
Hydraulic P. Company	4,000 ditto " 200 dia. Nom.
Cotton Spinning Company	4,600 ditto " "
Colaba L. Company	10,000 ditto " 24,000
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway 1,000 ditto	par. Nom.
Bombay S.N. Company	500 ditto " — per share
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company	5,000 " par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited)	150 " 350
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100 " 400 dia.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000 " 300 dia.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company	550 " 300 dia.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500 " 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1,500 " 400 dia.
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 235 prem. in England	Rs. 13
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share—Rs.	Rs. 13

EXCHANGES.

On London—at
6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 6d. 11-16 for Doc. Bills.
6 ditto ditto 2s. 0½d. 9-16 for Cred. Bills. || On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100 | 96½ |
Ditto at 30 ditto	99½
Ditto at sight	100½
On Madras, at 30 days'	101
Ditto at sight	nom.
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 230 per 100 dols.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10. 4
Bank of England Notes	10 3
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 240
Republic Dollars	ditto 213½
German Crowns	ditto 213
Sycee Silver	105
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-8
Bar Silver	106½ to 106½
Mexican Dollars	221
Carolus	290

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 5s. to £2. 17s 6d.; Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. to £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 5s.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Ceylon*, which sailed from Southampton on the 27th ult., took out for Bombay: bar silver, £27,995; bar gold, £11,000; half-sovereigns, £2,500; and jewellery, £317. The *Poonah*, which leaves to-day (Tuesday) with the Calcutta and China mails, will convey £24,168 in specie.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling to king Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R. —	par
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	—	...
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	—	...
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	—	101
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	...
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	98½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	—	...
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	98½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	2 1	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—	...
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1½	107½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	3 2	116½



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, June 11.—No. 3,742.—*Notifications.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal div. of the presidency of Fort William Mr. W. Fraser McDonell, of the Civil Service, who reported his return from furl. on the 1st inst.

No. 3,749.—Rev. John Clough, appointed an asst. chaplain on the Bengal establishment, reported his arrival on the 2nd inst. per steamer *Moolam*.

2. Mr. Clough's services are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.

No. 3,758.—The Hon. the President in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr. R. F. Saunders, postmaster-general of the Punjab and Scinde, priv. leave of absence from the 21st Dec. to the 22nd of Feb. last.

No. 3,778.—H. E. the G.G. has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. R. Hogg to officiate as postmaster-general of Punjab and Scinde during the absence on leave of Mr. R. F. Saunders, or until further orders.

No. 3,780.—Rev. Arthur W. Irwin, M.A., of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the R.H. the Sec. of State an extension of leave, on m.c., until the depart. from Southampton of the steamer of the 4th Oct. next.

No. 3,781.—Capt. E. B. Clay, dist. supt. of police, Seonee dist., is allowed 30 days' leave of absence, on m.c. to proceed to Chindwara from the date of his availing himself of the same.

Mr. Inspector Hankin is apptd. to officiate in the Seonee district during Capt. Clay's absence.

No. 3,782.—Mr. H. W. Dashwood, of the civil service, has reported his departure from India by the steamship *Erymanthe*, which was left by the pilot at sea on the 4th inst.

*Home Dept., Simla, June 5.—No. 266.—*The services of Lieut. C. Hill, of H.M.'s 69th foot, asst. superint. of police in British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Govt.

Foreign Dept., Simla, June 4.—No. 341.—General.—Mr. J. Savage is apptd. an extra asst. commr. in the province of British Burmah from the date of his assuming charge of his office at Pantanan, to which place he is posted, in the room of extra asst. commr. Moung Hlan, deceased.

*Fort William, June 12.—No. 880.—*Major R. Ranken received temporary charge of the office of Asst. general superintendent of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoities for the Ellichpore Circle from Lieut. W. G. Ward, on the 2nd ult., in addition to his own duties.

No. 881.—Capt. A. C. Gordon, dep. commissioner of Nursingpore, in the Central Provs., has obtained two months' leave of absence, on m.c., from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following arrangements are made in consequence:—

Lieut. H. F. Newmarch, asst. commr., to officiate as dep. commr. of Nursingpore.

Mr. D. A. Cameron, extra asst. commr., to assume charge of the settlement duties of the Nursingpore district.

No. 169.—Lieut. C. Sim, exec. engr., Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag., 3rd class, within the limits of the Mothoor Sanatorium, so long as he may be employed there.

No. 885.—Rev. John Clough, M.A., is appt. to offic. as chaplain of Rangoon during the absence on leave of the Rev. H. W. Crofton.

June 16.—No. 3,827.—Notification.—Mr. Martin Richard Gubbins resigned the civil service on the 31st Dec., 1862.

No. 904.—Lieut. col. S. R. Tickell, officg. comr. of Arracan, in British Burmah, made over charge of his office to Maj. F. W. Ripley, depy. comr., on the 21st ult., and received charge of the office of comr. of Pegu from Maj. R. D. Ardagh, on the 26th ult.

No. 906.—Capt. W. C. Plant, asst. comr., British Burmah, received charge of the treasury and office of the asst. comr. at Thayetmyo from Capt. A. G. Duff on the 6th April last.

Maj. R. T. Leigh, asst. comr., 1st class, relieved Lieut. Plant of the charge of the treasury and sub-div. of Thayetmyo on the 3rd ult.

No. 2,551.—Mr. J. C. Gilliland has been appointed to officiate as chief asst. in the office establishment of the deputy auditor and accountant-general, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. F. Kelly.

*Financial Dept., Fort William, June 16.—No. 2,620.—*The undermentioned officers of the account dept. having furnished medical certificates, have obtained

from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.—Mr. F. Lushington, 6 months.

Uncovenanted.—Mr. W. Donald, 6 months.

No. 2,621.—Mr. S. G. Wyatt, 1st asst. auditor gen. of India, to be an auditor of the accounts of the Administrator general of Bengal.

*Public Works Dept., Simla, June 6.—No. 54.—*Mr. T. Login, exec. engr., 1st class, attached to the northern div., Ganges Canal, is transf. from the N.W.P. to the Punjab.

Lieut. J. H. Forbes, R.E., exec. engr., 4th class, attached to the Sutlej Canal survey, is transferred from the Punjab to the N.W.P.

*Fort William, June 15.—No. 67.—*Resignation:—Mr. C. Hyne, asst. engr., 1st class, employed as civil divisional engr., Agra div., N.W.P., is permitted to resign his appointment in the public works department.

*Simla, June 9.—No. 73a.—*The services of the following officers of the corps of royal engrs., doing duty with the sappers and miners, are placed at the disposal of the public works department with the Gov. gen.:—

Lieuts. W. P. Tomkins, J. Dundas, and H. Trotter.

No. 74a.—The services of Lieut. H. M. Ramsay, general list, inf., doing duty with H.M.'s 2nd batt. rifle brigade, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal for employment in the police.

Note.—This cancels Lieut. Ramsay's appointment as paid doing duty officer to the 4th inf., Punjab irregular force, in general order by the Gov. gen., No. 56a, of May 11.

*Fort William, June 10.—No. 392.—*Medical Dept.: Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals J. A. Dunbar, M.D., with temp. rank, to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals with effect from March 31 last, v. Dep. insp. gen. A. Wilson, retired.

Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals R. W. Faithfull, with temporary rank, to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals to complete the establishment, the present circle of medical superintendence in Oude being declared a permanent one from this date.

June 12.—No. 394.—Capt. T. Gordon, of 10th regt. N.I., is perm. to retire from the service on the pension of his rank from 1st prox.

June 16.—No. 396.—The names of the following officers who retired from the service under the annuity scheme will be removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels:—

Lieut. cols. T. Sewell, by death of Gen. (col.) J. Tulloch, c.b.; F. Jenkins, by death of Maj. gen. (col.) R. Home; E. Wintle, by death of Maj. gen. (col.) J. Manson; J. D. Kennedy, by death of Major gen. (col.) A. Carnegie, c.b.; J. Graham, dec.; W. P. Robbins, dec.; and W. B. Thomson, dec.

No. 397.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon-Major Joseph Jowett, of the medical department, attached to the 28th (Punjab) regt. Native Infantry, for 3 years, under the old regulations.

No. 398.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. E. Smalley, of the late 36th regt. Native Infantry, Capt. F. J. Ellis, of the late 58th regt. Native Infantry, Lieut. H. B. Sanderson, of the Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Fort William, 11th June.

No. 399.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieut.-Col. George Nicolson Oakes, of the Bengal staff corps, deputy commr., Maunboom Capt. Thomas Wolrich Stansfeld, of the Madras staff corps, sub-assist. commissy-gen., Fort Blair, for 20 months.

No. 401.—The following orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

Dated May 29.—No. 102.—Confirming the regtl. order issued by Lieut. A. A. Johnson, officg. 2nd in com., and in temp. charge of the 4th cav., Hyderabad Contingent, assuming com. of the regt. from May 15, in consequence of Lieut. col. Abbott having availed himself of the general leave granted him in G.O. by the Resident, No. 37, of Feb. 26 last. [Confirmed by G.G.O. No. 15a, dated March 21.]

Dated June 2.—No. 105.—Confirming the regtl. order issued by Capt. Macquoid, comdg. 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent, dated May 15, directing Lieut. E. W. Shaw, paid doing duty officer, to act as adjt. until the arrival of Lieut. Playfair, consequent on the transfer of Lieut. H. C. Ouslow to the 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent.

No. 402.—Mr. J. F. Trotter is app. 3rd class sub asst., Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from June 8, v. Mr. J. Ellison, resigned.

*Home Dept., Simla, June 11.—No. 284.—*H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appt. Lieut. W. Vertue, of the 29th Madras N.I., to offic. as a 2nd class asst. dist. superint. of police in the Central Provinces, with effect from Dec. 2, 1862.

June 18.—No. 3,927.—The President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. R. H. Wilson and J. W. Edgar, of the C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William.

EXAMINATION REWARDS.

June 19, 1863.—No. 3,928.—Messrs. C. E. Girdlestone, E. V. Westmacott, T. Norman, and T. W. Rawlins, jun. civil servants, having, within the prescribed interval after arrival in India, passed examinations in two languages, have each been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 800.

Mr. Girdlestone has further been presented with a gold medal of merit for the "marked proficiency" with which he passed in his second language (Persian).

No. 3,929.—Rev. J. Baly, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Rt. Hon. Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, on m.c., for 8 mos.

No. 3,930.—Capt. O. L. Smith, dist. superint. of police, Fyzabad, has obtained leave of absence from April 5 to 7, in extension of that granted to him by notification No. 2,983, dated the 12th ult.

*Home Dept., Fort William, June 23.—No. 4,003.—*Maj. B. Ford made over charge of the office of supt. of police, Amherst district, to Mr. J. F. Fallon, on May 7, and Mr. Fallon made over charge thereof to Capt. T. C. Hamilton, on 14th idem.

*Foreign Dept., Simla, June 11.—No. 366.—*Mr. H. H. Butts is app. extra asst. commr., 3rd class, in Oude, and posted to the Gonnah district, with effect from May 23, v. Mahomed Buksh, res.

June 12.—*Judicial.*—No. 82.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Maj. T. H. Chamberlain, thuggee dept., to be city mag. in Lucknow.

June 16.—*General.*—No. 377.—Lieut. C. H. Plowden, assist.-commr. Bhundara, has been placed in charge of the current duties of the deputy-commr.'s office during the employment of Mr. J. H. Master on settlement duty.

No. 388.—Assist.-surg. H. J. Beach, in medical charge of the civil station of Chanda, has been placed in charge of the Treasury in that station, with effect from the 10th Feb. last.

June 17.—No. 89.—*Judicial.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and gov. gen. is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers in the commission of the central provinces with the powers specified opposite their names:—

Lieut. C. H. Plowden, assist commr., Bhundara, in charge current duties of deputy commr.'s office, section I. Act XV. of 1862.

Mr. F. Macnaghten officiating assist. commr., Chindwara district, clause 14, of Act XXV. of 1861.

Major H. T. Bartlett, cantonment joint magistrate, Saugor, clause 14, of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 388.—*General.*—Assist. surg. L. H. Lees, M.D., of the 31st regt. (Punjab) N.I., to be civil surg. at Akyab.

June 18.—No. 303.—*Political.*—With reference to general order dated 30th Dec. last, No. 1,206, it is hereby notified that her Majesty has been pleased to sanction the appointment of Monsieur J. Lombard to be consul gen. for France at Calcutta.

June 19.—No. 177.—*Judicial.*—A commission of the peace was issued from the high court of judicature in Bengal on the 22nd ult., directed to the undermentioned officers serving in the Punjab and central provinces, viz.:—

Lieut. R. J. L. Crutchley, Lieut. F. W. Grant, Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, Lieut. E. G. Hastings, Lieut. C. MacFarlane, and Mr. J. G. Delmerick, Punjab.

Capt. H. Mackenzie, Mr. H. R. C. Capt. J. Ashburner, Mr. C. E. Bernard, Lieut. G. A. A. Warner, Capt. H. F. Bolton, Mr. W. Munton, Lieut. T. Wakefield, Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, Capt. F. H. Hamner, Lieut. M. P. Ricketts, Maj. F. L. Magniac, Mr. A. M. Russell, Mr. F. MacNaghten, Capt. J. J. Fulton, Lieut. col. J. G. Balmain, Maj. J. B. Dennys, Lieut. F. D. Faber, Maj. H. B. Impey, Capt. Jas. Loch, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Mr. W. O. Bell, Lieut. C. H. Grace, Mr. H. Reid, Lieut. J. Ducat, Mr. W. Ramsay, and M. T. L. Crawley, central provs.

No. 303.—*Political.*—With reference to G.O. dated Dec. 19 last, No. 1,190, it is hereby notified that H.M. has been pleased to sanction the appointment of Mr. C. E. A. D'Souza to be consul for Brazil at Calcutta.

No. 307.—It is hereby notified that H.M. has been pleased to sanction the appointment of Mr. W. Brooke to be consular agent for the United States of America at Moulmein instead of vice-consul, as notified in G.O. dated Jan. 13 last, No. 39.

General.—No. 910.—Mr. W. DeC. Ireland, extra asst. commr. at Toungoo, British Burmah, discharged the duties of collector of customs at that place, in add. to his own, from April 19 to June 30, 1861, inclusive.

*Fort William, General, June 22.—No. 915.—*Rev. H. W. Crofton, chaplain of Rangoon, has leave of absence from the 8th inst. to the date of sailing of the next mail steamer, prep. to proc. to Europe on furl.

Political.—No. 312.—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appt. of Mr. G. Bullock as Consular agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, and of Mr. J. Henderson as Consular agent for the same Govt. at Bassein.

No. 318.—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve

the appt. of Mr. A. Regnauld as acting Consular agent for France at Cochim.

No. 926.—Maj. R. T. Leigh, asst. commr., 1st class, British Burmah, has 2 mo. priv. leave from 7th ult., the date on which he was relieved by Lieut. W. C. Plant of the charge of the treasury and sub div. of Thayetmyo.

No. 927.—Maj. F. L. Magniac, judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore, assumed charge of his duties on 11th ult.

No. 928.—Mr. J. H. Master, deputy commr. and settlement officer of Bhundara, Central Provinces, has 1 mo. priv. leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, making over charge of his duties to Lieut. C. H. Plowden, asst. commr.

No. 930.—Lieut. K. J. L. Mackenzie, asst. commr., East Berar, Hyderabad assigned districts, availed himself, on the 26th April last, of the leave granted to him in general order, dated 5th inst., No. 849.

No. 931.—Capt. E. Thompson, deputy commr. of Seetapore, in Oude, resumed charge of the district from Mr. H. G. Sparks, asst. commr., on the 1st inst.

No. 934.—Capt. D. W. Wise, officiating asst. agent to the gov. gen., Rajpootana, joined the head quarters of the agency on the 24th ult.

No. 935.—Mr. St. George Tucker, commr. of the Khyrabad division, in Oude, returned to his duties on the 1st inst. from the leave granted to him in general order, dated 6th March last, No. 393.

Financial Dept., Fort William, June 19.—No. 2,707.—Mr. D. Onslow, B.A., a probationer of the account department, is promoted to class V. from the 1st inst.

Public Works Dept., Simla, June 9.—No. 56.—Major W. E. Warrand, R.E., is app. deputy consulting engineer to the Government of the Punjab railway department, with effect from the 28th March, 1863. [Public works department notification, No. 12, dated April 14, 1863] the date on which he was relieved by Capt. Sim from his officiating appointment of consulting engineer.

June 10.—No. 57.—With reference to the public works department notification No. 35, dated May 4, 1863, Lieut. W. H. Pierson, R.E., asst. engineer, first class, assumed charge of his appointment as asst. to the chief engineer, Oude, on 21st idem.

June 15.—No. 59.—Notification:—Mr. E. J. Meara, exec. engr., 4th class, attached to the eastern road division, central provinces, is transferred to Bengal.

Mr. A. Wilson, exec. engr., 2nd class, central provinces, is transferred from the irrigation works to Eastern Road division.

June 16.—No. 60.—Lieuts. W. P. Tomkins, J. Dundas, and H. Trotter, of the royal engrs, are appointed probationary asst. engrs. in the public works department, and posted to Bengal to fill vacancies in the strength of the department.

No. 61.—Mr. E. L. Gilbert, overseer, attached to the Dinapore div., Bengal, having passed the prescribed examination for the engr. grade of the public works department, is appointed a probationary asst. engr., and transferred to the N.W.P.

Fort William, June 22.—No. 70.—With reference to notification No. 52, dated Simla, May 29, the services of Lieut. C. Fraser, of H.M.'s 13th foot, are replaced at the disposal of the military department.

Simla, June 11.—No. 75a.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal for employment in the police:—

Capt. C. T. Hitchens, Bengal staff corps, instructor of musketry, East Indian regt.

Lieut. A. R. Wilkinson, gen. list, inf., paid doing duty officer, 35th regt. N.I.

June 12.—No. 76a.—The servs. of Asst. surg. L. H. Lees of the 31st regt. (Punjab) N.I., are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept., with the Gov. gen.

June 17.—No. 404.—Capt. E. S. Jackson, of the late 12th N.I., 2nd class asst., stud. dept., is allowed leave of absence, from May 17 to Nov. 17 next, to visit Nynee Tal, Almorah, and the Kumaon Hills, on m.c., under the new regs.

No. 405.—The underment. officer is perm. to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:

Asst. surg. J. R. Jackson, M.D., of the med. dept., superint. of the central prison, Allahabad, for 20 mo., under the new regs.

June 18.—No. 406.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on furl.:

Lieut. W. G. Keppel, of the late 6th Eur. regt., doing duty with the 15th Bengal cav., for 3 years under the old regs.

Bengal Staff Corps.

Fort William, June 19.—No. 407.—The underment. officers having completed twenty-six years' service, eight years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be lieut. cols., from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major (brev. col.) O. Cavanagh; Major (brev. col.) J. S. Paton; Major C. P. Trower; June 12.

No. 408.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under

the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) T. A. Carey, and Capt. E. W. E. Howard; May 21.

Captains D. Mocatta, G. W. Fraser, and J. J. Eckford; June 9.

Captains (brev. maj.) C. Ward and H. P. Babbage; June 10.

No. 409.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be captains, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieuts. J. C. Miller and W. M. Gibbon; June 13.

No. 410.—The undermentioned warrant officer has reported his return from England:—

Conductor E. Skiddy, barrackmaster, Benares; date of arrival at Fort William, June 11.

June 20.—No. 413.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of abs., on m.c.:

Surg.-maj. A. Webb, M.D., F.R.C.S.L., of med. dept., Presy. surg., for 18 mos., under new regs.

June 22.—No. 415.—Mr. C. J. Carty, civil 2nd asst., senior grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is perm. to resign his appointment, with effect from 1st instant.

Mr. J. Peyton, civil 2nd asst., junior grade, is promoted to senior grade from 1st inst., v. Mr. Carty, resigned.

No. 416.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.:

Lieut. W. G. Maitland, of late 29th N.I., doing duty with the Kamroop regt.

Lieut. C. L. Prendergast, general list, infantry, doing duty with the Kamroop regt.

No. 420.—With reference to the notification issued from the public works dept., No. 70 of this date, the services of Lieut. C. Fraser, H.M.'s 13th foot, asst. engr. of public works dept., N.W.P., are placed at disp. of the C. in C.

Home Dept., Simla, June 19.—No. 297.—Police.—The undermentioned officers of the Oudh police have passed the examination held at Lucknow on the 1st, 2nd, and 4th April, 1863:—

For the Lower Standard.

Mr. D. Blennan, asst. supt., city police, with credit.

Lieut. F. N. M. Maynard, dist. supt. of police, Durriabad.

Fort William, June 26.—No. 4,088.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. F. C. Sandes, on the 7th ult., is commuted to privilege leave of absence for 2 months, with effect from the date on which Mr. Sandes may avail himself thereof.

Foreign Dept., Simla, June 19.—General.—The undermentioned officers of the Oudh commission have passed the examination of assts. held at Lucknow on the 1st, 2nd, and 4th April, 1863:—

For the Higher Standard.

Lieut. A. H. Eckford, asst. comr. of the 3rd class, Baraich, with credit.

Capt. W. T. McGrigor, asst. comr. of the 3rd class, Hurdui.

Mr. J. Dyson, asst. comr. of the 3rd class, Sultanpore.

Capt. R. Onseley, asst. comr. for settlement, except in civil law.

For the Lower Standard.

Mr. R. S. H. Haldane, extra asst. comr. of the 3rd class, Mahomdee.

Lieut. A. H. Eckford, asst. comr., 3rd class, is invested with the full powers of a magistrate, and Mr. R. S. H. Haldane, extra asst. of the 3rd class, with the powers of a 1st class subordinate magistrate.

Public Works Dept., Fort William, June 25.—No. 72.—Leave of absence.—Mr. H. W. Wilson, assistant accountant, 3rd class, Oude, has obtained privilege leave for 1 month from such date as he may avail himself of it.

June 26.—No. 73.—Appointment.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased, with the concurrence of the Gov. gen. of India, to place the services of Capt. E. Perkins, R.E., at present officiating as a dep. consulting engr. in the railway dept., at the disposal of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for employment on "local works" in connection with railways, and with the grade of an exec. engr. of the 3rd class.

Simla, June 16.—No. 77a.—Appointment in the Punjab irregular force:—

1st Cavalry.—Lieut. C. S. Maclean, doing duty officer and officiating adjt., to be 2nd in com. v. Capt. Gillespie, proceeded to Eur. on private affairs.

Simla, June 18, 1863.—No. 81a, 1863.—The services of Lieut. W. J. Carroll, of the R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Dept. with the gov. gen.

No. 82a.—The services of Ens. J. B. Sparks, of H.M.'s 38th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Dept. with the gov. gen. as a special case.

Fort William, June 24.—No. 421.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. J. I. Robinson, of the late 5th Eur. L.C., date of arrival at Fort William, June 11, 1863.

No. 422.—The following order issued by the gov. of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 292, dated June 6.—Granting leave of absence to Eur. on m.c., to Surg. maj. C. G. Andrews, of the med. dept., for 18 mos., under the new regs.

June 26.—No. 423.—The following order issued by the resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 108, dated June 6.—Appointing Lieut. D. W. Laughton, officiating adjt., 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to be paid doing duty officer with the 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, during the absence of Capt. W. Weldon on other duty, and will proceed to join on being relieved by Capt. Smith, adjt., 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, who resumes his appointment.

No. 424.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 165 of March 2, 1863, the names of the undermentioned officers who retired from the service under the annuity scheme, will be removed from the list of the regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.:

Lieut. col. (Maj. gen.) R. T. Sandeman, by death of Col. (lieut. gen.) D. G. Scott.

Lieut. col. (lieut. gen.) J. K. McCausland, by death of Col. (lieut. gen.) T. Fiddes.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Nynee Tal, May 26.—No. 665a.—Mr. J. Clarke, dep. coll. under Reg. IX. of 1833, in the district of Muthra, is placed in charge of the treasury of that district.

May 21.—No. 2,019a.—Rev. D. Herron is apptd. to be a marriage registrar under Act V. of 1852 in the district of Dehra Doon.

May 22.—No. 2,038a.—Mr. R. H. Warrand is apptd. to be a municipal comr. for the city of Cawnpore and its suburbs, under Act XXVI. of 1850, for the ensuing year.

May 23.—No. 2,059a.—Mr. G. Adams, of the C.S., who has been rep. qualified for the public service, and att. to the N. W. Provs., the Punjab and Oude, is posted, as an asst., to the Agra div., and is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class and with those of asst. coll.

May 25.—No. 2,068a.—Mr. E. W. Buok, of the C.S., who has been rep. qualified for the public service, and att. to the N. W. Provs., the Punjab and Oude, is posted, as an asst., to the Allahabad div., and is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class and with those of asst. coll.

May 26.—No. 2,082a.—Mr. W. C. Turner, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Allypore, is apptd. to be a member of the dispensary committee at that station.

No. 2,085a.—Three mos. leave of absence, under section 12 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. J. C. Colvin, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Peeleebheet, from August 1 next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2,088a.—Three mos. leave of absence, under section 12 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. J. W. Quinton, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Futtehpore, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2,094a.—Mr. H. A. Harrison, joint mag. and dep. coll. at Etah, is apptd. to be a marriage registrar in that district.

No. 2,096a.—Priv. leave of abs. for 3 mos. has been granted to Rev. W. D. Cowley, chaplain of Allahab.

No. 2,104a.—Three weeks' leave of abs., under the rules contained in the orders of the Govt. of India, dated Oct. 7, 1862, to proceed to the Presy., prep. to applying for leave to Eur. on m.c., is granted to Asst. surg. D. Hood, civil asst. surg. of Boolundshur, with effect from April 22.

No. 2,107a.—Rev. W. Calderwood is apptd. to be a marriage registrar in district of Seharanpore, in the room of the Rev. Dr. J. R. Campbell, dec.

May 27.—No. 2,114a.—Mr. J. R. Best, coll. and mag. of Muthra, is apptd. to officiate as civil and sess. judge of Gahzeepore, during the abs. on deputation of Mr. W. J. R. Carnac.

No. 2,122a.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following appts:—

Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher, civil asst. surg. of Shahjehanpore, is apptd. to officiate in the same capacity at Boolundshur, during the abs. on leave of Asst. surg. D. Hood, or until further orders.

With the consent of the officer commanding the station at Shahjehanpore, Surg. F. Turnbull, M.D., 10th N.I., is, as a temporary arrangement, placed in charge of the duties of civil asst. surg. at Shahjehanpore, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher.

No. 2,123a.—Civ. asst. surg. W. Moir, M.B., 25th brig. roy. art., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to officiate as civil asst. surg. at Mynpoory during the absence on leave of Asst. surg. G. Barnard, or until further orders.

Public Works Dept., Nynee Tal, May 19.—No. 45a.—Messrs. A. H. Teubrocke and J. W. Huntley are appointed asst. accountants 3rd cl., v. Mr. F. Omar, dismissed, and J. Lambe, resigned.

No. 52a.—Mr. W. C. Turner, asst. mag. and coll., is appointed a member of the road and ferry fund committee of the Allypore district.

May 22.—No. 98a.—Leave of absence.—Priv. leave for 2 mo. is granted to Maj. C. B. Stuart, exec. eng. of the 3rd div. Grand Trunk Road, commencing from 1st proximo.

No. 102a.—Appointment.—With reference to notification No. 893, dated Jan. 20 last, Dr. R. S. Thring, surg. maj. H.M.'s sappers and miners is, with the approval of the Government in India in the military dept., appd. to the charge of the Canal and Thomason College estabts., at Roorkee, in succession to Dr. Wilson.

Allahabad, May 25.—No. 2,815.—Lieut. J. R. Ross, R.E., probationary asst. engr., dept. public works, joined the irrigation dept. on the 9th inst., and is posted to the Etawah terminal div. and Ganges canal.

No. 2,816.—Mr. J. T. Denmeade, asst. engr. Agra div. public works, was relieved of the charge of the Muttra sub div. by Lieut. T. C. Manderson, on 6th inst.

No. 2,817.—Lieut. R. P. Tickell, R.E., prob. asst. engr., is transf. from the Cawnpore Terminal Div. Ganges Canal to the Allypore Div. Ganges Canal.

Judicial (Civil) Dept., *Nynee Tal*, June 2.—No. 179a.—Under Section 1 of the Rules for the Administration of Civil Justice in the Jhansie div., the Lieut. gov. is pleased to invest Gungapershad, temp. acting as Tehseeldar of Mote in Zillah Jhansie, with power to try civil suits not exceeding in value Rs. 300, during the period he may act as Tehseeldar.

Police Dept., May 29.—No. 467a.—Lieut. W. A. Franks is app. to be asst. insp. gen. of police at Allahabad, v. Mr. S. Boileau, res., but he will continue to officiate as district superint. of police at Cawnpore.

No. 468a.—Lieut. W. Playfair, Bengal staff corps, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is app. to officiate as asst. insp. gen. of police at Allahabad.

General Dept.—No. 2,131a.—Three mo. leave is granted to Moonshie Nand Kishore, dep. coll. of Saharunpore, from June 1, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

ROORKEE COLLEGE.

May 27.—No. 186a.—With the approval of the Govt. of India, it is hereby notified for general information that a rule has been added to the prospectus of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, that the mere fact of passing the college test does not give a candidate any claim to immediate employment in the public works dept.

With the exception of officers of engns. and civil engns. sent out from England under covenant with the Right hon. the Sec. of State for India, students of the college who are duly qualified will be provided for before all other candidates; but if vacancies in the depart. do not exist they must wait their turn.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Revenue Dept., May 25.—No. 457.—Leave.—Mr. A. W. Johnson, coll. of customs, has obtained leave of absence, on m.c., for 6 mo., under section 5 of the uncoventanted service leave rules, in ext. of leave for 12 mo. granted to him in *Punjab Gazette* order No. 324, dated April 22.

Judicial Dept.—No. 394.—Appointment.—Mr. L. S. Saunders, asst. commr., to offic. as personal asst. to the Judicial Commr., dur. the abs. on priv. leave of Mr. J. W. Smyth. Mr. Saunders took charge on May 25.

Marine Dept.—No. 135.—Appointments.—Mr. J. E. Myers, asst. commr., to be a 2nd class engineer on probation, v. Mr. Webb, resigned, with effect from 16th inst.

Mr. E. P. Olliver to be a 3rd class engr. on probation, v. Mr. Myers, prom. to 2nd class engr.

General Dept.—No. 1,147.—Appointment.—Mr. G. Kingsmill is app. civil medical officer at Jhung.

No. 1,156.—Transfers.—Mr. C. T. Owen, extra asst. commr., from the Googaira to the Umritsur dist.

No. 1,157.—Mr. B. H. Powell, asst. commr., from the Sealkote to the Lahore dist.

May 26.—No. 475.—Leave.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. G. H. F. Jameson, asst. patrol salt revenue dept., granted in *Gazette* order No. 752, dated 29th Sept. last, is extended from the 31st March to the 27th April, 1863.

General Dept., May 27.—No. 1,170.—Resignation.—Mr. W. P. Woodward's resignation of his office of extra asst. commissioner is accepted from the 27th May, 1863, to enable him to undertake the appt. of supt. of the judicial commissioner's office.

No. 1,171.—Appointment.—Mr. W. H. Rattigan to be an extra asst. commissioner of the 3rd class, in the room of Mr. Woodward, resigned.

Public Works Dept., May 21.—No. 205c.—Leave.—Mr. E. J. Martin, Asst. Engineer, Upper Sirhind division, is allowed three months leave on medical certificate, from May 21, or such date as he may have availed himself of it.

May 23.—No. 224c.—Appointment.—With reference to Public Works notification No. 36a, *Punjab Government Gazette* of May 13, Mr. R. Haviland, is, with the approval of the Government of India, appointed Assistant to the Secretary to Government Punjab, Public Works Department, Local Funds Branch.

May 25.—No. 240c.—Transfer.—Mr. J. Page, supervisor, from the Mooltan to the Rawul Pindee division.

No. 241c.—Leave.—Lieut. A. C. Paddy, Asst. Engineer, 1st division Baree Doab Canal, is allowed six months leave, on medical certificate, to visit Dalhousie and Chumba, from May 15, or such date as he may have availed himself of it.

Gen. Dept., May 28.—No. 1,178.—Leave.—Mr. J. W. Smyth, personal assistant to the judicial commissioner, has obtained priv. leave for 3 mo., with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same.

May 29.—No. 1,184.—Posting.—Mr. W. H. Rattigan, extra asst. commr., is posted to the Mooltan district.

No. 1,190.—Promotions.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. having sanctioned the proposal of the local Government to raise the number of first class extra assistants in the Punjab from 7 to 13, and to reduce the number of the second class from 23 to 17, the following second class extra assistants are accordingly promoted to the first class from the 7th inst., the date of the supreme Government sanction:—
Mr. A. K. Blackall and Mr. G. Thomson.

General Dept., June 4.—No. 1,220.—Leave.—Capt. C. Minchin, officg. deputy commissioner of Dera Ghazee Khan, has obtained privilege leave for 3 mo., with effect from the 1st of July next, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,221.—Appointment.—Capt. W. M. Lane, asst. commissioner, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Dera Ghazee Khan, during the absence on leave of Capt. Minchin.

Police Dept., June 4.—No. 421.—Appointments.—Appointments and postings, with effect from the date on which each officer assumed charge of his duties:—

Lieut. E. E. B. Bond, to be district supt. of police, 2nd grade, for Peshawur.

Lieut. G. W. Manson, to be asst. district supt. of police, 1st grade, for Usofzal.

Maj. G. A. Williams, to be district supt. of police, 3rd grade, for Huzara.

Capt. H. Hayley, to be district supt. of police, 3rd grade, for Kohat.

Military Dept., June 2.—No. 113.—The following extract from the *Calcutta Gazette* of May 29 is republished:—

No. 115.—The brigade order, dated May 19, 1863, by Brigd. gen. N. Chamberlain, c.b., comdg. the Punjab irreg. force, apptg. Lieut. C. S. Maclean, officg. adjt. 1st Punjab cav., to act as 2nd in command, with effect from the 10th idem, in room of Capt. J. Gillespie proceeding on furl. is confirmed.

June 6.—No. 119.—1st Punjab Cav.—Lieut. R. C. Hutchinson is appd. acting paid doing duty officer, with effect from the date of receipt at regtl. head qrs. of the Govt. G.O., No. 1,107, dated Dec. 12, 1862, authorising three paid doing duty officers per regt.

No. 121.—The Kohat station order, dated 12th ult., by Lieut. col. J. L. Vaughan, comdg., directing Lieut. S. Beckett, adjt., 5th Punjab inf., to act as station staff during the absence on priv. leave of Lieut. C. E. Stewart, is confirmed.

Public Works Dept.—May 28.—No. 289c.—Leave.—Mr. E. B. Medley, asst. engr., 1st Lahore and Peshawur road, is allowed 1 mo. leave, from May 15 or such date as he may have availed himself of it.

Judicial Dept., June 5.—No. 424.—Powers.—Mr. R. W. Thomas, officiating deputy commissioner of Ferozepore, is vested with the powers described in Section 1 of Act XV. of 1862.

Military Dept., June 9.—No. 122.—The brigade order by the brigadier general commanding Punjab irregular force, dated 26th ult., directing Lieut. J. S. Oliphant, appointed adj. 3rd Sikh inf., to continue with 5th or Huzarah Goorkha regt. as paid doing duty officer until further orders, is confirmed.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 15.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, and with the sanction of Govt., the undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to ports of embarkation, and by the overland route to England, to do duty at the depots of their regts.:—

20th Hussars.—Lieut. J. D. Bird and Cornet G. M. Onslow.

21st Hussars.—Capt. A. V. Dumbleton and Cornet B. A. Combe.

101st Foot.—Capt. M. Hall and Lieut. N. Ellis.

102nd Foot.—Lieuts. R. F. Burton, A. Cuppage, and Ensign J. H. Waller.

103rd Foot.—Capt. R. A. Taylor, E. Brandt, Lieuts. the Hon. H. M. Hobart and G. J. Bogle.

104th Foot.—Lieut. H. Spalding.

105th Foot.—Capt. F. W. J. Sewell, Lieuts. E. Raikes, W. S. Daniell, Ensigns E. D. Way, and J. W. Darvill.

106th Foot.—Capt. E. B. Gardyne, Lieuts. D. J. K. Sangster and M. L. Elliott.

108th Foot.—Capts. A. A. G. Dashwood, J. S. Nicholson, Lieut. D. Graham, Ensigns P. Justice and W. S. Arbuthnot.

109th Foot.—Capt. E. Valentine and Lieut. P. Murray.

These officers will, on arrival, report themselves to the adj. gen., Horse Guards.

Officers for the depot of the 19th hussars and 107th foot, and those to complete the depots of the other regts., will be appointed by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief from the officers now absent on leave in England.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

10th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. E. J. Webber, gen. list, inf., to be paid doing duty officer, dated May 5 last.

24th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. F. Jones, gen. list, inf., doing duty with 6th regt. N.I., to be paid doing duty officer, dated May 2 last.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 27th ult.—Directing Lieut. F. Tweddell, gen. list, inf., to do duty with 40th N.I., at Alipore.

Dated 1st inst.—Directing Capt. N. Barton, late 52nd N.I., to proceed, with the sanction of Govt., in charge of 1st detachment Ceylon pioneer corps from Calcutta to that colony.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Sir J. H. Grant, g.c.b., C. in C. of Madras, dated 16th ult., directing Qrmr. W. Bustard to perform the duties of paymaster to 69th foot, during the absence on leave of Capt. R. Smyth.

By the Officer commanding 2nd drag. guards, dated 20th ult., appointing Cornet A. Brett to be instructor of musketry to the regt., v. Cornet J. T. Marshall.

Mooltan garrison order, dated 22nd ult., appointing Capt. W. J. Ward, staff corps, to be station interpreter, as a temporary measure, no other officer being available.

By the Officer commanding 31st regt. N.I., dated 4th inst., appointing Lieut. J. S. Walters, late 28th N.I., to act as paid doing duty officer.

May 16.—The leave of absence to Simla and Hills north of Deyrah, granted to Major F. W. Drummond, late 5th Eur. cav., in G.O. of March 18 last, is cancelled.

Lieut. J. Trevenen, Bengal staff corps, is directed to do duty with 12th regt. N.I.

Ensign H. F. Showers, 104th foot, is directed to do duty with 7th drag. guards from June 15 next, to learn the duties of a cavalry officer.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Gondah station order, dated 1st ult., appointing Lieut. and Interpreter H. S. Simeon, 27th foot, to be station staff officer, v. Lieut. A. Clay, proceeding on leave.

Meerut division order, dated 9th ult., directing Staff asst. surg. A. Croker to do duty temporarily with R.A. division.

Rohilcund district order, dated 21st ult., appointing Ensign M. F. Stokes, 104th foot, to do duty at the Nynee Tal convalescent depot, during the hot season.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—

7th Foot.—Lieut. W. Hartrick (1st batt.), from Feb. 23 to Sept. 4, on m.c.

80th Foot.—Col. S. T. Christie, c.b., from Feb. 23, 1863, to Feb. 27, 1864, on m.c.; Capt. H. Rowland, from March 24 to June 24, on m.c.

81st Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Warran, from Feb. 23 to Sept. 4, on m.c.

82nd Foot.—Qrmr. R. P. Brooks, from Feb. 23 to Dec. 4, on m.c.

88th Foot.—Lieut. M. N. Woodard, from March 7 to July 13.

May 18.—With the sanction of H.E. the Gov. gen., the C. in C. is pleased to appoint Capt. H. M. L. Colquhoun, 77th foot, to be district inspector of musketry, v. Brev. major J. G. Crosse, retired. Capt. Colquhoun is directed to relieve Major Crosse, who will rejoin the 88th foot.

The leave granted in G.O. H.M.'s British Forces of May 10, 1862, to Major A. C. McBurnet, 79th foot, will be held to have effect from May 11 to Oct. 31, 1862, instead of the dates therein specified.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Kurrachee depot order, dated Dec. 2, 1862, appointing Ensign F. T. Humphrey, 51st L.I., to act as adj. to the detachment proceeding to Kotree, en route to Mooltan, under command of Capt. E. M. Crowe, 51st foot, with effect from 3rd idem.

May 19.—Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. G. R. Brown (D battery 22nd brigade), from April 10 to Oct. 15, to Mussorie and Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.; Lieut. W. O'Brien (E battery 22nd brigade), from May 1 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. R. Morris, 6 mo. from date of embarkation, with sanction of Govt., to proceed to England.

81st Foot.—Ensign S. W. Bell to England by either route, on m.c.

MESS ALLOWANCE.

May 20.—With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to announce that the mess allowance of Rs. 120 per month, as hitherto passed, will be continued to the old line regiments (native) until their organisation is changed, and they are placed on the irregular footing; and that the other native regiments to which Rs. 60 per month has hitherto been

granted, will be allowed Rs. 100 per mensem in all cases where the establishment of the regiment has been raised from four to seven officers, including the medical officer.

With reference to G.O.G.G., No. 51a of 2nd inst., Major gen. J. Garrock is posted to the Peshawur division.

Appointments:—

12th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. H. G. Oldham, late 9th N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer. Dated May 9.
14th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. T. F. C. Rochfort, late 4th Eur. L.C., and A. J. T. Welchman, gen. list, inf., are confirmed as paid doing duty officers. Dated May 9.

26th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. FitzGerald, gen. list, inf., to be a paid doing duty officer. Dated May 9.
27th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. N. J. Jones, late 15th N.I., is confirmed as paid doing duty officer. Dated May 9.
31st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. S. Walters, late 28th N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer. Dated May 11.

3rd Gorkha Regt.—Lieut. W. Battye, late 6th Eur. regt., to be a paid doing duty officer. Dated May 9.
H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has approved of an exchange of battalions between the undermentioned officers of the 18th foot:—

Lieut. R. H. Daniell to 2nd batt.

Lieut. St. G. A. Smith, to 1st batt.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers of the 4th foot having been posted as specified:—

Lieut. S. W. Bent to 1st batt.

Lieut. L. MacLaine to 2nd batt.

Lieut. Bent has been ordered to join the regimental depot.

Lieut. A. H. Prinsep, late 4th Eur. L.C., doing duty with 7th Hussars, is permitted to do duty with 6th Bengal cav.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated March 20 last.—Directing the undermentioned officers to proceed to Darjeeling with the detachment of convalescents selected for a residence at that station:—

Capt. W. Williams, 13th foot.

Ensign C. F. Powell, 13th foot.

Lieut. W. Livesay, 43rd foot.

Staff asst. surg. J. A. Illingworth.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. W. K. Fooks (A battery 19th brigade), 18 mo. from date of embarkation, to Europe on m.c., with the sanction of Govt., under new rules.

Staff Corps.—Capt. F. K. Bacon (doing duty with Landour convalescent depot), from April 10 to June 10, to visit Calcutta, on m.c.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. E. J. Webber, from April 1 to May 31, in ext., to remain at Umballah and to visit Benares.

May 21.—Dr. J. S. Prendergast, M.D., deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, is permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of retiring from the service, with the sanction of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief. Dr. Prendergast will report himself on arrival to the adj. gen., Horse Guards, and the director gen. medical department.

Lieut. W. B. Birch, late 21st N.I., doing duty with 15th Bengal cav., is permitted to do duty with H.M.'s 8th Hussars, for instruction in cavalry duties, without prejudice to his appointment.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Brev. Lieut. col. W. G. LeMesurier, C.B. (A battery 14th brigade), from March 20, 1863, to June 20, 1864, to England; Lieut. E. J. De Latour (24th brigade), from June 14 to Aug. 14, in extension.

7th Hussars.—Lieut. E. Metcalfe, from May 1 to Oct. 1, to Cashmere.

72nd Highlanders.—Capt. M. De La P. Beresford, from Nov. 25, 1863, to Jan. 25, 1864, in ext.

104th Foot.—Major J. Bleasymire, from June 1 to Aug. 1, to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to England.

The Rohilkund district order, dated Nov. 30 last, appointing Staff asst. surg. A. Croker, M.D., to the medical charge of recovered men proceeding from Nynee Tal down country, and directing him to proceed to Hukdwaney and report himself to the officer commanding the detachment on the 8th proximo, is confirmed. [This cancels G.O. of Dec. 7, 1862.]

Leave of absence:—

33rd Foot.—Lieut. M. Lynch, from March 26, 1863, to March 25, 1864, in ext.

44th Foot.—Col. W. MacMahon, C.B., from Aug. 24 to Oct. 31, in ext.

77th Foot.—Lieut. H. M. Bengough to England, for 15 mo. from date of embarkation.

91st Foot.—Lieut. A. F. Perkins for 15 mo. from date of embarkation, to England.

94th Foot.—Capt. T. G. B. Atkinson, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere; R. W. Cox, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere; Lieut. J. Strachan, from April 15 to July 14, to Cashmere; and Ensign E. L. Strehlin, from April 15 to July 14, to Cashmere.

Gen. List.—Lieut. J. G. T. Carruthers (doing duty with 35th N.I.), from May 10 to Oct. 31, to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

May 22.—The regimental order by the officer commanding 81st foot, dated Nov. 16 last, appointing Lieut. W. D. Staden to act as interpreter to the regt., no passed officer being available, v. Capt. V. Tounochy, is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed as a special case.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Peshawur brigade order, dated Nov. 3 last, directing Col. R. R. Kinleside, R.A., to assume command of the brigade during the time Brigadier Haly, C.B., may command the Peshawur division, or until further orders, with effect from 1st idem.

Umrtsur garrison and station order, dated 'March 23 last, directing Asst. surg. C. E. Wikeley, 19th foot, to afford medical aid to No. 1 battery 24th brigade R.A., in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement.

Jubbulpore station order, dated 25th ult., appointing Capt. C. J. Godfrey, 10th Madras N.I., to act as interpreter to the 91st foot, in addition to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. J. C. Auchinleck (G battery 19th brigade), from May 1 to June 15, to Calcutta, and to England for 15 mo.

2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Capt. C. W. Earle for 15 mo. from date of embarkation, to England.

May 23.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Allahabad Depot.—Capt. G. P. Drought, 48th foot, to be commandant, in succession to Capt. F. J. Castle.

Capt. J. P. A. Theobald, late 3rd Eur. L.C., is directed to do duty at Fort William, with effect from date of arrival from England.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding 21st Hussars, dated March 29 last, appointing Capt. and Brev. maj. E. A. Hardy to be a member of the committee of paymastership, v. Capt. and Brev. major C. P. Lane, proceeding to Europe on leave.

By the Officer commanding 23rd fusiliers, dated 5th ult., appointing Sergt. C. Webb to be battalion sergeant instructor of musketry, from March 25.

By the Officer commanding 8th regt. N.I., dated 29th ult., appointing Capt. J. Angelo, staff corps, to act as adj., interpreter, and quartermaster, v. Lieut. C. J. Walter, not passed in Hindostanee.

By the Officer commanding Jynteah field force, dated 4th inst., appointing Capt. R. Stothert, staff corps, to do duty with 21st regt. Punjab inf., and directing him to join the head quarters at Jowae.

Leave of absence:—

43rd Foot.—Capt. T. E. Holmes to England, via either route, on m.c.

Late 55th N.I.—Lieut. H. A. Pakenham (doing duty 33rd N.I.), from March 10 to June 10, in ext., to remain at the Presidency, to study the native languages.

May 20.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Cawnpore brigade order, dated Jan. 10 last, appointing Capt. A. S. Allen, staff corps, to act as station interpreter, there being no passed officer available.

Umballah brigade order, dated Jan. 28 last, appointing Capt. C. H. Byers, staff corps, to act as station interpreter, there being no qualified officer available.

By the Officer commanding 27th foot, dated 3rd ult., appointing Lieut. H. S. Simeon to act as regimental interpreter until further orders, with effect from 1st idem, v. Lieut. A. Clay, resigned.

May 26.—Surg. J. Hilliard, M.D., is transferred from the artillery division, Allahabad, to 16th brigade R.A., at Barrackpore, v. Surg. C. R. Francis, M.B., appointed to 104th foot.

The Dinapore brigade order, dated Nov. 13 last, directing Capt. W. De W. R. Thackwell, 38th foot, to proceed to Berhampore at the public expense, and assume command of a detachment of that regt., is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed as a special case.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. the C. in C. of Bombay, dated March 4 last, appointing Capt. E. L. Robertson, 106th Bombay L.I., to be musketry instructor to the regt., until a qualified subaltern officer is available.

Quode division order, dated 1st ult., directing Surg. J. Hilliard, M.D., attached to the artillery division at Allahabad, to proceed to Barrackpore, and assume medical charge of the 16th brigade R.A., v. Surgeon C. R. Francis, appointed to H.M.'s 104th foot.

Leave of absence:—

23rd Fusiliers.—Lieut. E. M. Roe, from April 27 to Oct. 15, to visit Nynee Tal, on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. G. Bailly (3rd batt. rifle brigade), to proceed to Kurrachee, on m.c., for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

May 27.—Staff asst. surg. A. W. Beveridge, M.D., is directed to proceed to Nynee Tal, and report himself to the officer commanding for duty with the convalescent depot at that station.

Ensign A. J. Nicholson, gen. list, inf. (doing duty with 27th foot), is directed to do duty with H.M.'s 35th foot.

The following Peshawur division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 17th ult.—Appointing Major T. Wright asst. adj. gen., to officiate as asst. qrmr. gen. of the division, in addition to his own duties, v. Major P. S. Lumsden, appointed officiating deputy qrmr. gen., and directed to proceed to Calcutta, pending the arrival of Lieut. col. G. Allgood, posted to the division.

Dated 27th ult.—Appointing Capt. E. G. Langmore, late 27th N.I., to officiate as asst. qrmr. gen. of the division, in room of Major Lumsden, appointed officiating deputy qrmr. gen., or until further orders.

ERRATA.—In G.O. of 1863, granting leave of absence to Brev. colonel T. J. Deverell, for "77th regt. N.I." read "77th foot;" and granting leave of absence to Capt. T. Ray, for "veterinary," read "veteran" establishment.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. E. Maitland (D battery 14th brigade R.A.), to England for 15 mo. from date of leaving the battery.

3rd Drag. Guards.—Cornet C. A. Davies, from May 1 to Oct. 31, to the Neilgherries.

7th Hussars.—Lieut. H. J. Wilkin, from Feb. 15 to May 14, to Simla.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. R. Morris, from May 17 to date of embarkation, in ext.

48th Foot.—Capt. W. H. Knight, from Aug. 27 to Oct. 15, in ext.

79th Foot.—Capt. G. A. Harrison for 3 mo., from date of leaving the regt., to Murree.

Late 74th N.I.—Major W. F. N. Wallace (doing duty at Meerut), from May 2 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie.

May 29.—With the sanction of H.E. the Gov. gen. of India, the C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments in the quartermaster general's department:—

Capt. H. E. Quin, Bengal staff corps, officiating in the public works department at Rawul Pindee, is appointed acting deputy asst. qrmr. gen. during the employment of Capt. F. B. Norman with the Viceroy's camp, and is posted to the Gwalior district.

Capt. A. C. Bruce, H.M.'s 91st foot, is appointed an acting deputy asst. qrmr. gen., v. Capt. M. H. Heshcote, deputy asst. qrmr. gen., on leave to England, and is posted to the Saugor district.

Lieut. C. P. Stone, H.M.'s 77th foot, is appointed an officiating deputy asst. qrmr. gen. at Allahabad, v. Lieut. J. May, appointed a deputy asst. qrmr. gen., to complete the establishment.

These orders have effect from the date of the officers named assuming charge of their respective new duties.

Appointment:—

8th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. L. Hawkins, Bengal staff corps, to be acting adj., v. Lieut. M. G. Smith, permitted to resign.

Lieut. G. F. M. Phillips, Bengal staff corps, is directed to proceed to Agra, and do general duty at that station.

Lieut. W. F. S. Perry, gen. list, inf., is appointed to 41st regt. N.I., as an unpaid doing duty officer.

The leave granted to Lieut. E. C. B. Rawlinson, gen. list, cav., in G.O. of 18th inst., is cancelled at his own request.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. T. Dayrell, officiating commandant 9th Bengal cav., dated 10th ult., directing Lieut. P. Drummond, paid doing duty officer, to act as adj., until further orders, v. Lieut. D. T. H. Sampson, proceeding on leave.

By the same officer, dated 8th ult., assuming command of the regt., v. Major J. P. Caulfield, dec.; and appointing Lieut. and Adj. P. Drummond to act as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 14th idem.

Sealkote station order, dated 25th ult., directing Col. H. W. Stisted, C.B., 93rd Highlanders, to assume command of the station of Sealkote.

Leave of absence:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut. R. G. Armstrong (officiating 2nd in command 15th N.I.), from May 4 to June 3, to visit Calcutta, on m.c.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. M. K. Harman (1st battery 24th brigade), to Cashmere for 4 mo. from date of leaving the battery.

2nd Drag. Guards.—Cornet B. Edmonds, from June 15 to Oct. 14, to Nynee Tal.

52nd Foot.—Ensign H. L. Powys, from May 14 to June 14, to proceed to Calcutta, on m.c.

Late 5th Eur. Cav.—Lieut. A. Shepherd (doing duty 3rd Bengal cav.), from May 15 to July 15, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of submitting an application for leave to Europe.

Late 2nd Bengal Fusiliers.—Capt. W. C. Hamilton, from April 20 to May 19, to visit Nynee Tal, on m.c.

Late 62nd N.I.—Lieut. B. C. Beavan (doing duty Sebundy sappers and miners), from June 24 to Aug. 24, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe.

Late 73rd N.I.—Capt. S. Rogers (doing duty at Dinapore), from May 1 to Nov. 1, to visit Nynee Tal, on m.c.

May 30.—Brigadier J. D. Macpherson, C.B., is, with the sanction of Govt., transferred from Dinapore to Agra brigade; and Brigadier H. Tombs, C.B. and v.c., appointed to the brigade staff in G.O.G.G., No. 61a of 16th inst., is posted to Dinapore brigade.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

9th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. F. J. Toke, late 63rd N.I., to be adj.

The leave of absence to Europe, granted to Lieut. T. J. Bowyer, 23rd foot, in G.O. of 6th inst., is cancelled at his own request.

The services of Asst. surg. C. Williams, 68th foot, are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept. for appointment as agent to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, at Mandalay.

Asst. surg. W. Eddowes, attached to the Erinporah irregular force, passed the prescribed colloquial examination on May 29, 1857.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers, recently promoted or appointed, having been posted to the battalions specified:—

18th Foot.—Majors J. Borrow to 1st batt., and J. Swinburne to 2nd batt.; Capt. E. A. Noblett to 2nd batt.; and Lieut. W. Sherlock to 1st batt.

19th Foot.—Lieut. Brinl to 1st batt.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Austin to 3rd batt.; Lieut. Hardy to 1st batt.; Lieut. the Hon. A. Hood to 3rd batt., but to remain with 2nd batt., until further orders.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to approve of an exchange of battalions between the undermentioned officers of the 18th foot:—

Capt. T. D. Baker to 2nd batt., and H. G. A. Vickers to 1st batt.

The following Sirhind division order is confirmed:—

Dated 24th ult.—Appointing Asst. surg. E. McKellar, 10th Bengal cav., to the medical charge of the divisional and brigade staff, with effect from 10th idem, v. Asst. surg. J. Ince.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Jubbulpore station order, dated 1st inst., appointing Capt. G. Rowlandson, 10th Madras N.I., to act as station staff officer, until further orders, v. Capt. S. C. D. Ryder.

By the Officer commanding 10th Bengal cav., dated 6th inst., appointing Lieut. and Adj. A. P. Palmer, staff corps, to act as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties, with retrospective effect from Aug. 15 to Nov. 23, 1862, the period Lieut. C. M. McGregor was attached to 7th drag. guards.

Meerut station order, dated 9th inst., appointing Capt. W. J. P. Barlow, staff corps, to act as major of brigade, from March 19 to April 19, v. Col. G. P. Whish, appointed to another situation.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Asst. surg. R. D. Burn (11th brigade), from March 27 to Sept. 26, on m.c.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. J. R. G. Sweeny, from Mar. 31 to Sept. 25, on m.c.

21st Hussars.—Capt. W. J. S. Richards, from Apr. 24 to Oct. 30.

23rd Foot.—Capt. P. H. Knight, from June 7 to Sept. 27, on m.c.

51st Foot.—Lieut. A. S. Carter, from Mar. 22 to Sept. 27, on m.c.

80th Foot.—Lieut. col. R. Hawkes, from May 22 to June 22; Capt. R. J. Maxwell, from July 23, to enable him to compete at the staff college entrance examination.

88th Foot.—Qrmr. M. Evans, from April 30 to June 27, on m.c.

98th Foot.—Lieut. T. F. Swinford, from March 13 to Sept. 20, on m.c.

Courts Martial.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 18.—Several cases have occurred recently of applications for general courts martial having been sent to head quarters in an incomplete state, and especially without that previous minute investigation and summary of evidence which is necessary for the Commander in Chief to form a correct judgment of the case.

The result has been delay in bringing men to trial, and what is of far greater importance, that soldiers have been needlessly confined with a view to being brought before a court martial, and that the proceedings of these military tribunals, often convened at great inconvenience to the service, and to that of officers brought from a distance to compose them, have proved purposeless and unnecessary.

The Commander in Chief desires the particular attention of commanding officers to this important duty, and directs that no circumstances, however trivial, connected with the commission of crimes, may be omitted in the summary of the evidence taken before them in the preliminary investigation, and that all evidence given should be recorded in the first person.

Any statement which the prisoner is desirous of making in exculpation of himself, or any evidence of witnesses in his behalf, should be recorded, after due warning to him, according to the regulations. When the prisoner has no statement to make and no witnesses to call, an entry to this effect should be made.

E. HAYTHORN, Colonel, Adjutant general.

Children of the Lawrence Military Asylum.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 21.—H.E. the C. in C. having had under consideration the mode of defraying expenses incurred on account of children sent from the Lawrence Military Asylum to England, is pleased, with the sanction of Government, to issue the following orders on the subject:—

1st. Children belonging to the asylum, when ordered to be sent to England, are to be placed, whenever practicable, in charge of trustworthy persons proceeding home with the invalids of the season from one of the regiments at neighbouring stations.

2nd. Remuneration is to be paid to such persons at the rate of Rs. 30 for each boy, and Rs. 40 for each girl.

3rd. Outfit allowance is to be granted at the rate of Rs. 40 for each boy, and Rs. 50 for each girl.

4th. Free carriage and rations are to be supplied by the commissariat for all such children proceeding to England.

5th. The outfit allowance is to be drawn by the Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, and the remuneration to the person taking charge of the children is to be drawn in a contingent bill by the officer settling with the invalids at the port of embarkation.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, June 16.—No. 310.—With reference to G.O. No. 266, dated May 15, Asst. surg. J. Mennie has been appointed to act as civil surg. at Dharwar.

No. 311.—Asst. surg. C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., having passed the required examination in Hindoostanee, according to the staff test, has been confirmed in the appointment of civil surgeon at Sholapoor.

No. 312.—Lieut. J. Bennett, unattached, is appointed to act as paymaster of pensioners, Poona, v. Capt. James, resigned.

No. 313.—With reference to paragraph 22 of G.O. by the Govt. of India, No. 308 of 1855, republished under this Presidency in G.O. No. 28, dated Jan. 11, 1856, it is hereby notified, that regimental schoolmasters who have elected for general service and the British pension rules, will be entitled only to the pensions laid down in the royal warrant.

June 17.—No. 314.—The words "preferred by quartermasters of corps" in G.O. No. 106 of Feb. 24, are cancelled.

Political Dept., June 13.—Major H. R. Hathway assumed charge of his duties as acting asst. to the Resident at Baroda, on the 10th inst.

Judicial Dept., June 17.—Appointment:—

Mr. A. R. Scoble to the office of clerk of the crown, v. White.

Mr. F. Thelwall, acting 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Sattara, is vested with the power contemplated by Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Lieut. F. P. Bartholomew acted as superint. of police at Sattara, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 19, 1862.

General Dept., June 15.—Asst. surg. J. Mennie received charge from Asst. surg. E. H. R. Langley, of the civil medical duties of Dharwar, on June 7.

Educational Dept., June 13.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by the Rev. Dr. Glasgow of the office of Gujarati translator in the educational department.

Mr. T. B. Curtis is appointed Gujarati translator in the educational department.

Ecclesiastical Dept., June 16.—Archdeacon Boys and the Rev. F. Gell are permitted to exchange appointments as chaplains of Kirkee and Poona respectively.

Military Dept., June 18.—No. 315.—The following officers, cadets of the season 1848, are promoted to the brevet rank of capt., from the date specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. E. N. Marsh, 18th regt. N.I., June 10.

Lieut. A. Phillips, cadre 29th regt. N.I., June 10.

June 19.—No. 316.—Ensign H. A. Laya, general list, attached to H.M.'s 9th regt. N.I., has a furlough to Europe for 20 mo., on m.c.

No. 317.—Lieut. A. B. H. Burns, general list, attached to H.M.'s 26th regt. N.I., has a furlough to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c.

No. 318.—Lieut. C. St. J. B. Barnett, late 19th Bengal N.I., and attached to the 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, has a furlough to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c.

June 20.—No. 320.—Capt. G. F. S. Browne, Madras staff corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for 20 mo., on m.c.

June 22.—No. 321.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be captains from the dates specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. C. D. J. Dodd, June 13.

Lieut. J. S. Drummond, June 14.

Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton, June 14.

No. 323.—The comdt. at Poorundhur is appointed ex-officio superintendent of bazaars at that place.

No. 324.—The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Surg. T. B. Johnstone, to be surg. major. Dated June 13.

No. 325.—Col. J. A. R. Raines, C.B., 95th foot, is appointed temporarily brigadier in command of the troops at Aden.

No. 326.—Mr. T. Selby, 2nd examiner, pay department, will act as sole examiner, during the absence of Capt. Chitty on furlough.

Mr. S. Wright is appointed to act as uncovenanted asst. to the examiner.

June 24.—No. 330.—Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. J. Hamilton, is allowed to retire from the service from 30th inst., on the pension to which he is entitled by the regs.

No. 331.—Surg. maj. A. Wright is promoted to the rank of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals from 1st proximo, v. Hamilton, ret.

Surg. maj. D. Costelloe is confirmed in the appointment of presidency surg., 1st dist., v. Wright, prom., and will act as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, during the absence in England, on m.c., of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals W. Arbuckle, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 332.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated May 28.—By Brig. Adams, C.B., appointing Capt. Muter, 2nd gren. regt. N.I., to officiate as superint. of Bazaars at Belgium, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. Combe.

No. 334.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated March 21.—By Maj. gen. Green, C.B., on his departure from Kurrachee, making over the command of that brigade to Lieut. col. Sealy, royal art., the next senior officer.

Political Dept., June 24.—Capt. R. L. Playfair assumed charge of his duties as acting political agent at Zanzibar on the 6th ult.

Revenue Dept., June 23.—Mr. E. A. Hobson, asst. superintendent revenue survey, Hyderabad assigned districts, held charge of the office of asst. in charge of the revenue survey, Hydrabad assigned districts, from Feb. 10 till March 12.

Capt. R. D. Hassard, attached to H.M.'s 7th Bombay regt. N.I., to be asst. to Dr. Forbes, and to be in charge of the cotton factory at Dharwar.

Lieut. H. D. Cathcart, H.M.'s 11th Bombay N.I., to be assistant to the superintendent of revenue survey and assessment, Guzerat.

Mr. E. H. Little's appointment as acting 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Belgium, notified under date Feb. 18, is to have effect from Jan. 29 preceding.

Financial Dept., June 22.—The Hon. Mr. Robertson, having returned to the pres., has resumed charge of the offices of Govt. director of the Bank of Bombay, and member of the Mint Committee.

June 18.—The resignation of Mr. E. L. Jenkins, of H.M.'s covenanted civil service on the Bombay establishment, should have effect from the 20th instead of from the 12th May, as notified on the 11th idem.

Public Works Dept., June 24.—Lieut. B. O. Seton, probationary asst. engr., is promoted to the grade of 2nd class asst. engr., from May 20.

Ecclesiastical Dept., June 22.—The Sec. of State for India has granted permission to the Rev. E. N. Dickenson to return to his duty on the ecclesiastical estab. at his presidency.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, June 13.—Lieut. O. V. Tanner received charge of the office of captain of Shikarpoor police on the 30th ult., before office hours.

Capt. W. Widdicombe, judge and session judge of Hyderabad, returned on the 30th ult., from the leave of absence granted him in G.O. dated April 8 last. The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Capt. W. Widdicombe received charge of the office of judge and session judge, Kurrachee, on the 11th inst., during office hours.

Military Dept., Bombay Castle, June 25.—No. 335.—Capt. J. H. Reid, R.A., is app. to act as examiner ordnance dept., during absence of Capt. Turner, R.A., and with effect from the time of Capt. Turner's departure.

June 29.—No. 336.—The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

16th Regt. N.I.—Adjustments of Rank.

Capt. T. H. Rees (inv.), to rank from Dec. 6, 1861, v. Capt. (major in staff corps) J. L. Evans, ret. from the service on 5th idem.

Capt. F. J. T. Ross (staff corps), to rank from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Rigby (staff corps), prom.

Promotion.

Lieut. J. W. Watson to be capt., from Oct. 30, 1862, v. Capt. T. H. Rees, inv.

Adjustments of Rank.—General List.

Lieut. P. H. Greig, from Dec. 6, 1861, v. Lieut. J. H. Rees (inv.), late 16th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. Mockler, from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. C. F. Boulton (staff corps), late 31st regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. D. Mander, from ditto, v. Lieut. J. Wauchope, 24th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. Rutherford, from ditto, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. F. Berthon, 18th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. C. Girardot (lieut. in H.M.'s 106th regt. of foot), from ditto, v. Lieut. W. B. Preston, 14th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. Marshall, from ditto, v. Lieut. C. A. Collier (staff corps), late 26th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. R. Peart, from ditto, v. Lieut. G. W. Hanson, 9th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. P. A. Browne, from ditto, v. Lieut. N. B. Thoys (staff corps), late 30th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. L. Hulbert, from ditto, v. Lieut. D. H. Hickman, 5th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. M. Madden, from ditto, v. Lieut. J. Graham, 2nd gr. regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. J. LeF. Trench, from ditto, v. Lieut. R. Burd, 10th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. C. H. Hastings (lieut. in H.M.'s 109th regt. of foot), from ditto, v. Lieut. A. P. Davis, 3rd Eur. regt., prom.

Lieut. A. F. Stewart, from ditto, v. Lieut. C. T. Heathcote (staff corps), late 12th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. Greenland, from ditto, v. Lieut. J. F. T. Ross (staff corps), late 16th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. T. D. Glasgow, from ditto, v. Lieut. H. Beville (staff corps), late 8th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. S. Reynolds, from ditto, v. Lieut. W. H. Mason (staff corps), late 3rd regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. French, from ditto, v. Lieut. C. P. Barras, late 29th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. G. Peyton (lieut. in H.M.'s 106th regt. of foot), from ditto, v. Lieut. R. Baigrie (staff corps), late 3rd Eur. regt., prom.

Lieut. F. C. Hudson (lieut. in H.M.'s 109th regt. of foot), from 1st Jan., 1862, v. Lieut. J. Barras, 15th regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. F. S. Leacock, ditto, v. Lieut. T. R. Nimmo, 28th regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. J. B. Hennell, ditto, v. Lieut. C. M. Ducat (staff corps), late 17th regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. F. C. Singleton, ditto, v. Lieut. J. Barnes, 3rd European regt., promoted.

Lieut. M. H. Nicolson, ditto, v. Lieut. J. Gordon (staff corps), late 1st gr. regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. G. G. Morris, ditto, v. Lieut. A. G. Plomer (staff corps), late 25th regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. E. S. Williamson (deceased), from 22nd Feb., 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. C. Evezard (staff corps), late 22nd N.I., promoted.

Lieut. C. S. Lechmere, from 1st March, 1862, v. Lieut. F. J. Stubbs (staff corps), late 31st regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. W. F. Prideaux, from 9th March, 1862, v. Lieut. H. H. Elliot (staff corps), late 30th regt. N.I., deceased.

Lieut. H. L. Hall (lieut. in H.M.'s 61st regt. of foot), from 13th March, 1862, v. Lieut. W. A. Kerr, v.c. (staff corps), late 24th regt. N.I., resigned.

Lieut. W. W. Haywood, from 28th March, 1862, v. Lieut. S. J. Whitehill, 29th regt. N.I., resigned.

Lieut. A. B. H. Burnes, from 6th May, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. J. Mellis (staff corps), late 8th regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. E. S. Walcott, from 12th May, 1862, v. Lieut. E. S. Williamson, deceased.

Lieut. D. C. Pedder, from 16th May, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. H. Blair, 19th regt. N.I., deceased.

Lieut. W. Scott, from 27th May, 1862, v. Lieut. H. C. Ryder, 3rd European regt., removed from the army list.

Lieut. H. W. C. Bulkeley (lieut. in H.M.'s 106th foot), from 3rd June, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. W. M. L. Atkins (staff corps), late 20th regt. N.I., deceased.

Lieut. T. A. Buchanan (lieut. in H.M.'s 109th regt. of foot), from June 27, 1862, v. Lieut. G. T. Estridge, 24th regt. N.I., dec.

Lieut. C. Mountstuart Erskine (lieut. in H.M.'s 103rd royal Bombay fus.), from Aug. 24, 1862, v. Lieut. R. G. H. Johnstone (staff corps), late 13th regt. N.I., resigned.

Lieut. C. F. Gleig (lieut. in H.M.'s 106th regt. of foot), from Oct. 30, 1862, v. Lieut. J. W. Watson, 16th regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. John Becke, from Oct. 30, 1862, v. Lieut. E. Bell, 1st gr. regt. N.I., retired.

Lieut. E. C. Jackson, from Nov. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. G. E. Keith, Cadre 31st regt. N.I., resigned.

Lieut. J. I. Tindling, from Dec. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. J. R. Lee, Cadre 30th regt. N.I., resigned.

Lieut. A. R. T. McLaue, from Dec. 14, 1862, v. Lieut. E. H. Shewell (staff corps), late 23rd regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. E. G. Sturt, from Jan. 20, 1863, v. Lieut. G. E. S. Bell (staff corps), late 2nd gr. regt. N.I., resigned.

Lieut. E. R. Keays, from Jan. 24, 1863, v. Lieut. W. Lumsden, 22nd regt. N.I., retired.

Lieut. E. Hemsted (lieut. in H.M.'s 109th regt. of foot), from Jan. 31, 1863, v. Lieut. H. C. Bainbridge (staff corps), late 24th regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. C. Hay, from Feb. 5, 1863, v. Lieut. H. L. Robinson (capt. staff corps), late 20th regt. N.I., retired.

Lieut. F. A. Beville, Feb. 13, 1863, v. Lieut. F. Packe, late 30th regt. N.I., removed from the army list.

Lieut. S. S. Dalmahoy, from Feb. 14, 1863, v. Lieut. H. L. Hall, exchanged from 103rd to 61st foot.

Promotions.—General List.

Ens. E. A. Douglas, to be lieut., from April 22, 1863, v. Lieut. A. Soppitt (staff corps), late 10th regt. N.I., deceased.

Ens. J. Galway* (ens. in H.M.'s 103rd royal Bom-

bay fus.), to be lieut., from April 26, v. Lieut. W. H. Ross (staff corps), late 23rd regt. N.I., promoted.

No. 340.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

2nd Regt. L.C.—Lieut. C. A. Moore to be capt., from May 6, v. capt. (brev. maj.) G. Smith (staff corps), deceased on 5th idem.

General List.—Cornet H. B. McNeill to be lieut., from May 6, v. Lieut. C. A. Moore, prom.

No. 341.—Referring to G. O. No. 319, dated June 19, Surg. maj. W. H. Bradley's retirement is to take effect from Aug. 24, 1862.

July 1.—No. 343.—Lieut. H. D. Cathcart, of H.M.'s 11th regt. N.I., has been app. assist. to the superint. of revenue survey and assessment, Gujarat.

No. 344.—Capt. R. D. Hassard, att. to H.M.'s 7th regt. N.I., has been app. asst. to Dr. Forbes and in charge of the cotton factory at Dharwar.

No. 345.—Capt. W. C. Lester, acting cant. mag. at Ahmednuggur, is app. cant. mag. at Mhow.

No. 348.—The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

General List.—Ens. J. M. Heath, prom. to lieut., from May 30, v. Lieut. F. Newall, cadre 30th regt. N.I. (capt. in H.M.'s 109th foot), exchanged to 8th foot.

No. 349.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre 1st Bombay European Regt. (Fusiliers).—First Lieut. (capt. in the staff corps) H. F. Disbrowe to be capt. on the cadre of the above regt.; and 2nd Lieut. H. L. Nutt (lieut. in H.M.'s 103rd regt. of foot) to be 1st lieut. from May 13, v. Capt. (maj. in the staff corps) R. Cowpar, retired from the service from the 12th idem.

Judicial Dept., June 27.—Mr. C. Gonno to act as judge and session judge of the Concan, until further orders. v. Mr. Tucker, appointed offic. judge of the High Court.

June 30.—Mr. T. H. Stewart, Asst. coll. and mag. of Surat, is invested with the powers of a 1st class subordinate mag., with authority to commit cases to the Court of Sessions, under section 38 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Mr. E. H. Percival, 1st Asst. mag., and Mr. G. M. Macpherson, acting 2nd Asst. mag. of Ahmednuggur, are vested with the powers contemplated by Act XIII. of 1859 in the Ahmednuggur collectorate.

July 1.—Mr. W. H. Probert, 1st Asst. mag. of Ahmedabad, is invested with the full powers of a mag. from the 2nd ult.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood assumed charge of the duties of offic. under sec. to Govt. in the judicial and political departments on the 29th ult.

Revenue Dept., June 26.—The appointment of Ens. R. P. Simpson as supernumerary dep. coll. in Sind, made under date May 22, is cancelled.

June 27.—Mr. J. A. Keys has been permitted to resign his appointment of Asst. conservator of forests in the Surat and Northern collectorates.

General Dept., June 27.—Mr. H. M. Birdwood is appointed to officiate as under sec. to Govt. in the political and judicial departments.

Public Works Dept., July 1.—With reference to Govt. notification, dated Jan. 13, Mr. W. Ashdown's appointment as an asst. engr. of the 2nd class is to have effect from Sept. 28, 1862.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—The Rev. G. L. Fenton was granted privilege leave of absence for 3 weeks, from May 15.

The Rev. C. H. L. Lye was granted 15 days privilege on the 3rd inst., 5 days of which are cancelled.

Railway Dept., June 30.—Capt. J. S. Trevor, royal engr., joined his appointment as deputy consulting engr. railway department at the presidency, on the 9th inst.

Lieut. J. D. Swiney, royal engr., acting deputy consulting engr. railway department, has been appointed to the North-Eastern Extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Lieut. G. L. C. Merewether and Lieut. J. Bonus, of the royal engr., have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy consulting engr. for railways in Sind on the 15th inst.

ALTERATION IN DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

It is hereby notified for general information that in consequence of the departure from Bombay of Overland Mails having been advanced three days, the following alteration in the dates of departure of the steamers of the Indus Flotilla Company from Mooltan has been made:—

From 14th and 18th to 11th and 25th of each month.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

ERRATUM.—Referring to G.O.C., No. 417, of the 16th ult., Lieut. P. A. Browne acted as adjt. 27th N.I., or 1st Belooch batt., from April 29, instead of April 27, as herein mentioned.

June 6.—No. 484.—Lieut. F. W. Brown, staff corps, is appd. adj. to the wing 3rd regt. N.I., at Tanua, and is directed to join.

of 1861, and will in no way affect his position in H.M.'s 103rd Regiment, for appointment to which he was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India by G.O.G.G. No. 344, of the 18th April, 1863.

No. 485.—Lieut. J. T. Ferguson, 26th regt. N.I., paid doing duty officer Southern Maratha horse, is permitted to resign that appt., and rejoin his own corps.

No. 486.—In anticipation of the orders of Government, Capt. Mason, asst. superint. of bazaars, Poona, is directed to proceed forthwith to Belgium, to assume charge of the office of cantonment mag. and superint. of bazaars at that station.

No. 487.—Capt. G. D. Eales, of the staff corps, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the appt. of 2nd in com. 29th regt., or 2nd Belooch batt.

Capt. G. F. Hogg, staff corps, paid doing duty officer 29th regt., or 2nd Belooch batt., is appd. 2nd in com. v. Eales resigned.

No. 489.—Lieut. H. F. H. Burnes, cadre 31st regt. N.I., is attached to the 18th regt. N.I.

No. 495.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated May 28.—By Capt. Jacob, appointing Lieut. A. M. Shewell, cadre 2nd Eur. regt., to act as interpreter to the 18th regt. N.I. until further orders.

No. 496.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. C. H. Strutt, 21st brig. roy. art., from April 26 to Oct. 25, in extension; to remain in the Punjab.

Capt. F. B. Johnston, 3rd drag. gds., from 1st to 30th June, m.c.; to remain at Bombay.

Lieut. T. H. Sangster, 106th regt., from May 26 to June 30, m.c.; to Bombay, prep. to final m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. G. F. Beville, staff corps, for 30 days from date of departure, m.c.; to Bombay, prep. to final m.c. to Europe.

Adjt. gen.'s Office, Poona, June 18.—No. 525.—Ens. Stevens, general list, attached to the 18th regt. N.I., has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in Hindoostanee.

June 20.—No. 529.—Asst. surg. J. Daubeny, med. estab., returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India on June 8.

No. 530.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated June 3.—By Col. R. W. D. Leith, appointing Capt. Kirkland to act as interpreter to H.M.'s 106th foot, in the absence of a qualified subaltern, from May 27 last.

No. 531.—The following G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is republished:—

Head Qrs., Simla, June 1.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

103rd Foot.—Lieut. A. W. B. Caldecott, to be adjt., dated May 15.

No. 532.—The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

Capt. C. F. Parkinson, 95th foot, to England by the overland route, m.c.

This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjt. gen. Horse Guards.

June 22.—No. 536.—The following med. arrangements are ordered:—

Surg. J. G. Nicolson is transferred from the 14th to the 21st regt. N.I., or marine batt.

Asst. surg. J. Daubeny is appointed to the med. charge of the 3rd regt. Scinde horse.

June 24.—No. 539.—Lieut. J. S. Strutt, staff corps, is appointed to act as qtrmstr. and interpreter 3rd regt. N.I., v. Bolton, promoted.

No. 542.—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to the confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Lieut. H. W. Heane, 44th foot, and Lieut. T. H. Sangster, 106th foot, to England via Egypt, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant gen. Horse Guards.

Leave of absence.—Lieut. Easton, 33rd regt., for 15 months from date of embarkation, to England.

Lieut. B. H. Pottinger, Royal Artillery, to Kurra- chee, for examination, as per G. O. C. No. 291, of April 10.

Lieut. H. Stevenson, 6th drags., from June 20 to July 20, in extension.

Assist. surg. V. C. McMaster, 6th drags., from June 7 to June 15, in extension.

Lieut. W. F. F. Waller, V. C., 25th regt. N.I., from June 3 to June 8, in extension.

June 25.—No. 544.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native languages as follows:—

Marathi.

Capt. G. R. C. Westropp, staff corps, acting 2nd in com. Sawunt Warree local corps.

Lieut. J. W. M. Anderson, staff corps, adjt. 26th regt. N.I.

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Lieut. H. W. Harris, 10th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. S. Osborne, invalid estab.

Lieut. J. Fagan, general list, attached to 2nd regt. Scinde horse.

Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th regt. N.I.

No. 548.—The following G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is republished:—

Head Qrs., Simla, June 6.—No. 550.—Capt. J. Miles, staff corps, is attached to do duty with the 16th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

* The promotion of this officer is made under the provisions of paragraph 58 of G.O. by the Government of India, No. 332,

No. 551.—The following orders are confirmed:—
Dated August 31, 1862.—By Maj. Taylor, appg. Lieut. R. A. C. Hunt to act as adj. to the 5th regt. N.L.I., during the absence of Lieut. Ramsay, or until further orders.

Dated June 6, 1863.—By Maj. R. M. Johnstone, appg. Lieut. Eden to act as staff officer at Bhoj, on the departure of Capt. Gordon, with effect from the 27th May.

No. 552.—With the sanction of Govt., Depy. asst. commissary M. McNally, of the pub. works dept., is granted the invalid pension of his rank, Rs. 95-1-11 per mensem.

This cancels G.O.C. No. 1,125, of the 15th Nov. last.

No. 553.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Brev.-maj. R. Pittman, R.H.A., 4th brig., and Lieut. C. E. Basevi, from May 14, to Nov. 13, on m.c.
 Lieut. T. F. Pardoe, 72nd regt., from May 28, to Aug. 28, on m.c.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE INDIA-OFFICE.

June 30.—No. 558.—The following circular memo., No. 259, dated Horse Guards, May 15, is published, and the attention of officers of H.M.'s British regiments directed thereto:—

The Sec. of State for India, having requested that officers of H.M.'s army may be instructed not to correspond direct with the India-office, H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. in India desires that they will, in future, address that dept. to which their business appertains, as pointed out in the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, pages 78 to 81, from which, if necessary, communication will be made to the India-office through the proper channel.
 (Signed) J. YORKE SCARLETT, Adj. Gen.

No. 559.—Referring to G.G.O. No. 331, of 24th inst., Dep. inspectors gen. of hospitals A. Wright and D. Costelloe are posted, the former to the Poona, and the latter to the Presidency div. of the army.

No. 560.—Lieut. G. S. Hawthorn, 24th regt. N.I., returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India on June 24.

With reference to G.O.C. No. 523, the leave granted to Maj. Crombie, 72nd highlanders, will expire on Aug. 18, 1864 and not 1863.

July 1.—No. 561.—Lieut. S. S. Jacob, 21st brig. R.A., has qualified as a civil engr.

No. 565.—The following medical arrangements are ordered:—

Asst. surg. H. T. Dann is transf. from B batty. 18th brig. to the medical charge of 14th regt. N.I.

Staff asst. surg. J. W. Belcher is app. to the medical charge of B batty. 18th brig. R.A.

Staff asst. surg. J. Watt is attached to do duty with 103rd foot, v. Belcher.

No. 567.—Leave of absence:—

103rd Foot.—Major C. Trower, from July 25 to July 24, 1865, to England, with the sanction of Govt., under new rules.

Staff Corps.—Capt. G. D. Eales, from July 1 to July 31, in ext.

July 3.—No. 568.—Lieut. J. Fagan, gen. list (cav.), paid doing duty officer Sind horse, is appointed adjt. 2nd regt. L.C., and is directed to join.

No. 569.—Ens. D. J. G. Stewart, 56th foot, having reported his arrival at the presy. from England, is attached to the 33rd foot, until the season opens or opportunity allows of his joining his corps.

July 4.—No. 570.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated June 6, 1863.—By Maj. H. Green, C.B., appointing Lieut. Fagan to act as adjt. to the 2nd regt. Sind horse.

95th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. Hon. E. C. H. Massey, from Aug. 15, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1863, in ext.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Dragoon Gds.—Capt. F. B. Johnstone, from July 1, 1863, to July 31, 1863, in ext.

NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, June 29.—No. 38.—The following temporary arrangements in connection with the late Indian navy are confirmed:—

Aden Squadron Orders.

Surgeon Major Davidson to afford medical aid to the officers and crew of the schooner *Mahi*, from the 22nd Oct. to the 9th Nov., 1862, both days inclusive.

Assist. surg. Adair, of the *Semiramis*, to afford medical aid to the officers and crew of the *Mahi*, from the 22nd Nov. to the 18th Dec., 1862, both days inclusive.

Persian Gulf Squadron Order.

At the requisition of the political resident in the Persian Gulf, Lieut. Warner, with a native servant proceeding on duty from Bushire to Bussorah, to be accommodated with a passage in the steamship *Coringa*, from the 9th April, 1863.

Bombay Castle, July 1.—No. 89.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of Marine.

Mr. Leishman to the charge of the *Berenice* from May 6.

Mr. Hilton, master boatswain of the dockyard, to be inspector of the dockyard from May 1, v. Lucas, deceased.

Mr. Thomas Shannon, 2nd class gunner, to be master boatswain of the dockyard on May 11, v. Hilton promoted.

Lieut. Morland to the command of the *Dalhousie*, from June 1.

Mr. Walter Grant to be acting 1st officer of the *Dalhousie*, from June 1.

Lieut. Dawkins, of the *Hugh Rose*, to the charge of the *Semiramis*, from June 1.

Mr. C. E. Unorious is appointed 3rd officer of the *Dalhousie*, on June 1.

Mr. A. P. Young to the command of the *Goolanar*, from June 1, v. Parker, appointed port officer at Sadashewhur.

Mr. G. Leishman, to be 1st officer of the *Ajdaha*, from 1st June.

Mr. C. King, to be 2nd officer of the *Ajdaha*, from 1st June.

BIRTHS.

AITON, the wife of J., Esq., of a daughter, at Nagpore, June 6.

AUSTEN, the wife of Capt. J. A., of a daughter, at Calcutta, June 20.

BENNETT, the wife of T. H., of a son, at Sealdah, June 14.

BERNARD, the wife of W. F., of a daughter, at Allahabad, June 10.

BLAIR, the wife of Lieut. R., of a son, at Lucknow, June 16.

BUTLER, Mrs. E. A., of a daughter, at Simla, June 28.

CHILD, the wife of Capt. A., 8th Regt. N.I., of a daughter (still born), at Ooty, June 6.

DAVISON, the wife of Major, of a son, at Poona, June 12.

DRAKE, the wife of Apothecary G., of a daughter, at Neigherry, May 28.

HAILES, the wife of Capt. C. M., 8th Regt. N.I., of a son, at Mangalore, May 19.

HARRISON, the wife of E. F., Esq., c.s., of a son, at Calcutta, June 21.

HILL, the wife of Capt., 18th L.I., of a son (prematurely), at Barrackpore, June 21.

HORSBURGH, the wife of the Rev. A., chaplain of the Derajat, of a son, at Murree, June 18.

JOHN, the wife of A., Esq., of a daughter, at Agra, June 21.

KENTON, wife of A. M., of a son (stillborn), at Landour, June 18.

KEATINGE, the wife of J., Esq., 1st Battalion H.M.'s 19th Regiment, of a son, at Kussowlee, June 29.

KNYVETT, the wife of Lieutenant F. A. C., superintendent police, Agra, of a son, at Agra, June 21.

KIDD, wife of L., of a son, at Darjeeling, June 16.

LEFORD, the wife of W. M., of a daughter, at Cornhill, May 29.

LISTER, the wife of J. M., of a daughter, at Calcutta, June 13.

LITTLEPAGE, Mrs. J., of a daughter, at Calcutta, June 19.

MACLEOD, the wife of Captain H. B., R.A., of a son, at Morar, June 18.

ORPEN, the wife of A. H., of a son, at Poona, June 26.

OSTERLEY, Mrs. E., of a son, at Calcutta, June 19.

at Morar, June 18.

RAVENS-CROFT, the wife of E., of a daughter, at Surat, June 20.

ROBERTS, the wife of A., civil engineer, of a son, at Poona, June 20.

ROSS, the wife of the Rev. W., Church of Scotland chaplain, 42nd Royal Highlanders, of a daughter, at Dugshai, June 27.

SHEPPARD, the wife of G. F., c.s., of a son, at Malligaum, June 8.

SKINNER, the wife of Lieut. R. M., of a son, at Chupra Sarun, June 29.

STUART, the wife of Dr. K. B., of a son, at Calcutta, June 14.

THOMAS, the wife of Major L. F. C., Royal Artillery, of a son, at Nagpore, June 14.

WATERFIELD, the wife of E., c.s., of a daughter, at Cawpore, May 8.

WHITE, the wife of Capt. C. M., assistant resident, of a daughter, at Trevandrum, May 31.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON, J. F., to Miss Olivia Thompson, at Calcutta, June 19.

DAVIS, G., La Martinere, to Anna Bella, youngest daughter of Captain James Rodger, Belfast, at Calcutta, June 15.

EARLE, Mr. E. W., to Miss Sarah Ann Paulson, June 10.

GRIFFITH, F. R., C.E., P. W. D., Bombay, to Henrietta Louisa, daughter of the late W. H. Sherman, Esq., of Madras, at Kotagerry, Neigherries, June 8.

HYKOOP, Capt. J. S. H. H. the Quickwar's Service, to Decima, daughter of E. W. Fern, Esq., Sudder Ameen, Ahmedabad, at Ahmedabad, May 25.

RICHARDSON, G. S., Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, West Berar, to Miss R. V. Taylor, at Akolah, June 1.

WARD, Capt. W. J., 2nd in command 7th Bengal Cavalry, to Caroline, fourth daughter of the Rev. G. C. Trimmell, at Jubbulpore, June 16.

WARRANT, R. H. M., Bengal C.S., to Elizabeth Julia, daughter of C. Fowke, Esq., of Bough Rood, Radnorshire, at Nowgong, June 29.

DEATHS.

ARTHURS, W. F., of Julgaum, aged 27, at Love-grove, June 30.

BERNARD, W. F., at Allahabad, June 15.

BIBER, A., Esq., of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, aged 25 years, at Colaba, June 30.

BIRCH, Capt. R. C., Bengal Staff Corps, at Ranchee, June 9.

BURN, wife of Apothecary B., Candeish Bheel Corps, at Dhurrungam, May 17.

DAVIS, Clara, infant child of W., at Mazagon, June 28.

DAVISON, wife of Major, at Poona, June 21.

DRAKE, Selina, wife of 2nd Apothecary G., at Neigherries, May 25.

HOPE, infant son of John T., at Chinchpooogy, June 8.

HILL, Cecilia M., infant child of Capt., 13th L.I., at Barrackpore, June 19.

FULTON, Eliza Jane, widow of the late Major R. B., of the Bengal Artillery, at West Taieri, Otago, New Zealand, aged 64, May 6.

GALLOWAY, Alexander M'G., infant child of Capt., late H.M.'s 1st Eur. L.C., at Dinapore, June 28.

GOWER, Mr. H. Leveson, late midshipman, I.N., second officer H.M.S. *Dalhousie*, B.M., aged 29, at Bombay, June 28.

GROGAN, Charlotte E., daughter of Henry and Charlotte, at Bombay, June 24.

JORDAN, the wife of Major, H.M.'s 34th Regiment, aged 27, at Nynce Tal, June 13.

MELVILL, Margaret C. P., daughter of P. S., at Murree, June 12.

MAIDMENT, R., at Bombay, June 24.

MONIES, Ensign Alfred, unattached, at Coconada, aged 38, June 4.

PIFFARD, Elizabeth, the relict of the Rev. C., aged 59, at Landour, June 19.

PERROT, the wife of Jules, Jubbulpore Contract, East Indian Railway, at Allahabad, June 16.

REYNOLDS, infant son of H. J., c.s., at Dacca, June 18.

SHERRING, John, son of the Rev. M. A., at Benares, aged 6, June 19.

SINAE, Francis T., infant son of T. T. D'M., at Calcutta, aged 1, May 30.

SMALL, infant daughter of Dr., at Beawr, June 12.

STUBBS, Mary C., wife of Major James W., Madras Army, at sea, aged 38, June 8.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 28.
3rd Drag. Guards.—Surg. R. M. Allen having completed a period of 20 years' full pay service, to be surgeon major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

7th Drag. Guards.—Cornet H. Bulkeley to be lieut., by purch., v. E. H. O'Dowd, who retires; E. A. Thomas, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Bulkeley.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. E. H. Macnaghten has been permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission.

21st Hussars.—Lieut. F. H. Grant has been permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. J. Desborough to be lieut. col. v. Brev. col. M. O. Nixon, dec.; 2nd Capt. C. F. Cockburn to be capt., v. Brev. Lieut. col. Desborough; Lieut. H. Edmeades to be 2nd capt., v. Cockburn; Gent. Cadet E. H. H. Collen to be lieut., v. Edmeades; Gent. Cadet G. F. D. Sutton to be lieut., v. C. R. Foulger, dec.; 2nd Capt. and Brev. major A. H. Bogle to be adj., v. 2nd Capt. A. H. Lindsay, appointed brigade major.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Spaight's appointment is v. Jackson, removed from the army "consequent on" the sentence of a general court martial, and not "by" the sentence of a general court martial, as previously stated.

19th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. H. Walker to be asst. surg.

20th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. W. Hensman to be asst. surg.

54th Foot.—Lieut. M. W. E. Gosset to be adj., v. Lieut. J. G. Jebb, who resigns the appointment.

98th Foot.—Gent. Cadet C. F. Calland, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. A. R. Hamilton, cashiered by sentence of a general court martial.

103rd Foot.—Lieut. A. W. B. Caldecott to be adj.

107th Foot.—Lieut. F. W. Leman to be adj.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

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. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, August 4, 1863.

INDIAN REVENUE, &c.

ON the 23rd ult. there were several Indian questions before the House of Commons—Sir Charles Wood's statement on the finances of India, the Mhow Court-Martial, the Indian Staff Corps, the seat of the Anglo-Indian Government, claims upon Oude, and the East India Council. All these subjects were touched upon; and one of them, the most important, was treated at great length; and yet that subject—the finances of India—created so little interest amongst British legislators that Mr. Vansittart despondingly remarked that there was very little inducement for any one to take part in the discussion of Indian affairs in the House of Commons. When Colonel Sykes, he remarked, was making his speech there were not more than sixteen persons present. He might have added that even when the Secretary of State for India was making announcements of the most triumphant and gratifying character respecting the prosperity of our splendid possessions in the East, there were but eight-and-twenty members present altogether, including Sir Charles Wood himself. And yet Sir Charles had to tell a tale that ought to excite the attention of the whole civilised world—all who are interested in the history of mankind. Every British man might be expected to listen to such an announcement with peculiar pride and satisfaction; and there can be no doubt that the Governments and people of other lands will receive it with a mingled emotion of envy and admiration. What must be thought of the might, and majesty, and wealth of England if her senators can afford to regard such an exemplification of her vast resources in a distant land with such perfect indifference? The Indian Secretary of State had to inform the representatives of the British nation that India, which a few years ago the world imagined we were on the very eve of losing for ever—which had been reduced to a state of universal anarchy and hopeless bankruptcy—by the wisdom and energy of her rulers, had been raised in half-a-dozen years to a condition of unprecedented prosperity. Though the expenditure in India had been much beyond what had been anticipated, and great public works of utility had been carried on in a style of regal munificence, Sir Charles Wood had the proud gratification to announce that a deficit of the preceding year was changed in the present year to a surplus of one million two hundred and eighty thousand

pounds! This news was worth the listening to, and yet it was told to empty benches, and Sir Charles Wood wasted his sweetness on the desert air. However, it matters not much how apathetic on Indian subjects the majority of members of the House may be, so long as every word that was uttered will reach not only every corner of this kingdom, but every quarter of the world, and add to the great name and extensive moral influence of our noble fatherland.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORT OF THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

THE Return of the famous Mhow Court-martial has at last been issued to Members of Parliament and to the public. It extends to 181 folio pages pretty closely printed, and may be had for a florin. We shall keep our copy of it at hand for reference, and perhaps may be able to make important use of it before long. At present we need only say that the perusal of this long report confirms us in the opinion which we have already expressed—that Paymaster Smales, who was cashiered and ruined for accusing Colonel Crawley in an informal or irregular manner of being absent from muster parades, was very harshly dealt with. Colonel Crawley's mode of addressing his officers was enough to try the patience of a saint. That such an indiscreet gentleman as Captain Smales should have been provoked by him into an act that was in breach of military rule is anything but surprising. But it is surprising that his brother officers, the members of the court-martial should have laid all the blame on the weaker party, and have punished him with such extreme severity. He was charged with malignant falsehoods against his commanding officer; but how can that charge be said to be proved when a dozen officers of the regiment, at the risk of their commanding officer's vengeance, swore that what he said of Colonel Crawley was no more than the truth? The colonel's reply was a mere verbal quibble. He was present, he said—that is to say, he was *within sight of the parade!* But another officer commanded in his place, and superintended the muster, and he (Colonel Crawley) *did* sign the muster-roll, as asserted. Though the colonel says that he saw the officers and men on a certain muster morning, many of them swear that they did not see him. And yet he has the face to talk of the *utter falsehood of the allegations against him*. Even granting that the charges against Paymaster Smales were not in every respect exactly true, it cannot be said of them, as was said of Colonel Crawley's charge of conspiracy against the three sergeant-majors whom he put under close arrest, that they "were without a shadow of foundation." Yet Colonel Crawley, before the court-martial, had the audacity to say of these witnesses against him—whom he seems to have put under arrest that they might come before the court as prisoners, and at a great disadvantage—that he "*put their evidence quite out of court, as they were guilty of conspiracy against him.*" We shall not weary our readers just now with any further remarks on this stale and disagreeable subject; but we may soon be obliged to return to it.

We had written thus far when we received intelligence that her Majesty has been

graciously pleased to grant a pardon to Paymaster Smales. He is not, indeed, to go back to his old regiment, but he is eligible now to an appointment in another regiment. The military secretary writes:—"The Judge-Advocate-General has represented to his Royal Highness that, in consequence of further information having been obtained concerning the manner in which your trial by general court-martial was conducted, the proceedings are, in his opinion, vitiated." We should like to know *what further information is alluded to*. There was quite enough information before the authorities a year ago to have justified this reversal of the decision of the court-martial. We have all along complained that Paymaster Smales had been treated with cruel severity, if not actual illegality and injustice. Now that the proceedings and decision of the unfortunate Mhow court-martial are laid before the nation, the authorities are fairly ashamed of having sanctioned and confirmed them. The whole case of Colonel Crawley and the Inniskilling Dragoons has involved a series of improprieties and faults and blunders that have thrown discredit on almost every one who has been in any degree concerned in it.

JOINT-STOCK HOTELS IN THE EAST.

THE extraordinary success of the Calcutta Joint-Stock Hotel Company has suggested to some wealthy and influential gentlemen, now at home, but who have spent their best years in India, and who are still more or less connected with Indian interests, the scheme of an "Oriental Hotel Company" on a much larger scale. Full particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

All old Indians remember the day when, to speak somewhat paradoxically, all private hospitality was public; that is to say, an Englishman's house in India was *not* his castle, but an inn, where almost every fresh arrival from Europe, every respectable visitor, was warmly welcomed, and made himself thoroughly at home, and had no bill to settle at his departure. Every well-to-do house-holder held the position of a Harcastle, the hospitable gentleman-landlord in Goldsmith's famous comedy, and his domicile might very naturally have been taken for such an hotel as the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and his fellow-directors are about to establish at every important railway station in India. The hospitable times we refer to have long gone by, and India is Anglicised. There is now little entertainment there for man and horse that is not paid for in hard cash. Every stranger at an Indian Presidency must take his ease at an inn. Even the late Governor of Madras and present Financial Minister for Bengal, on his arrival at Calcutta, went at once with bag and baggage to Spence's Hotel. Travellers in India may now repeat with truth the melancholy stanza of Shenstone:—

"Who'er has travelled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
His warmest welcome at an inn."

Dr. Johnson repeated these lines with "great emotion," and yet he consoled himself with the thought that "there is no private house at which people can enjoy themselves so well as at a capital tavern." "No man," he added, "but a very impudent dog indeed, can as freely

command what is in another man's house as if it were his own. No, sir, there is nothing which has yet been contrived by man by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern or inn." If Doctor Johnson's view of the matter be correct, Sir John Peter Grant and his fellow-directors are about to bestow on India no trifling boon. The question of whether inns or private houses are most agreeable we need not attempt to settle, nor need we now say whether we ought to revert with regret to the past of India, and lament its present condition, or congratulate the friends of progress on the prodigious changes which are now taking place in every quarter of that vast and most valuable British possession; but we may without a moment's hesitation admit the fact that hotel accommodation for travellers in India has become a positive necessity, and that great numbers of the most respectable settled residents there are resigning all the vexations of house-keeping, selling off all their furniture, and removing with their families into well-conducted hotels, where they can really live at less cost and in more comfort than in private houses with a large and troublesome staff of domestic attendants. Comparatively but a few years ago there was not a single decent hotel in the City of Palaces. What inns there were, were mere pot-houses, and no gentleman could enter them without disgrace. There are now in Calcutta some excellent hotels on a large scale, in which Englishmen of high social position take up their residence,—but at least five times as many are required. Yet Calcutta is better supplied with houses of public accommodation than any other part of India. The new company—with its experienced, able, and highly respected Chairman, and its brilliant list of influential directors—may make sure of a great commercial success, and while they benefit themselves, will add largely to the comforts and conveniences of their fellow-countrymen in India.

We understand that already, while the scheme is only in its infancy, the shares in this new Company are at from one to two premium.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 23.

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

Mr. CONINGHAM asked the Under-Secretary for War whether he would lay upon the table a copy of the warrant granted to the Commander-in-Chief in India, authorising him to confirm sentences of general courts-martial upon officers, and whether he would state the reasons of the removal of Lieutenant-adjutant Fitzsimon from the adjutancy of the Enniskillen Dragoons.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said there was no objection to lay on the table a copy of the warrant referred to. As to the other question, if the hon. member would look at the *Army List*, he would see that Lieutenant Fitzsimon had not been removed from the adjutancy of the Enniskillen Dragoons. He had, however, been suspended by Colonel Crawley from acting as adjutant. The Commander-in-Chief had resolved to defer any action in the matter until the conclusion of the court-martial on Colonel Crawley. As one of the most important questions in that case involved a difference of statement between Colonel Crawley and Lieutenant Fitzsimon, it would clearly be improper to discuss it now—(hear, hear).

Mr. BOUVERIE said it would be in the recollection of the House that two memorandums in connection with this case had lately been laid on the table. After the first of these was made

public, he had reason to believe that there was another memorandum from the Adjutant-General to the Commander-in-Chief in India on the same subject, and he invited his noble friend the Under-Secretary to produce it. Since then a memorandum, marked "Privately sent to the Commander-in-Chief in India," had been laid on the table. That was a document which, being of a private character, he had never asked for, and which, in his opinion, the House was not entitled to see—(hear). He had been led to understand that there was another communication from the Adjutant-General to the Commander-in-Chief in India, and he now begged to ask whether that was not the case, and whether the private memorandum had not been laid on the table through an inadvertence.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said it was perfectly clear from the statement of his right hon. friend that the memorandum laid before the House was not the one he wished to see, and that he had never intended to ask for a private document. At the time he said that he did not think the paper in question would bear out what the right hon. gentleman had stated, but his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief was personally anxious that, as it had been mentioned, it should, although private, be laid on the table. There had been a great deal of correspondence between the military authorities at home and those in India on this subject, and he had no doubt that there was some letter in that correspondence such as his right hon. friend had referred to; but it would be extremely inconvenient and unfair to publish one out of a long series of letters. The proper course would be for his right hon. friend or some other member to move for the whole correspondence, and then it would be for the consideration of the Secretary of State whether it should be produced. He could, however, assure the House that no communication had emanated from the Horse Guards modifying, in any material point, the view promulgated by his Royal Highness in his first memorandum—(hear, hear).

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel DUNNE asked the Secretary of State for India what were the qualifications required for the Staff Corps in India; and whether the selection for this service was made by the military authorities in that country, or the civil authorities in England.

Sir C. WOOD said there was no general qualification for the Staff Corps, and the appointments were made in India, subject to the approbation of the home authorities.

CLAIMS UPON OUDE.

Sir A. BULLER asked the Secretary of State for India the reason why the claims of the representatives of the Calcutta bankers, Monohur Doss and Dwarcab Doss, upon the Government and State of Oude, were to be referred for investigation in India; seeing that the agents of the claimants were in England, that the documentary evidence on which their claim was founded was also here, as well as all the official proceedings relating thereto, that the reference to an Indian judge or other local functionary would be unsatisfactory and inconclusive, and would involve great unnecessary expense and personal inconvenience, and exclude the services of persons most cognizant with the facts and merits of the case; what was the nature of the inquiry proposed to be made, and whether it was to be limited, like the inquiry contemplated by the right hon. gentleman's predecessors in office, Mr. Vernon Smith and Lord Stanley, to the question whether the claims submitted fell within the category of "public and *bona fide* debts of the King of Oude;" or whether he proposed to leave it to the Indian judge or commissioner, whoever he may be, to re-open the entire question, and to report his opinion as to the moral and equitable liability of the British Government; and whether, in finally dealing with these claims, he was prepared to adhere to the principles laid down by Lord Stanley in that House, when Indian Minister, that "the transfer of the revenues of Oude to Great Britain did carry with it a liability for such debts of the former Government as were fairly and justly contracted.

Sir C. WOOD stated, in reply to the long question of the hon. member (a laugh), that an inquiry was ordered by his predecessor to be made into the subject referred to, and he had merely acted ministerially in carrying out the instructions given by the noble lord the member for Lynn. He had given no directions whatever; in fact, as the responsibility of ultimately deciding what was to be done would devolve upon him, he had carefully abstained from going into the merits of any one of the cases.

EAST INDIA COUNCIL.

On the motion of Mr. VANSITTART, an address was agreed to for a return of the names of the members of the Indian Council and their salaries; also, of all other salaries, pensions, and emoluments which they individually receive, either from the Crown or from the Indian revenues.

THE SEAT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Mr. G. DUFF called attention to the expediency of transferring the seat of the Indian Government to some point more eligible than Calcutta. He condemned Calcutta on the ground of its position and unhealthiness, and argued that the proper capital should be situated in Western India. The two most desirable points were Bombay and Poonah; but he gave the preference to the latter, not only because of its climate, but also because of the means which its fastnesses afforded for successful resistance until reinforcements had reached India from this country. But wherever they might place the seat of power, let them at least determine to leave Calcutta, and convoke in the meantime councils periodically in different parts of the country.

Mr. GREGSON said it appeared to him that the wishes of the hon. gentleman had been practically carried into effect, and therefore he saw no reason for any alteration.

Sir C. WOOD said the question had undoubtedly excited considerable attention in India, and some persons had thought it desirable to remove the seat of Government from Calcutta, but he thought very little light would be thrown upon the subject by a mere repetition of the debate of last year. He could not approve of the advice of those hon. members who recommended that the Government should be wandering over the land till it found a place of rest. Calcutta had been for many years the seat of Government, and all the public offices were there, and he thought it would be most inconvenient to remove those establishments. With regard to council meetings, the Governor-general had proposed that in the ensuing autumn his council meetings should be held in some part of Upper India, but the chief difficulty was the trouble and expense of removing the large staff of clerks and servants. The last four Governors had expressed an opinion against any alteration of the seat of Government.

Mr. LIDDELL wished to know whether the Governor-general had power to order troops upon foreign service without the previous sanction of Parliament.

Sir C. WOOD said that under ordinary circumstances no such orders would be given, but, under extraordinary circumstances, the Governor-general had power to do so.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER thought the answer of the right hon. gentleman left it very desirable that some information should be given as to the employment of the Indian army. What had happened in China, what had probably happened in Japan, and what they had been told was to happen in New Zealand, showed clearly that the Crown had the disposal of a much larger army than was voted by Parliament. It was necessary that the position of the Indian army should be clearly understood. When the Indian Bill was passed the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced a clause to prevent the employment of Indian troops beyond the limit of India, except in cases of urgent necessity, without the previous consent of Parliament. If the present proceedings were allowed to continue the Crown might soon have 200,000 troops which had not been voted by the House.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY wished to know how those troops were to be paid when they went beyond India. The executive took upon themselves the employment of the troops, but the House had to

pay for them, and he should like to have some explanation not only upon the constitutional, but upon the financial question.

Lord PALMERSTON said it would be an exaggeration to suppose that the Government would ever have the command of the whole of the Indian army. Indian troops were paid in India out of the Indian revenue, and they could not be employed elsewhere unless provided for out of the general revenue of the country. Only a limited number would ever be sent away by any Government, and then it would be upon the supposition that the expense would be sanctioned by Parliament. With regard to New Zealand, a sudden insurrection had broken out, and 3,000 men had been applied for, and he thought the Governor-general of India would have been guilty of a neglect of duty if he had refused to comply with that request—(hear). Next session it would be the duty of the Government to propose a vote for the extra expense.

Colonel SYKES said that in sending thousands of Indian troops to slaughter the aborigines, when they were in the right and we were in the wrong, we were using those troops for an oppressive, despotic, and unjustifiable purpose.

SIKHS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. W. FORSTER asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the despatches lately received from New Zealand confirmed the statement in a public journal, that the Governor of New Zealand had sent a request to the Governor-General of India asking him to send Sikh troops to aid in suppressing the disturbances in New Zealand.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that no application had been made by the Governor of New Zealand to the Governor-General of India. By the last mail, however, Sir G. Grey wrote home that there was the greatest reason to apprehend that the murder of the soldiers which had lately taken place at Taranaki would be the signal for a renewal of the war between the natives and settlers. Under these circumstances Sir G. Grey had, with the advice of his ministers, applied to her Majesty's Government to augment the forces in the colony by one European regiment and two Sikh regiments, it being the opinion of military men out there who had served in India that the latter troops would be remarkably well adapted for warfare in New Zealand.

INDIAN FINANCES.

Sir C. WOOD made his statement on the finances of India. After detailing the amount of the revenue and expenditure for the year 1861-2, and the increase and diminution of the receipts from the principal items, he stated that the regular estimate for 1862-3 exceeded the Budget Estimate by £2,134,000. The expenditure in India had been higher than was anticipated by £140,000; on the other hand, the expenditure in England had been less by £395,000; and, on the whole, there would be an estimated surplus of £1,340,000. The revenue for the current year 1863-4 was estimated at £45,306,000, and the expenditure at £44,490,000, leaving a surplus of £816,000. The Government of India had thought it would be wise to reduce taxation to the amount of £335,000, which would make the probable surplus £480,000. After showing the progressive reduction of expenditure in India, he proceeded to offer explanations and comments upon particular points,—the discontinuance of the Indian navy, the health of the army, the expenditure upon public works, the extent of railway and water communication opened, sales of waste land, the cinchona plantations in the Madras provinces, the cultivation of cotton, the increased consumption of English salt, &c. He concluded by congratulating the House (barely numbering thirty members) upon the finances of India having in so short a time reached their present satisfactory condition. He then moved a series of resolutions setting forth the net revenues and charges thereon in the several Governments of India for the year ended the 30th of April, 1862, the interest on the registered debt, and the charges defrayed in England on account of India for the same period.

Observations upon various matters referred to

in the statement were made by Colonel SYKES, Mr. VANSITTART, Mr. GREGSON, Mr. KINNAIRD, Mr. BUXTON, and Mr. BAZLEY, whose suggestions on the subject of cotton cultivation in India led

Mr. AYRTON to inveigh against the groundless accusations to which the Government was subjected for its supposed neglect of the interests of Lancashire by not encouraging and assisting the production of Indian cotton. He touched upon the salt-tax and the opium revenue, urging the onerous character of the former, and warning the Government of the precarious nature of the latter item.

Mr. BAZLEY protested against the remarks of Mr. Ayrton in relation to Lancashire.

After a brief reply by Sir C. WOOD, the resolutions were agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 24.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

In reply to a question from Colonel SYKES, relative to the distribution of the indemnity obtained from the Chinese Government under the treaty of Nankin,

Mr. PEEL said the financial accounts did not show the separate appropriation of the principal divisions of the Chinese indemnity of the year 1842. The total amount was twenty-one millions of dollars, consisting of twelve millions of dollars for the war, six millions for the value of the opium, and three millions for the debts due to the Hong Kong merchants. The sum paid into the Exchequer was carried into the financial account of the year 1843.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 27.

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

Mr. CONINGHAM announced his intention, in consequence of the lateness of the period when the necessary papers were laid on the table, to bring the subject of the Mhow court-martial on an early day next session. He proposed at the same time to call attention to the anomalous position of the Commander-in-Chief with respect to the Indian army, and to propose an inquiry as to the reasons why military life should be less secure in India than in other portions of her Majesty's dominions.

THE CAPTURE OF HERAT.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if the Government had received intelligence that Herat had been taken by Dost Mahommed's forces, if the Persians were preparing to retake it, and if Dost Mahommed were still alive.

Mr. LAYARD said that there appeared to be a great deal of mystery hanging over the affairs of Herat. It was true, that some time ago her Majesty's Government received a telegram from the mission, stating that Herat was taken, but since then no confirmation of the report had been received. As to the Persians having recaptured it, he was not aware that any steps had been taken by the Persian Government to send troops there for the purpose; and with regard to the death of Dost Mahommed, contradictory telegrams had been received on the subject.

THE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN KHANIKIN AND BUSHIRE.

Colonel SYKES asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the reason of the delay in signing the convention with Persia, for the establishment of telegraphic communication between Khanikin and Bushire?

Mr. LAYARD replied that there had been no actual delay in signing the convention, but that there was yet an agreement to be come to with regard to the use of the wires, of which there was to be a double set. When the convention was signed, it would be laid on the table of the House. In regard to another notice, which the hon. and gallant member had on the paper, for copy of the correspondence between the English and Russian Governments on the subject, the hon. member recommended that it should be postponed until next session.

THE BANDA PRIZE MONEY.

In reply to Mr. S. FITZGERALD, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the distribution of the Banda and Kirwee prize

money would not take place until the decision of the Treasury had been brought under the review of the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 28.

THE SUZ CANAL.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether there is any truth whatever in the assertion made by M. Lesseps in his report to the shareholders of the Suez Canal, in which, for the purpose of palliating or defending the employment of forced labour on that work, he undertakes to say, "The company of the English steamers, in their establishment at Suez, is provided by the Egyptian Government with the porters and labourers necessary for the embarkation and debarkation of their cargoes by means of forced labour (*travail obligatoire*)."

Lord PALMERSTON said that he really could not be answerable for any assertion made by M. Lesseps. He did not know whether it was a fact or not that the Peninsular and Oriental Company employed forced labour for the purposes mentioned by the hon. member. It might or might not be so; but it was quite certain that wherever, by the order of the Sultan, forced labour was to be put an end to, the order would apply equally to the Peninsular and Oriental Company as to any other persons employing forced labour in any other work in Egypt.

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—I believe I can assist Mr. Bouverie in describing the document bearing on the Mhow court-martial, which he asks the War-office to produce.

Two memoranda, emanating from the Horse Guards, have been read by Colonel Crawley to the assembled officers of the 6th Dragoons. They are, therefore, clearly not private letters, but public documents, which the House of Commons is entitled to see. The first of them is dated December 18, 1862, and has been published; the second, which was communicated by Colonel Crawley to the regiment at Mhow about the end of April or the beginning of May, 1863, is probably the document which Mr. Bouverie wishes to elicit. I have a *resumé* of it before me. It cannot possibly be identical with the letter dated "Horse Guards, February, 1863," privately sent to the Commander-in-Chief in India by the Duke of Cambridge, which has since been produced, inasmuch as a private document of that nature would certainly not have been formally read to the assembled officers of any regiment. As it is thus clear that two public memoranda from the Horse Guards have been read to the officers of the 6th Dragoons, there can be no real difficulty in ascertaining the identity of the second memorandum, and no well-grounded objection to producing it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A CIVILIAN.

POSITION OF OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN BRIGADES OF ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—As great misapprehension exists regarding the position of officers in the Indian Brigades of Artillery who were induced to record their names for general service, under a misinterpretation of the amalgamation orders on the subject, may I request the favour of your publishing the following extracts from Bengal and Madras general orders, which clearly show that all Artillery officers who accepted general service have been formally released from such engagement, and are at liberty to volunteer for general service at any time, which means (as laid down by the Secretary of State for India in his despatch) that any officer of Indian Artillery may at any time, and at his own convenience (if his services can be spared), exchange with any officer of the Home Artillery of similar rank, who may be willing to serve in India.—I am, yours truly,

July 28.

AN OLD INDIAN.

"A.O., No. 25, 20th of December, 1861.—A reference having been made to army head quarters, as to whether or not officers of the artillery who recorded their names for general service, under the

impression that their elections were required by superior authority at once, should not, under paragraph 48 of letter No. 819, dated 10th of August, 1861, from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, published in G.O.G. 1st of October, 1861, page 550, be allowed to reconsider their choice and declare for general or local service at their own time and convenience, the following decision* of the Government of India on the subject is published for general information:—

“Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William, 28th of November, 1861, No. 1,098, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George.

“In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, as per margin,† I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Government of Madras, that the Governor-general in Council can see no objection to officers of artillery making, under the terms of the general order quoted in your letter, fresh elections for general or local service at their own time and convenience.”

WOOLWICH ACADEMY.

The following is the official list of the successful competitors at the examination recently held at Chelsea Hospital for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—

	Marks.
Charles Moore Watson—Places of Education, private tuition and Trinity College, Dublin	5,304
Charles Howard P. Christie—Harrow and Wimbledon School	4,936
David Charles Courtney—Blackheath Proprietary School	4,824
Henry Waldemar Lawrence—Harrow and Wimbledon School	4,742
George Burges Allen—Kingstown School, Dublin	4,414
Charles Arthur Cretswell—Rev. A. Thompson, Bideford; Dr. Bridgman, Woolwich	4,410
Edward Crozier Sibald Moore—Mr. T. Taylor, Woolwich	4,402
Edward Pemberton Leach—Sir R. Cholmeley's School, Highgate	4,367
John Frederick Garwood—King's College; Rev. T. P. Sargent, Regent's-park	4,304
Henry Thomas Allen—Dr. Turrell, Montpelier-house, Brighton; Rev. John Allen, 4, Vernon-terrace, Brighton	4,260
Henry Arthur T. Custance—Rev. C. E. Jenkins, Brussels; Rev. G. Frost, 28, Kensington-sqr.	4,218
Matthew Henry Purcell—Rev. T. Glover, University School, Bath	4,188
Hon. Frederick William John Shore—Rev. W. Seagers, Edinburgh; Harrow; and Wimbledon School	4,172
Henry H. Crookenden—Hofroyl, Switzerland; Cheltenham College; Wren and Sharp, Brixton	4,157
Kenneth Howard—Eton, and Rev. Mr. Pritchett, Old Charlton	4,080
Henry George Newcome—Rev. R. Tabor, Cheam; Rev. W. Pritchett, Old Charlton	4,064
John Adam Fergusson—Edinburgh Academy; Rev. W. Pritchett, Old Charlton	4,045
Francis H. French—Mr. De Burgh's, Dublin	4,032
Samuel Compton Turner—Kensington School; Rev. G. Frost, Kensington-square	4,010
Charles Bell—Cheltenham College	3,953
Herbert Jekyll—Rev. W. Pritchett's, Old Charlton	3,866
E. R. St. G. Holbrook—Grammar School, Portsmouth; King's College, London; Rev. T. Inman, Chudleigh, Devon	3,860
Alfred G. Alexander—Marlborough College; Mr. T. Fleming, Tonbridge-castle	3,830
Samuel Gardner Smyth—Mr. De Burgh's, Dublin	3,849
Alfred Lionel Pringle—Mr. Hopkirk, Eltham; Rev. Mr. Claydon, Lee	3,836
George I. Jackson—Mr. De Burgh's; Rev. E. D. Claydon's, Lee	3,793
Killaly Gamble—Portora Royal School	3,774
James R. S. O. Hewitt—Marlborough College, and Tonbridge-castle	3,771
John G. Drury—Hermitage, Bath	3,766
Arthur Radford—Kensington School, and Rev. G. Frost, 28, Kensington-square	3,758
James A. F. Nutt—Rev. R. Fowler's, Tunbridge-wells	3,720
William C. Black—Wellington College	3,679
Arthur H. Arnytage—Royal Academy, Gosport, and Rev. W. Pritchett's, Old Charlton	3,676
Francis N. Innes—Mr. Kennett's and Dr. Tulloch's, Aberdeen; Wellington College	3,645

THE INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

The following is a list of the successful competitors in the recent open competition for the India Civil Service:—

* Notified in Orders of Madras Government, No. 4,612 of the 16th of December, 1861.
† No. 3,736 of the 17th; No. 3,735 of the 22nd of October, 1861.

	Marks.
Smeaton, George	3,200
Purser, Benjamin	2,837
Lidderdale, Edward Heate	2,415
Neill, John William	2,403
Rivaz, Charles Montgomery	2,310
Bullock, Frederick D'Albert	2,244
Beachcroft, Francis Paxten	2,154
Trafford, Richard Wylme	2,064
Stogdon, Abraham William	2,011
Gardiner, John William	1,974
Hallett, John Bevans	1,874
Rampini, Robert Fulton	1,874
Nicholls, George Jasper	1,856
Venning, Frederick	1,800
Fryer, Frederick William Richards	1,783
Huddleston, Thomas Creswick	1,782
Ellison, Thomas Edward	1,780
Murray, William Frederic	1,779
Meres, William Fitzpatrick	1,769
Hodgkinson, George James Spence	1,769
Manson, Alexander	1,747
Hocking, Henry Hicks	1,738
Gordon, Hamilton Wincup	1,733
Pears, James Maurice	1,722
O'Donnell, Thomas Francis Flynn	1,711
Thorburn, Septimus Smet	1,707
Baker, Montagu Bernard	1,706
Cordeaux, Edward	1,701
Power, William Bushe	1,694
Sturrock, John	1,691
Starkey, Reginald Digby	1,680
Rice, Robert	1,669
Campbell, Lorne Augustus	1,668
Turner, Henry Gribble	1,662
Grigg, Henry Bidewell	1,645
Hare, Gustavus Julius Charles	1,643
Blathwayt, Charles George	1,636
Happell, William Alexander	1,625
Hardinge, Thomas Von Donop	1,609
Ayerst, George	1,603
Jardine, John	1,599
Lambert, John Persse	1,587
Tagore, Satyendra Nathaniel	1,574
Collins, Edward Wolfenden	1,572
Grant, George Francis Mytton	1,566
Bird, Charles Augustus	1,563
Lyon, Andrew	1,557
Gibson, Edward	1,549
Lee, Warner John	1,544
Wellesley, Henry William	1,531
Hall, Francis Edward	1,527
Eardley-Wilmot, Edward Parry	1,516
Nugent, John	1,516
Turner, Edward	1,509
Overbury, Edward Noel	1,502
Buick, David	1,495
Pughe, Kenneth McKenzie	1,494
Atkinson, Arthur Johnston Breeks	1,491
Chamberlain, George Kennaway	1,461
Clogstown, Herbert Frederick	1,456

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENTS.—(Foreign-office, July 18.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint George Hugh Wyndham, Esq., now Second Paid Attaché to her Majesty's Legation in China, to be a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.—(India-office, July 23.)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court at Bombay.—(Downing-street, July 27.)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Wilberforce Wilson, Esq., to be Assistant Surveyor-general for the Colony of Hong Kong.

PERSIAN ORDER OF THE LION AND SUN.—(Whitehall, July 31.)—The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Julius de Gorroguer Dolmage, Esq., who is actually and entirely employed beyond her Majesty's dominions in the military service of the Shah of Persia, in which he holds the rank of Colonel, her Majesty's royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, of the Third Class, which the Shah of Persia has been pleased to confer upon him.

THE SUEZ CANAL is approaching the status of an accomplished fact. M. de Lesseps' energy has proved too much for Lord Palmerston's opposition. The military results of the colonisation of the Isthmus are likely to prove more important than its commercial consequences, as we may find out should there be any active revival of the difficulties of what is called the Eastern Question. The elaborate report of M. Lesseps and M. Voisin contains many interesting facts concerning the progress and condition of this vast work.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS, &c., FOR INDIA AND CHINA, BY FRENCH PACKET.—Arrangements have been made with the French Post-office, by which, after the 1st August next, letters and printed papers may be forwarded to India and China by the French line of mail packets, at the same rates of postage as are chargeable on letters and printed papers sent via Marseilles, for conveyance by British packet, as shown in the following table:—Letters addressed to Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and Pondicherry, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10d.; above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz., 1s. 8d.; above 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 ozs., 3s. 4d.; above 2 ozs., and not exceeding 3 ozs., 5s.; each additional ounce, 1s. 8d. Letters addressed to Cochin China, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Singapore, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1s. 4d.; above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz., 2s. 8d.; above 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 ozs., 5s. 4d.; above 2 ozs., and not exceeding 3 ozs., 8s.; each additional ounce, 2s. 8d. Newspapers 3d. each, not exceeding 4 ozs. Other printed papers, not exceeding 4 ozs., 6d.; above 4 ozs., and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s.; above $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and not exceeding 1 lb., 2s.; every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. Letters, &c., intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed “by French mail packet from Marseilles.” Upon letters for Ceylon the postage must be prepaid, but upon those for the British possessions in India and Hong Kong, the postage may either be paid in advance, or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender. In all cases, however, where the postage is not prepaid, an additional rate will be charged on delivery. The prepayment of postage on letters for Pondicherry, Saigon (Cochin China), and Shanghai (at which places France has Post-office agents) is optional, without any fine for those sent unpaid. The postage on newspapers, books, and other printed papers, must in all cases be prepaid, according to the regulations in force with respect to similar articles sent by the British packets. The French packets leave Marseilles on the 10th of each month for Alexandria, in correspondence with a line from Suez, proceeding to Aden, Point-de-Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Cochin China, Hong Kong, and Shanghai. Letters, &c., intended to be forwarded by them must be posted in, or reach London, at the latest, in time for the day mail to France of the 18th. By command of the Postmaster-general, Rowland Hill, Secretary.—General Post-office, 29th July, 1863.

INDIGO SALES.—The quarterly sales of indigo, which commenced on the 14th ult., terminated on the 23rd ult. Altogether 11,322 chests were announced; but 4,355 having been withdrawn, only 6,967 were sold. The high price of cotton has very adversely influenced the trade in indigo. It is reported that, in consequence of the want of cotton, the calico printers have in a great measure been prevented from actively pursuing their occupation, and that the deliveries of indigo have been more than sufficient to meet the requirements. The stock during the past year has been increased by 5,000 chests, and the price per lb. has receded about 3s. 3d. for the best descriptions, and 2s. 6d. for inferior qualities. In fact, so small has been the demand, that in the intervals of the last three sales the staple could hardly find buyers at the rates established by the auctions. The wool dyers of Yorkshire and the West of England, as well as many German houses, have bought rather largely during the sales. Fine Bengals were taken for Russia, at a small decline from the rates obtained in May; medium qualities fell 3d. per lb.; pale dull qualities, Oudes and ordinary, 4d. to 8d. per lb.; Kurpah, 3d. to 6d.; ordinary Madras, 3d. to 6d.; while good Madras was held for 3d. advance. Several marks of low earthly Madras, amounting to 300 chests, sold at prices averaging 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.

BALANCE OF THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.—By a parliamentary paper, published on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., it appears that the balance at the Exchequer of the sum of 3,000,000 dols., received from the Chinese Government, under the treaty of Nankin, in payment of the debts due by Chinese merchants to British subjects, amounts to 451,008 dols. 26c.

OUTRAM'S STATUE.—We regret to hear there is a difficulty about the site of Sir James Outram's statue. Mr. Cowper objects to any addition being made to the sculptured beauty of Trafalgar-square, and it is rumoured that the committee will offer the statue to Scotland, or to the birth-place of the gallant soldier in Derbyshire. Surely London is the place where the image of the Indian Bayard should find a fitting pedestal. As Mr. Cowper has declared the Government cannot replace the missing limbs of the elegant equestrian image of George II. in Leicester-square, where it offers such a pleasant proof of our taste and artistic culture to the "intelligent foreigner," and as the authorities have no concurrent jurisdiction with the felina to whom the enclosure belongs, perhaps the committee would find no one to interfere with them if they placed the statue there for the time. It really is a creditable work of art. It would grace Trafalgar-square far better than the statues of those great soldiers whose most glorious field of labour and fame the sculptors have delicately symbolised by enormous cloaks, hanging, in some mysterious resistance to the laws of gravitation, from the sharp end of the shoulder—meant to typify the heat of India in general. Where do our generals get these cloaks from? They are never seen except in their statues, and must be prepared *ad hoc*. But at all events Sir James Outram, who was honoured by a funeral in Westminster Abbey, is entitled to such a recognition of his services and his fame as would be implied by the permission to place his statue in some appropriate locality in the metropolis.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE COMING COURT-MARTIAL.—We understand that the mode of proceeding in the court-martial about to be held on Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley for the alleged illegal imprisonment, resulting in the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley, has been fully arranged by the authorities, and that the intention is to keep the inquiry within the narrowest possible compass. We are informed that the only question raised will be whether or not the subaltern officer exceeded his instructions in the mode of placing the sentry. A strong point in Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley's defence will be, we have reason to believe, to throw the blame of the sergeant-major's premature death upon Dr. Turnbull, who, it is alleged, made no report to his commanding officer as to the state of the prisoner's health. We have full confidence that the parties interested will have a satisfactory answer to these allegations; but "forewarned is forearmed," it is but right that they should know in time the sort of case against which they will have to contend. As the court-martial upon Corporal Blake will form an important feature in this inquiry, it is a fortunate fact that the soldier who was orderly-room clerk of the Inniskilling Dragoons during its progress is now in England, having purchased his discharge, and is ready to be produced as a witness upon the trial.—*United Service Gazette*.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Himalaya*, iron screw troopship, Capt. Edward Lacy, having been brought alongside Portsmouth dockyard, embarked the 2nd battalion of the 25th regiment on Tuesday morning, July 28, for conveyance to Ceylon. The hired sailing transport *Herefordshire*, sailed from Spithead the same morning with the head-quarters of the 5th Lancers on board, bound to Calcutta. The troops comprise Captains Wyatt (commanding), Carden, Vanderleur, and Smith; Lieuts. Sedley, Weaver, and Gwyther; Cornets Harrane, Ewen, Shriber, and Andrews; Paymaster Major Biggs, Surgeon Major Andrews, Assistant-surgeon Sutherland; 316 non-commissioned officers and privates, together with 76 women and children. The following drafts left Chatham, for Gravesend, on Wednesday, July 29, to embark on board the *Star of India*:—60 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st battalion, 19 regiment; 40 men of the 51st Light Infantry; 128 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 109th Bombay Infantry; and 63 men of the 94th regiment, making a total of 291, all ranks. The following officers go out in charge to join the service companies:—Major H. E. Jerome, V.C., 1st, 19th, and Ensign

Theodore B. Emerson, 1st, 19th; Captain Spencer, H. H. Edwards, and Lieut. H. W. Roberts, 89th; Lieut. Edward D. Oliver, 51st King's Own Light Infantry; and Ensign Stanford N. M'L. Nairne, 94th. On Friday last Ensign Cumberland and seven rank and file of the 82nd Regiment, and Ensign Vigne, of the 97th, left the camp at Colchester to join the service companies of those regiments in India. In the course of the last week 54 rank and file of the 103rd Regiment, and 38 rank and file of the 98th (accompanied by Capt. Edwards and Ensign Roberts), left the camp with the same object. Further draughts of officers and men are expected to leave the camp on Thursday or Friday for India.

SMALL-POX IN A TROOP SHIP.—The *Windsor Castle*, from London for Bombay, with troops, put back to Plymouth on Sunday last, small-pox having broken out on board. Two cases have been landed.

THE SIKHS AND THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—It has been decided by the Government not to carry out their original intention of employing a force of Sikhs in what we fear we must consider the forthcoming New Zealand war. The reasons for this change have nothing to do with the remarks made in the House of Commons upon the constitutional question supposed to be involved in the employment of Indian troops out of India. It arises from financial considerations alone, it being found that, as a matter of direct economy as well as financial symmetry, it is desirable to have the whole force in New Zealand composed of Europeans. The Sikhs would receive, for instance, the Indian rate of pay and allowances, while the line regiments associated with them in the field would only get the ordinary pay. Hence we should either anticipate a feeling of great and not unintelligible jealousy and discontent on the part of the English soldiers, or prepare to pay the whole force upon the Indian scale. Upon consideration, therefore, the Government have determined, and we think wisely, to substitute European for Sikh soldiers in New Zealand. It was originally intended to send General Cameron 3,000 additional troops, and this number will be adhered to. As we mentioned last week, the 50th regiment will go on to New Zealand as soon as the *Himalaya* has landed the 2nd battalion 25th regiment in Ceylon. The 65th regiment, to relieve which the 2nd battalion 18th regiment have arrived about this time in the colony, will be detained, and in addition, two of the regiments which were ordered home from India will be despatched to New Zealand, to remain there until hostilities shall have ceased. The regiments ordered home are the 1st battalion 13th regiment from Bengal; the 74th, 69th, and 68th from Madras; and the 43rd from Bengal. It is not decided which two out of the five are likely to be selected for New Zealand. It would probably be the 68th and 69th, from the fact of their having actually the shortest term of foreign service; but we find that at the present moment there are over twenty officers of the 68th at home, who, being on leave or at the depot, have not been sent out, in consequence of the anticipated return of the regiment at once. Possibly the choice may be left to the Indian authorities, and one from Madras and one from Bengal may be sent, in which case the 69th and 43rd would appear most likely to go. The Indian establishment will be left for the moment short of a regiment by the diversion of the 50th to New Zealand, but this will not cause practical inconvenience, and it is not intended to send out the 55th, the corps now standing first on the roster for foreign service. When these arrangements are completed, General Cameron will have under his command the 1st battalion 12th, 2nd battalion 14th, 2nd battalion 18th, 40th, 50th, 57th, 65th, 70th, and two battalions from India, making ten in all, or a force of about 7,000 bayonets.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, August 1.

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH.—A *re-actu*, which had been moved for by Mr. F. Peel, was published on Tuesday morning, the 21st ult., respecting this line of telegraph. The total net cost of laying it was £436,283. 10s. 8d. Towards this the amount voted was £261,247, and

that contributed by the Indian Government, £174,493. 8s. 4d., leaving £543. 2s. 4d., advanced from civil contingencies. From November until the end of March, Government sent 382 messages, and private persons, 25,575; total, 25,957—the gross receipts being £50,427. 9s. 0d.

EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS IN INDIA.—Official returns show that the European population in India is much smaller than many persons suppose. Exclusive of the army, and the wives and children of soldiers, it would not fill a thriving English town. At the census of 1861 the British-born in all India were 84,083 officers and men of the army, 22,556 civilians, and 19,300 women and girls. A certain number of soldiers marry Indian wives; and the children of the two races, known as Eurasians, or half-castes, amount to a considerable number. At the census of 1837 they exceeded the English in the city of Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 20. Alexander, Baxter, Akyab.—22. Mary Gardner, —, Ichaboe; Frances, Higgs, Ceylon.—24. Menzies, Teasdale, Ceylon.—25. Walmer Castle, Ormsby, Kurachie; Julie, —, Akyab.—27. Bosphorus, Murphy, Harmonides, Horan, Bombay; St. Helena, Springer, Akyab; City of Nankin, Craig, City of Benares, Slater, Calcutta; Queen of England, Oates, Bombay; John Barrow, Carolan, Mauritius; Empress, Le Caw, Calcutta; Percy Douglas, Hamon, Tutuoreen; Carlotta, Cazier, Shanghai.—28. Lauderdale, Hutchins, Hong Kong; Patriot King, Cragg, Manila; Sebastian Cabot, Morgan, Calcutta; Merse, Moore, Foo-chow; Eurona, Reed, Bussan; Ludwig Holm, —, Akyab.—29. Cyclone, Hossack, Shanghai; Vanguard, Scott, Shanghai; Brunelle, Orkney, Bombay; Psyche, —, Macao; Thomas Bell, Patt, Calcutta; Toftcombs, Seymour, Mauritius.—30. Gazehound, —, Mauritius; Grondwet, Karmighae, Akyab; Tasmania, Etheridge, Bombay; A. H. Willie, —, Hongkong; Leichardt, Clark, Shanghai.—31. Wm. Carvell, Copeland, Calcutta; Greyhound, Jackson, Queen of the Seas, Zambina, Miller, Bombay; Princess, Huntley, Ceylon; Silence, David, Ceylon; Foam, Innes, Hong Kong; Robert Mills, Barker, Java.—Aug. 1. Saladin, Bailie, Calcutta.—3. Geologist, —, Foo-chow; Kosmos, Kruser, Canton; Bold Hunter, —, Calcutta; Acapulco, —, Shanghai; Portland, —, Concurrent, —, Minister Pahlana, —, Akyab; Mornington, Guthrie, Bombay; Bonaventura, Laing, Akyab; Thos. Wood, Matches, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per long sea route.—Per screw str. Calcutta, from Gravesend, 20th July.—For the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and family, —, Kenya, Esq., Miss Gould, two Messrs. Davenhill. For MADRAS.—Maj. gen. and Mrs. Madden, Miss Madden, Fns. Baker, 66th foot, Lieut. Hepburn, 1st Drsg. Gds., Cornet Messingbird, Mdme. Tockler, Mdme. Biberus, Rev. George Cutchell. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. S. Howarth and Cogswell, Mr. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Waunt, Mrs. Pothan, Mrs. McDonald and family, Miss Harrison, Miss J. Wakefield, Mr. W. White. Per Overland route.—July 27.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Aitchinson, Mr. C. Peile, Mrs. J. C. Jowett, Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, Mr. John Smith, Miss J. Bell, Mrs. Johnstone, Dosabhoj Framjee, Cursetjee Pestonjee, Cursetjee Jehangirjee, Mr. R. C. Tanner, Lieut. A. Vivian, Mr. J. L. Burleigh, Mr. J. C. McKay, Asst. surgeon W. Flemming, Mr. R. G. Oxenham. August 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Thorpe, Mr. W. Kepp, Mr. F. W. Ferguson, Miss Goodland, Mr. and Mrs. Smart, Mr. R. Gordon, Mrs. Gill, Mr. S. H. Alexander, Mr. E. Chamberlain, Mr. J. H. Burlage. For MADRAS.—Miss Fagan, Mr. East, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Parsich, Mrs. East, Mr. Harvey, Mrs. Crawford Stanley. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. Pollock, jun., For SHANGHAI.—Mr. F. P. Morris, Mr. J. Maitland. For HONG KONG.—Mr. H. W. Carey, Mrs. Carey, Mr. F. Carey, Mr. Frank Leyburn, Mr. Lalor. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Walters.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.) August 12.—For BOMBAY.—Rev. T. T. and Mrs. Ammann, Mr. and Mrs. G. Plebst, Miss Schuch, Miss Weber, Miss Kochlerhaus, Miss Schweizer, Rev. Mr. Grater, Rev. S. Gaudert, Mr. K. Stotz, Capt. Green, Mr. C. F. Shaw, Lieut. Vivian, Mr. F. Lima, R.N., Mr. P. Chrystal. For ALEXANDRIA en route to MACRITUS.—Mr. Maroussem. August 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. James Warren, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Peppé Mr. and Mrs. Wolston, Mr. W. Lovell. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. T. Murray, Mr. W. Carshaw. For CEYLON.—Mrs. and Miss Anderson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Thomas Dobbin, R.N. August 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. H. Davies, Mr. R. Swanson. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Tyser. September 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. W. G. and Mrs. Waterfield, Mr. McDonald, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Stainforth, Mr. G. W. Kellner, Mr. C. A. Cronmelin, Major Layard, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Cowie, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Turner, Capt. Peguet, Mrs. Barry and child, Mr. Barry, Mr. Riddell. For MADRAS.—Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. McCulloch and friend, Mrs. J. W. F. Be, Capt. G. N. Kelsall. For ALEXANDRIA.—Major Dawson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. McDonald. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Rice. September 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. C. Noble, Mr. Rodgers, General Van Cortlandt. September 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. and Miss Watkins, Capt. J. B. Currie, Mrs. Wells and infant, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Smith, Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Mrs. Gordon Robb and infant, Maj. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sable, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mr. T. O. Mayne, Mr. L. J. Jennings, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. H. T. Byrnes, Mr. R. Robertson, Maj. and Mrs. James, Miss Hutin, Mrs. Morton, Miss Dorn, Mr. and Mrs. T. Woodhouse and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, jun., Capt. A. Le Galtais, Mr. Robert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Caridia, Colonel Hort, Lieut. Neal, Mr.

Heavside, Mr. James D. Campbell, Miss Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Grimley, Mr. M. C. Cutcliffe, Mrs. Grimley, Dr. and Mrs. Mathew, Mr. Buch, Capt. H. M. Wemyss, Sergeant-major J. Naismith, Capt. and Mrs. Foster, infant, and child, Mr. Thompson. For MADRAS.—Mr. John, Miss Acton, Miss Street, Mr. and Mrs. Brecks, Mr. and Mrs. Burton and child, Mr. F. W. Dittmas For Ceylon.—Mr. H. Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ronald. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Roeding. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Probat, Mr. and Mrs. Bolstead.

September 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Francis, Mrs. W. Bovie, Mr. F. B. Norris, Mr. H. Ramsden, Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allardyce, Miss Allardyce, Mr. D. I. Roper, Mr. F. H. Seagrave, Miss Russell, Mr. Clason, Mr. Havenith, Mrs. Ostrehan. For ALEXANDRIA en route to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Stutz. For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. Isla Sitwell.

October 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Stewart Wood, Mr. J. J. Hulbert, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Pigou and two Misses Pigou, Major and Mrs. Moffat and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Stutz and infant, Mr. M. J. Stephen, Mr. Molyheim, Lieut. J. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Hall and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Turnbull, Col. and Mrs. Curtin, Rev. Mr. Henderson, Mr. J. D. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Gilbert Money and infant, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Banister, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Mrs. A. C. Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. Bazeley and daughter, Mrs. Thomas and three daughters, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Kenny and two daughters, Mr. C. E. Cresswell, Miss Goodvee and Mr. Goodvee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving and infant, Capt. Denney, Dr. Hare, Mrs. Barter, Major Plowden and Miss Plowden, Miss Budge, Major and Mrs. H. Drummond, Capt. Farquharson, Rev. A. W. Irvin, Mr. G. Probyn, Miss Wainman, Capt. B. R. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. J. R. Coles, Mr. Beadon, Miss Chespe, Lieut. H. Lockwood, Mr. Hamilton, Capt. Grindall, Mrs. Schiller, Mr. Sherer, Dr. and Mrs. Tresidder and two children and two Miss Tresidder, Miss Colquhoun. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Gehagan, Miss Pycroft, Miss Bitteston, Miss Boyson, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Kempster, infant, and child, Miss Cherry, Mr. A. Hall, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton, Mrs. Dawson. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Skinner and daughter, Mr. J. B. Evans, Miss Mary Blackwall Evans, Mrs. Horne, infant, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon.

October 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. Loch, Mrs. Forsyth Hunter and daughter, Asst. surg. Theroild, Mrs. Edward Pryce, Mr. and Mrs. Haylor and child, Mr. A. J. Hunter, Lieut. col. Taylor, C.B.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHITTY, the wife of Capt. W. H., H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, stillborn, at 11, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, July 30.

HAMILTON, the wife of Capt. B., H.M.'s late Indian Navy, of a son, at Kensworth, Hert, July 22.

LOCKIE, the wife of Capt. A. M., Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, of a daughter, at Marseilles, July 22.

OUTRAM, the wife of Sir Francis, Bart., of a daughter, at Banchar, N.B., July 27.

THEOBALD, the wife of Capt., Bengal Cavalry, of a son, at Folkestone, July 29.

MARRIAGES.

CREAGH, Capt. Charles A. F., H.M.'s 50th Regt., to Mary Anna, eldest daughter of Richard Dodd, Esq., of Calcutta, at Arreton Church, Isle of Wight, July 20.

DAY, Rev. Edwin, M.A., of Brixton, Surrey, to Ellen, daughter of the late Capt. E. A. Macnaghten, of the Bengal Army, at Walcot Church, Bath, July 16.

ELLIOTT, George F., Assistant-Surgeon, R.M.L.I., to Rebecca, daughter of Daniel de Castro, Esq., at Mortlake Church, July 25.

GIBSON, Rev. Charles E., M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, to Mary, daughter of the late Charles Thubrick, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, at the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, July 25.

KIDD, Dr. Henry Alexander, of Calcutta, to Edith A., daughter of the late Andrew B. Wright, Esq., at Christ Church, Spitalfields, July 25.

MEADOWS, Edwin L., to Emily J., daughter of George Whittell, of Calcutta, at St. Mary Stratford, Bow, July 21.

MOLONY, Edmund W., Bengal Civil Service, to Frances S., daughter of Arthur E. Gayer, Esq., at Monkstown Church, July 29.

ROSE, Alfred, to Louisa, only child of the late W. H. Welch, Esq., H.E.I.C.S. at Willesden Church, July 28.

SECCOMBE, John T., M.D., of Terrington, Norfolk, eldest son of T. L. Seccombe, Esq., of Upper Clapton, to Elizabeth M., eldest daughter of the late Thos. Clout, Esq., of Lower Clapton, at St. John's, Hackney, July 21.

STEEPE, Arthur William, late Lieut. H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Henrietta, daughter of the late John Stone, Esq., at St. Stephens, Westbourne-park, July 30.

WOOD, Rev. Thomas, M.A., of Sandwich, Kent, late chaplain, Bengal, to Isabella G., daughter of the late John Murray, Esq., at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, July 30.

DEATHS.

BEDDOME, Thomas W., third son of Richard Boswell Beddome, of Clapham Common, at Bellagio, aged 26, July 16.

ELLIOT, Charles John, late of the Madras Army, at Clifton-park, Roxburgshire, July 24.

HOWARD, Nelson, late of Bombay, at Croydon, July 18.

KNOCKER, George W., formerly of the H.E.I. service, at Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, aged 62, July 19.

LEE, Mary Ann, wife of Capt. R.M.L.I., aged 89, July 19.

PHILLOTT, Rodney, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel, late of the Madras Army, at Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, July 19.

PLOWDEN, Annette, the wife of William H. Chicheley, of Ewhurst-park, Basingstoke, suddenly, at St. Gall, Switzerland, July 24.

SHEWELL, Capt. Ernest H., of the Bombay Army, at West Malvern, July 26.

STEVENS, Sarah, of the Park, Cheltenham, and relict of the late Capt. George, H.E.I.C.S., of Old Windsor Lodge, Berkshire, at Rhyll, July 24.

THORNTON, Eliza, relict of the late John, at Clapham, aged 76, July 16.

WILLOWS, Eliza, widow of the late Major, H.E.I.C.S., at Sydenham, aged 66, July 19.

WRIGHT, the Rev. W. B., late chaplain at Malacca, at Eastbourne, July 17.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

	60 ds. sight.	30 days sight.		60 days sight.	30 days sight.
Calcutta	1s 11½d.	1s 11½d.	Singapore	4s 11½d.	4s 11½d.
Madras	1s 11½d.	1s 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s 11½d.	4s 11½d.
Bombay	1s 11½d.	2s Od.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	9 p.	2 0 p.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock		324 to 326
	India 5 per cent.		108½
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.		108½
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper		107½
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5s.		116
	per cent.		95½
	India Stock Debentures, 1854		105½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		100½
	" " " " 1863		103½
	" " " " 1864 or 1866		104½
	India 5 per cent. for account.		108½
	India 5 per cent., 1870		108½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104½
	India Bonds (£1,000)		104
	Ditto (under £1,000)		19s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	107 to 108
20	New	8	1 to 1½ pm.
30	Ditto E Shares	7½	1 to 1½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108½ to 109½
Stock	East Indian	all	107 to 108
20	Ditto G. Extension	10	1½ to 1½ prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension	10	1½ to 1½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108 to 109
20	Ditto (New ditto)	12	1 to 1½ pm.
30	Ditto J. 1862	8	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Madras guar. 4½ per ct.	100	97 to 99
20	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	100½ to 107½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	101 to 102
20	5th Extension	2	to ...
30	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Audin)	all	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	106½ to 107
20	Ditto	2	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	106½ to 107½
20	Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	1½ to 1½ pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Aggra and United Service lim.	50	110 to 112
40	Australasia	all	76 to 78
20	New	10	
25	Bank of Egypt	all	27 to 28
30	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	29½ to 30½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	53 to 55
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	2 to 2 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	57 to 58
20	Ottoman Bank	all	
20	Do. New	2	
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	½ d. ½ dis.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	2	½ d. ½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company	5	½ d. ½ pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B	1	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	½ dis. ½ pm.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	1	3 to 4½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1½ to 2½ pm.
20	Do. New	1	1½ to 2½
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	all	½ to ½
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	4 to 4½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	77 to 79
20	Ditto New	30	16 to 18 pm.
1	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1863	all	
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to ½
1	Ditto Registered	all	
10	Ditto	all	
2	Telegraph to India	1	½ to ½ dis.

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OUTRAM'S STATUE.—We regret to hear there is a difficulty about the site of Sir James Outram's statue. Mr. Cowper objects to any addition being made to the sculptured beauty of Trafalgar-square, and it is rumoured that the committee will offer the statue to Scotland, or to the birth-place of the gallant soldier in Derbyshire. Surely London is the place where the image of the Indian Bayard should find a fitting pedestal. As Mr. Cowper has declared the Government cannot replace the missing limbs of the elegant equestrian image of George II. in Leicester-square, where it offers such a pleasant proof of our taste and artistic culture to the "intelligent foreigner," and as the authorities have no concurrent jurisdiction with the felix to whom the enclosure belongs, perhaps the committee would find no one to interfere with them if they placed the statue there for the time. It really is a creditable work of art. It would grace Trafalgar-square far better than the statues of those great soldiers whose most glorious field of labour and fame the sculptors have delicately symbolised by enormous cloaks, hanging, in some mysterious resistance to the laws of gravitation, from the sharp end of the shoulder—meant to typify the heat of India in general. Where do our generals get these cloaks from? They are never seen except in their statues, and must be prepared *ad hoc*. But at all events Sir James Outram, who was honoured by a funeral in Westminster Abbey, is entitled to such a recognition of his services and his fame as would be implied by the permission to place his statue in some appropriate locality in the metropolis.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE COMING COURT-MARTIAL.—We understand that the mode of proceeding in the court-martial about to be held on Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley for the alleged illegal imprisonment, resulting in the death of, Sergeant-Major Lilley, has been fully arranged by the authorities, and that the intention is to keep the inquiry within the narrowest possible compass. We are informed that the only question raised will be whether or not the subaltern officer exceeded his instructions in the mode of placing the sentry. A strong point in Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley's defence will be, we have reason to believe, to throw the blame of the sergeant-major's premature death upon Dr. Turnbull, who, it is alleged, made no report to his commanding officer as to the state of the prisoner's health. We have full confidence that the parties interested will have a satisfactory answer to these allegations; but "forewarned is forearmed," it is but right that they should know in time the sort of case against which they will have to contend. As the court-martial upon Corporal Blake will form an important feature in this inquiry, it is a fortunate fact that the soldier who was orderly-room clerk of the Inniskilling Dragoons during its progress is now in England, having purchased his discharge, and is ready to be produced as a witness upon the trial.—*United Service Gazette*.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Himalaya*, iron screw troopship, Capt. Edward Lacy, having been brought alongside Portsmouth dockyard, embarked the 2nd battalion of the 25th regiment on Tuesday morning, July 28, for conveyance to Ceylon. The hired sailing transport *Herefordshire*, sailed from Spithead the same morning with the head-quarters of the 5th Lancers on board, bound to Calcutta. The troops comprise Captains Wyatt (commanding), Carden, Vandierlen, and Smith; Lieuts. Sedley, Weaver, and Gwyther; Cornets Harrane, Ewen, Shriber, and Andrews; Paymaster Major Biggs, Surgeon Major Andrews, Assistant-surgeon Sutherland; 316 non-commissioned officers and privates, together with 76 women and children. The following drafts left Chatham, for Gravesend, on Wednesday, July 29, to embark on board the *Star of India*:—60 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st battalion, 19th regiment; 40 men of the 51st Light Infantry; 128 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 109th Bombay Infantry; and 63 men of the 94th regiment, making a total of 291, all ranks. The following officers go out in charge to join the service companies:—Major H. E. Jerome, V.C., 1st, 19th, and Ensign

Theodore B. Emerson, 1st, 19th; Captain Spencer, H. H. Edwards, and Lieut. H. W. Roberts, 89th; Lieut. Edward D. Oliver, 51st King's Own Light Infantry; and Ensign Stanford N. M'L. Nairne, 94th. On Friday last Ensign Cumberland and seven rank and file of the 82nd Regiment, and Ensign Vigne, of the 97th, left the camp at Colchester to join the service companies of those regiments in India. In the course of the last week 51 rank and file of the 103rd Regiment, and 38 rank and file of the 98th (accompanied by Capt. Edwards and Ensign Roberts), left the camp with the same object. Further draughts of officers and men are expected to leave the camp on Thursday or Friday for India.

SMALL-POX IN A TROOP SHIP.—The *Windsor Castle*, from London for Bombay, with troops, put back to Plymouth on Sunday last, small-pox having broken out on board. Two cases have been landed.

THE SIKHS AND THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—It has been decided by the Government not to carry out their original intention of employing a force of Sikhs in what we fear we must consider the forthcoming New Zealand war. The reasons for this change have nothing to do with the remarks made in the House of Commons upon the constitutional question supposed to be involved in the employment of Indian troops out of India. It arises from financial considerations alone, it being found that, as a matter of direct economy as well as financial symmetry, it is desirable to have the whole force in New Zealand composed of Europeans. The Sikhs would receive, for instance, the Indian rate of pay and allowances, while the line regiments associated with them in the field would only get the ordinary pay. Hence we should either anticipate a feeling of great and not unintelligible jealousy and discontent on the part of the English soldiers, or prepare to pay the whole force upon the Indian scale. Upon consideration, therefore, the Government have determined, and we think wisely, to substitute European for Sikh soldiers in New Zealand. It was originally intended to send General Cameron 3,000 additional troops, and this number will be adhered to. As we mentioned last week, the 50th regiment will go on to New Zealand as soon as the *Himalaya* has landed the 2nd battalion 25th regiment in Ceylon. The 65th regiment, to relieve which the 2nd battalion 18th regiment have arrived about this time in the colony, will be detained, and in addition, two of the regiments which were ordered home from India will be despatched to New Zealand, to remain there until hostilities shall have ceased. The regiments ordered home are the 1st battalion 13th regiment from Bengal; the 74th, 69th, and 68th from Madras; and the 43rd from Bengal. It is not decided which two out of the five are likely to be selected for New Zealand. It would probably be the 68th and 69th, from the fact of their having actually the shortest term of foreign service; but we find that at the present moment there are over twenty officers of the 68th at home, who, being on leave or at the depot, have not been sent out, in consequence of the anticipated return of the regiment at once. Possibly the choice may be left to the Indian authorities, and one from Madras and one from Bengal may be sent, in which case the 69th and 43rd would appear most likely to go. The Indian establishment will be left for the moment short of a regiment by the diversion of the 50th to New Zealand, but this will not cause practical inconvenience, and it is not intended to send out the 55th, the corps now standing first on the roster for foreign service. When these arrangements are completed, General Cameron will have under his command the 1st battalion 12th, 2nd battalion 14th, 2nd battalion 18th, 40th, 50th, 57th, 65th, 70th, and two battalions from India, making ten in all, or a force of about 7,000 bayonets.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, August 1.

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH.—A return, which had been moved for by Mr. F. Peel, was published on Tuesday morning, the 21st ult., respecting this line of telegraph. The total net cost of laying it was £436,283. 10s. 8d. Towards this the amount voted was £261,247, and

that contributed by the Indian Government, £174,493. 8s. 4d., leaving £543. 2s. 4d., advanced from civil contingencies. From November until the end of March, Government sent 382 messages, and private persons, 25,575; total, 25,957—the gross receipts being £50,427. 9s. 0d.

EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS IN INDIA.—Official returns show that the European population in India is much smaller than many persons suppose. Exclusive of the army, and the wives and children of soldiers, it would not fill a thriving English town. At the census of 1861 the British-born in all India were 84,083 officers and men of the army, 22,556 civilians, and 19,306 women and girls. A certain number of soldiers marry Indian wives; and the children of the two races, known as Eurasians, or half-castes, amount to a considerable number. At the census of 1837 they exceeded the English in the city of Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 20. Alexander, Baxter, Akyab.—22. Mary Gardner, —, Ichaboe; Frances, Higga, Ceylon.—24. Menzies, Teasdale, Ceylon.—25. Walmer Castle, Ormsby, Karachi; Julie, —, Akyab.—27. Bosphorus, Murphy, Harmonides, Horn, Bombay; St. Helena, Springer, Akyab; City of Nankin, Craig, City of Benares, Slater, Calcutta; Queen of England, Oates, Bombay; John Barrow, Carolan, Mauritius; Eupres, Le Craw, Calcutta; Percy Douglas, Hamon, Tutuoreen; Carlotta, Cazier, Shanghai.—28. Lauderdale, Hutchins, Hong Kong; Patriot King, Cragg, Manila; Sebastian Cabot, Morgan, Calcutta; Merse, Moore, Foo-chow; Eurona, Reed, Bassin; Ludwig Holm, —, Akyab.—29. Cyclone, Hussack, Shanghai; Vanguard, Scott, Shanghai; Brunelle, Orkney, Bombay; Psyche, —, Macao; Thomas Bell, Putt, Calcutta; Toftcombs, Seymour, Mauritius.—30. Gazehound, —, Mauritius; Ground-wet, Karminghae, Akyab; Tasmania, Etheridge, Bombay; A. H. Willie, —, Hongkong; Leichardt, Clark, Shanghai.—31. Wm. Carvell, Copeland, Calcutta; Greyhound, Jackson, Queen of the Sea, Peters, Zambina, Miller, Bombay; Princess, Huntley, Ceylon; Silence, David, Ceylon; Foam, Innes, Hong Kong; Robert Mills, Barker, Java.—Aug. 1. Saladin, Bailie, Calcutta.—3. Geologist, —, Foo-chow; Kosmos, Kruger, Canton; Bold Hunter, —, Calcutta; Acapulco, —, Shanghai; Portland, —, Concurrent, —, Minister Palana, —, Akyab; Mornington, Guthrie, Bombay; Bonaventura, Laing, Akyab; Thos. Wood, Matches, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per long sea route.—Per screw str. Calcutta, from Gravesend, 20th July.—For the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and family, —, Kenya, Esq., Miss Gould, two Messrs. Davenhill. For MADRAS.—Maj. gen. and Mrs. Madden, Miss Maden, Fns. Baker, 66th foot, Lieut. Hepburn, 1st Drag. Gds., Cornet Messingbird, Mdme. Tockler, Mdme. Bernal, Rev. George Cutcliff. For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Howarth and Cogswell, Mr. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Warrat, Mrs. Pothan, Mrs. McDonald and family, Miss Harrison, Miss J. Wakefield, Mr. W. White.

Per Overland route.—July 27.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Aitchinson, Mr. C. Pele, Mrs. J. C. Jowett, Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, Mr. John Smith, Miss J. Bell, Mrs. Johnstone, Dossabhoj Franjee, Cursetjee Pestongee, Cursetjee Jehangirjee, Mr. B. C. Tanner, Lieut. A. Vivian, Mr. J. L. Burleigh, Mr. J. C. McKay, Asst. surgeon W. Flemming, Mr. R. G. Oxenham.

August 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Thorpe, Mr. W. Knap, Mr. W. Knap, Miss Goodland, Mr. and Mrs. Smart, Mr. R. Gordon, Mrs. Gill, Mr. S. H. Alexander, Mr. E. Chamberlain, Mr. J. H. Burdage. For MADRAS.—Miss Fagan, Mr. East, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Pursh, Mrs. East, Mr. Harvey, Mrs. Crawford Stanley. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. Pollock, jun., For SHANGHAI.—Mr. F. P. Morris, Mr. J. Mutland. For HONG KONG.—Mr. H. W. Carey, Mrs. Carey, Mr. F. Carey, Mr. Frank Leyburn, Mr. Lalor. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Walters.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.) August 12.—For BOMBAY.—Rev. T. and Mrs. Ammann, Mr. and Mrs. G. Plebat, Miss Schleich, Miss Weber, Miss Kocherhaus, Miss Schwerzer, Rev. Mr. Grater, Rev. S. Gunder, Mr. K. Stotz, Capt. Green, Mr. C. F. Shaw, Lieut. Vivian, Mr. F. Lima, R.N., Mr. P. Chrystal. For ALEXANDRIA en route to MAURITIUS.—Mr. Marroussin.

August 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. James Warren, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Peppé, Mr. and Mrs. Wollaston, Mr. W. Lovell. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. T. Murray, Mr. W. Carshaw. For CEYLON.—Mrs. and Miss Anderson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Thomas Dobbin, R.N.

August 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. H. Davies, Mr. B. Swanson. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Tyser.

September 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. W. G. and Mrs. Waterfield, Mr. McDonald, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Stainforth, Mr. G. W. Kellner, Mr. C. A. Cronmellin, Major Layard, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Cowie, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Turner, Capt. Puget, Mrs. Barry and child, Mr. Barry, Mr. Riddell. For MADRAS.—Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. McCulloch and friend, Mrs. J. W. F. Be-n, Capt. G. N. Kelsall. For ALEXANDRIA.—Major Dawson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. McDonald. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Rice.

September 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. C. Noble, Mr. Rodgers, General Van Cortlandt.

September 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. and Miss Watkins, Capt. J. B. Currie, Mrs. Wells and infant, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Smith, Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Mrs. Gordon Robb and infant, Maj. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sable, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mr. T. O. Mayne, Mr. L. J. Jennings, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. H. T. by Princep, Mr. R. Robertson, Maj. and Mrs. James, Miss Hatton, Mrs. Norton, Miss Doran, Mr. and Mrs. T. Woodhouse and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, jun., Capt. A. Le Gallais, Mr. Robert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Caridia, Colonel Hort, Lieut. Neal, Mr.

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Heaviside, Mr. James D. Campbell, Miss Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Grimley, Mr. M. C. Cutcliffe, Mrs. Grindlay, Dr. and Mrs. Mathew, Mr. Buch, Capt. H. M. Wemyss, Sergeant-major J. Naismith, Capt. and Mrs. Foster, infant, and child, Mr. Thompson. For MADRAS.—Mr. John, Miss Acton, Miss Street, Mr. and Mrs. Brecks, Mr. and Mrs. Burton and child, Mr. F. W. Ditmas. For CEYLON.—Mr. H. Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ronald. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Roessing. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Probat, Mr. and Mrs. Bohsted.

September 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Francis, Mrs. W. Bovie, Mr. F. B. Norris, Mr. H. Ramaden, Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allardye, Miss Allardye, Mr. D. I. Roper, Mr. F. H. Seagrave, Mr. L. Russell, Mr. Clason, Mr. Havenith, Mrs. Ostrehan. For ALEXANDRIA en route to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Stutz. For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. Isla Sitwell.

October 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Stewart Wood, Mr. J. J. Hulbert, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Pigou and two Misses Pigou, Major and Mrs. Moffat and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stutz and infant, Mr. M. J. Stephen, Mr. Molyheim, Lieut. J. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Hull and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Turnbull, Col. and Mrs. Curtin, Rev. Mr. Henderson, Mr. J. D. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Gilbert Money and infant, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Baunier, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Mrs. A. C. Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. Bazeley and daughter, Mrs. Thomas and three daughters, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Kenny and two daughters, Mr. C. E. Cresswell, Miss Goodere and Mr. Goodere, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving and infant, Capt. Denney, Dr. Hare, Mrs. Barter, Major Plowden and Miss Plowden, Miss Budgen, Major and Mrs. H. Drummond, Capt. Farquharson, Rev. A. W. Irwin, Mr. G. Probyn, Miss Warmold, Capt. B. R. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. J. R. Coles, Mr. Beadon, Miss Chespe, Lieut. H. Lockwood, Mr. Hamilton, Capt. Grindall, Mrs. Schiller, Mr. Sherer, Dr. and Mrs. Tiesider and two children and two Misses Tresidder, Miss Colquhoun. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Gehagan, Miss Pycroft, Miss Bittestoun, Miss Boyson, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Kempter, infant, and child, Miss Cherry, Mr. A. Hall, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton, Mrs. Dawson. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Skinner and daughter, Mr. J. B. Evans, Miss Mary Blackwell Evans, Mrs. Horne, infant, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon.

October 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. Loch, Mrs. Forsyth Hunter and daughter, Asst. surg. Therold, Mrs. Edward Pryce, Mr. and Mrs. Haylor and child, Mr. A. J. Hunter, Lieut. col. Taylor, C.B.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHITTY, the wife of Capt. W. H., H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, stillborn, at 11, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, July 30.
HAMILTON, the wife of Capt. B. H., H.M.'s late Indian Navy, of a son, at Kensworth, Herts, July 22.
LOCKIE, the wife of Capt. A. M., Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, of a daughter, at Marseilles, July 22.
OUTRAM, the wife of Sir Francis, Bart., of a daughter, at Bancharry, N.B., July 27.
THEOBALD, the wife of Capt., Bengal Cavalry, of a son, at Folkestone, July 29.

MARRIAGES.

CREAGH, Capt. Charles A. F., H.M.'s 50th Regt., to Mary Anna, eldest daughter of Richard Dodd, Esq., of Calcutta, at Arretton Church, Isle of Wight, July 20.
DAY, Rev. Edwin, M.A., of Brixton, Surrey, to Ellen, daughter of the late Capt. B. A. Macnaghten, of the Bengal Army, at Walcot Church, Bath, July 16.
ELLIOTT, George F., Assistant-Surgeon, R.M.L.I., to Rebecca, daughter of Daniel de Castro, Esq., at Mortlake Church, July 25.
GIBSON, Rev. Charles E., M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, to Mary, daughter of the late Charles Thabrick, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, at the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, July 25.
KIDD, Dr. Henry Alexander, of Calcutta, to Edith A., daughter of the late Andrew B. Wright, Esq., at Christ Church, Spitalfields, July 25.
MEADOWS, Edwin L., to Emily J., daughter of George Whittell, of Calcutta, at St. Mary Stratford, Bow, July 21.
MOLONY, Edmund W., Bengal Civil Service, to Frances S., daughter of Arthur E. Gayer, Esq., at Monkstown Church, July 29.
ROSEH, Alfred, to Louisa, only child of the late W. H. Welch, Esq., H.E.I.C.S. at Willesden Church, July 28.
SECCOMBE, John T., M.D., of Terrington, Norfolk, eldest son of T. L. Seccombe, Esq., of Upper Clapton, to Elizabeth M., eldest daughter of the late Thos. Clout, Esq., of Lower Clapton, at St. John's, Hackney, July 21.
STREPP, Arthur William, late Lieut. H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Henrietta, daughter of the late John Stone, Esq., at St. Stephens, Westbourne-park, July 30.
WOOD, Rev. Thomas, M.A., of Sandwich, Kent, late chaplain, Bengal, to Isabella G., daughter of the late John Murray, Esq., at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, July 30.

DEATHS.

BEDDOME, Thomas W., third son of Richard Boswell Beddome, of Clapham Common, at Bellagio, aged 26, July 16.
ELLIOT, Charles John, late of the Madras Army, at Clifton-park, Roxburghshire, July 24.

HOWARD, Nelson, late of Bombay, at Croydon, July 18.

KNOCKER, George W., formerly of the H.E.I. service, at Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, aged 62, July 19.

LEE, Mary Ann, wife of Capt. R.M.L.I., aged 89, July 19.

PHILLOTT, Rodney, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel, late of the Madras Army, at Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, July 19.

PLOWDEN, Annette, the wife of William H. Chicheley, of Ewhurst-park, Basingstoke, suddenly, at St. Gall, Switzerland, July 24.

SHERWELL, Capt. Ernest H., of the Bombay Army, at West Malvern, July 26.

STEVENS, Sarah, of the Park, Cheltenham, and relict of the late Capt. George, H.E.I.C.S., of Old Windsor Lodge, Berkshire, at Rhyl, July 24.

THORNTON, Eliza, relict of the late John, at Clapham, aged 76, July 16.

WILLOWS, Eliza, widow of the late Major, H.E.I.C.S., at Sydenham, aged 66, July 19.

WRIGHT, the Rev. W. B., late chaplain at Malacca, at Eastbourne, July 17.

INDIA EXCHANGES.
BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 11½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	2s. 0d.	Shanghai	—
Colombo	9 p.	3 ½ p.		

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock		324 to 326
	India 5 per cent.		108½
	India Enforced Paper 4 p. ct.		98½
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper		107½
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.		116
	India Stock Debentures, 1854		95½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		108½
	" " " 1863		100½
	" " " 1864		103½
	" " " 1864 or 1866		104½
	India 5 percent. for account...		108½
	India 5 per cent., 1870		108½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104½
	India Bonds (£1,000)		108.
	Ditto (under £1,000)		19s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	107 to 108
20	New	8	1 to 1½ pm.
30	Ditto E Shares	7½	1 to 1½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108½ to 109½
Stock	East Indian	all	107 to 108
20	Ditto G. Extension	10	1½ to 1½ prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension	10	1½ to 1½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108 to 109
20	Ditto (New ditto)	13	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto, Jan., 1862	8	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Madras guar. 4½ per ct.	100	97 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	100½ to 107½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	101 to 102
20	5th Extension	2	to do
Stock	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Ditto Delhi gu. 5 p. ct.	all	106½ to 107
20	Ditto	2	½ to 2 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	106½ to 107½
20	Do. g. 5 p. ct.	15	1½ to 1½ pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	110 to 112
40	Australasia	all	76 to 78
40	New	10	
25	Bank of Egypt	all	27 to 28
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	29½ to 30½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	53 to 55
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	2 to 1 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	57 to 58
20	Ottoman Bank	all	
20	Do. New	2	
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	½ d. ½ dis.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	2	½ d. ½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company	5	½ to 2 pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	½ dis. ½ pm.
10	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3½ to 4½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1½ to 2½ pm.
20	Do. New	1	1½ to 2½
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	all	½ to ½
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	4 to 4½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	77 to 79
20	Ditto New	30	16 to 18 pm.
1	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug 1863	all	
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to ½
10	Ditto Registered	all	
10	Ditto	all	
2	Telegraph to India	1	½ to ½ dis.

Heavieside, Mr. James D. Campbell, Miss Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Grimley, Mr. M. C. Catliffe, Mrs. Grindlay, Dr. and Mrs. Mathew, Mr. Buch, Capt. H. M. Wemyss, Sergeant-major J. Naismith, Capt. and Mrs. Foster, infant, and child, Mr. Thompson. For MADRAS.—Mr. John, Miss Acton, Miss Street, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Burton and child, Mr. F. W. Dittmas, For CEYLON.—Mr. H. Kinderley, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ronald. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Roeding. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Probat, Mr. and Mrs. Bohstedt.

September 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Francis, Mrs. W. Bovie, Mr. F. B. Norris, Mr. H. Ramsden, Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allardice, Miss Allardice, Mr. D. I. Roper, Mr. F. H. Seagrave, Mr. L. Russell, Mr. Clason, Mr. Havenith, Mrs. Ostrehan. For ALEXANDRIA en route to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Stutz. For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. Isla Sitwell.

October 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Stewart Wood, Mr. J. J. Hulbert, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Pigou and two Misses Pigou, Major and Mrs. Moffat and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Stutz and infant, Mr. M. J. Stephen, Mr. Molyneux, Lieut. J. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Hall and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Turnbull, Col. and Mrs. Curtin, Rev. Mr. Henderson, Mr. J. D. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Gilbert Money and infant, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Banister, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Mrs. A. C. Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. Bazeley and daughter, Mrs. Thomas and three daughters, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Kenny and two daughters, Mr. C. E. Cresswell, Miss Goodeve and Mr. Goodeve, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving and infant, Capt. Denney, Dr. Hare, Mrs. Barter, Major Plowden and Miss Plowden, Miss Budge, Major and Mrs. H. Drummond, Capt. Farquharson, Rev. A. W. Irwin, Mr. G. Probyn, Miss Warmold, Capt. B. R. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. J. R. Coles, Mr. Beadon, Miss Chespe, Lieut. H. Lockwood, Mr. Hamilton, Capt. Grindall, Mrs. Schiller, Mr. Sherer, Dr. and Mrs. Tresidder and two children and two Miss Tresidder, Miss Colquhoun. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Gehagan, Miss Pycroft, Miss Bitteston, Miss Boyson, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Kemper, infant, and child, Miss Cherry, Mr. A. Hall, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton, Mrs. Dawson. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Skinner and daughter, Mr. J. B. Evans, Miss Mary Blackwall Evans, Mrs. Horne, infant, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon.

October 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. Loch, Mrs. Forsyth Hunter and daughter, Asst. surg. Thord, Mrs. Edward Pryce, Mr. and Mrs. Haylor and child, Mr. A. J. Hunter, Lieut. col. Taylor, C.B.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHITTY, the wife of Capt. W. H., H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, stillborn, at 11, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, July 30.

HAMILTON, the wife of Capt. B., H.M.'s late Indian Navy, of a son, at Kensworth, Herts, July 22.

LOCKIE, the wife of Capt. A. M., Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, of a daughter, at Marseilles, July 22.

OUTRAM, the wife of Sir Francis, Bart., of a daughter, at Banchar, N.B., July 27.

THEOBALD, the wife of Capt., Bengal Cavalry, of a son, at Folkestone, July 29.

MARRIAGES.

CRKAGH, Capt. Charles A. F., H.M.'s 50th Regt., to Mary Anna, eldest daughter of Richard Dodd, Esq., of Calcutta, at Arreton Church, Isle of Wight, July 20.

DAY, Rev. Edwin, M.A., of Brixton, Surrey, to Ellen, daughter of the late Capt. E. A. Macnaghten, of the Bengal Army, at Walcot Church, Bath, July 16.

ELLIOTT, George F., Assistant-Surgeon, R.M.L.I., to Rebecca, daughter of Daniel de Castro, Esq., at Mortlake Church, July 25.

GIBSON, Rev. Charles E., M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, to Mary, daughter of the late Charles Thubrick, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, at the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, July 25.

KIDD, Dr. Henry Alexander, of Calcutta, to Edith A., daughter of the late Andrew B. Wright, Esq., at Christ Church, Spitalfields, July 26.

MEADOWS, Edwin L., to Emily J., daughter of George Whittell, of Calcutta, at St. Mary Stratford, Bow, July 21.

MOLONY, Edmund W., Bengal Civil Service, to Frances S., daughter of Arthur E. Gayer, Esq., at Monkstown Church, July 29.

ROSE, Alfred, to Louisa, only child of the late W. H. Welch, Esq., H.E.I.C.S. at Willesden Church, July 28.

SECCOMBE, John T., M.D., of Terrington, Norfolk, eldest son of T. L. Seccombe, Esq., of Upper Clapton, to Elizabeth M., eldest daughter of the late Thos. Clout, Esq., of Lower Clapton, at St. John's, Hackney, July 21.

STREPP, Arthur William, late Lieut. H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Henrietta, daughter of the late John Stone, Esq., at St. Stephens, Westbourne-park, July 30.

WOOD, Rev. Thomas, M.A., of Sandwich, Kent, late chaplain, Bengal, to Isabella G., daughter of the late John Murray, Esq., at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, July 30.

DEATHS.

BEDDOME, Thomas W., third son of Richard Boswell Beddome, of Clapham Common, at Bellagio, aged 26, July 16.

ELLIOTT, Charles John, late of the Madras Army, at Clifton-park, Roxburghshire, July 24.

HOWARD, Nelson, late of Bombay, at Croydon, July 18.

KNOCKER, George W., formerly of the H.E.I. service, at Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, aged 62, July 19.

LEE, Mary Ann, wife of Capt. R.M.L.I., aged 89, July 19.

PHILLOTT, Rodney, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel, late of the Madras Army, at Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, July 19.

PLOWDEN, Annette, the wife of William H. Chicheley, of Ewhurst-park, Basingstoke, suddenly, at St. Gall, Switzerland, July 24.

SHEWELL, Capt. Ernest H., of the Bombay Army, at West Malvern, July 26.

STEVENS, Sarah, of the Park, Cheltenham, and relict of the late Capt. George, H.E.I.C.S., of Old Windsor Lodge, Berkshire, at Rhyll, July 24.

THORNTON, Eliza, relict of the late John, at Clapham, aged 76, July 16.

WILLIAMS, Eliza, widow of the late Major, H.E.I.C.S., at Sydenham, aged 66, July 19.

WRIGHT, the Rev. W. B., late chaplain at Malacca, at Eastbourne, July 17.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 11½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	2s. 0d.	Shanghai	—
Colombo	9 p.	3 0½ p.		

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock		324 to 326
	India 5 per cent.		108½
	India 5 per cent. Paper 4 pr. ct.		98½
	India 5 p. ct. Enlarged Paper		107½
	India Stock, Enlarged Paper, 5½ per cent.		116
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		98½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		108½
	" " " 1863		100½
	" " " 1864 or 1866		103½
	India 5 percent. for account		104½
	India 5 per cent., 1870		108½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104½
	India Bonds (£1,000)		16s.
	Ditto (under £1,000)		19s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	107 to 108
20	New	8	1 to 1½ pm.
30	Ditto E Shares	7½	1 to 1½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108½ to 109½
Stock	East Indian	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto G. Extension	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto H. Extension	10	1½ to 1½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108 to 109
20	Ditto (New ditto)	19	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto, Jan. 1863	8	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	97 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104½ to 107½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	101 to 102
20	5th Extension	9	... to ...
20	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	13 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p.	all	106½ to 107
20	Ditto	9	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	106½ to 107½
20	Do. 5 p. c.	15	1½ to 1½ pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agria and United Service lim.	50	110 to 112
40	Australasia	all	76 to 78
40	New	10	...
35	Bank of Egypt	all	37 to 38
30	Chart. of Ind., Aus. & China	all	29½ to 30½
35	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	53 to 55
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	3 to 1 dis.
35	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	57 to 58
40	Ottoman Bank	all	...
20	Do. New	3	½ d. ½ dis.
30	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	3	½ d. ½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company	all	5 to 6
10	E.I. and London Shipping B	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	½ dis. ½ pm.
30	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	34 to 44
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	14 to 24 pm.
30	Do. New	1	14 to 24
1	Oriental Gas	all	14 to 14
10	Do. New	all	14 to 14
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	4 to 4½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	77 to 79
50	Ditto New	30	16 to 18 pm.
30	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1863	all	...
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	...
10	Ditto	all	...
9	Telegraph to India	1	½ to 1 dis.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA or CHINA.—A GENTLEMAN of thorough Business Habits (by Profession an Engineer) is desirous of OBTAINING an APPOINTMENT as above. Unexceptionable references. Address X. Y. Z., 27, Claremont-terrace, Fentiman's-road, South Lambeth.

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HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and high proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The Rev. CHARLES J. HUGHES, M.A. (Wrangler, Cambridge, 1852), Rector of Perrivale (population 33), begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED from the Finchley-road to his Residence (built expressly for him), CASTLEBARN-COURT, EALING, W., where he receives both Senior and Junior Pupils to prepare for the Army, Military Colleges, and the Civil Service.

ONE or TWO CHILDREN from India or the Colonies are RECEIVED into the Family of a Gentleman residing near Blackheath, S.E. First-class References.

Address P. M., care of Messrs. W. ALLAN and Co., Stationer's-hall-court, London, E.C.

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For further particulars apply by letter to F. H., care of W. C. L., 6, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

AYAH to BOMBAY or to NAGPORE.—Any Lady requiring the Services of an Ayah to either of the above-named places in or after September next, in requested to apply to Mrs. J. S. BAIRD, Needham Rectory, Acle, Norfolk. N.B.—An excellent character can be given.

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OUTRAM'S STATUE.—We regret to hear there is a difficulty about the site of Sir James Outram's statue. Mr. Cowper objects to any addition being made to the sculptured beauty of Trafalgar-square, and it is rumoured that the committee will offer the statue to Scotland, or to the birth-place of the gallant soldier in Derbyshire. Surely London is the place where the image of the Indian Bayard should find a fitting pedestal. As Mr. Cowper has declared the Government cannot replace the missing limbs of the elegant equestrian image of George II. in Leicester-square, where it offers such a pleasant proof of our taste and artistic culture to the "intelligent foreigner," and as the authorities have no concurrent jurisdiction with the felons to whom the enclosure belongs, perhaps the committee would find no one to interfere with them if they placed the statue there for the time. It really is a creditable work of art. It would grace Trafalgar-square far better than the statues of those great soldiers whose most glorious field of labour and fame the sculptors have delicately symbolised by enormous cloaks, hanging, in some mysterious resistance to the laws of gravitation, from the sharp end of the shoulder—meant to typify the heat of India in general. Where do our generals get these cloaks from? They are never seen except in their statues, and must be prepared *ad hoc*. But at all events Sir James Outram, who was honoured by a funeral in Westminster Abbey, is entitled to such a recognition of his services and his fame as would be implied by the permission to place his statue in some appropriate locality in the metropolis.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE COMING COURT-MARTIAL.—We understand that the mode of proceeding in the court-martial about to be held on Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley for the alleged illegal imprisonment, resulting in the death of, Sergeant-Major Lilley, has been fully arranged by the authorities, and that the intention is to keep the inquiry within the narrowest possible compass. We are informed that the only question raised will be whether or not the subaltern officer exceeded his instructions in the mode of placing the sentry. A strong point in Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley's defence will be, we have reason to believe, to throw the blame of the sergeant-major's premature death upon Dr. Turnbull, who, it is alleged, made no report to his commanding officer as to the state of the prisoner's health. We have full confidence that the parties interested will have a satisfactory answer to these allegations; but "forewarned is forearmed," it is but right that they should know in time the sort of case against which they will have to contend. As the court-martial upon Corporal Blake will form an important feature in this inquiry, it is a fortunate fact that the soldier who was orderly-room clerk of the Inniskilling Dragoons during its progress is now in England, having purchased his discharge, and is ready to be produced as a witness upon the trial.—*United Service Gazette*.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Himalaya*, iron screw troopship, Capt. Edward Lacy, having been brought alongside Portsmouth dockyard, embarked the 2nd battalion of the 25th regiment on Tuesday morning, July 28, for conveyance to Ceylon. The hired sailing transport *Herefordshire*, sailed from Spithead the same morning with the head-quarters of the 5th Lancers on board, bound to Calcutta. The troops comprise Captains Wyatt (commanding), Carden, Vandeleur, and Smith; Lieuts. Sedley, Weaver, and Gwyther; Cornets Harrane, Ewen, Shriber, and Andrews; Paymaster Major Biggs, Surgeon Major Andrews, Assistant-surgeon Sutherland; 316 non-commissioned officers and privates, together with 76 women and children. The following drafts left Chatham, for Gravesend, on Wednesday, July 29, to embark on board the *Star of India*:—60 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st battalion, 19th regiment; 40 men of the 51st Light Infantry; 128 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 109th Bombay Infantry; and 63 men of the 94th regiment, making a total of 291, all ranks. The following officers go out in charge to join the service companies:—Major H. E. Jerome, V.C., 1st, 19th, and Ensign

Theodore B. Emerson, 1st, 19th; Captain Spencer, H. H. Edwards, and Lieut. H. W. Roberts, 89th; Lieut. Edward D. Oliver, 51st King's Own Light Infantry; and Ensign Stanford N. M'L. Nairne, 94th. On Friday last Ensign Cumberland and seven rank and file of the 82nd Regiment, and Ensign Vigne, of the 97th, left the camp at Colchester to join the service companies of those regiments in India. In the course of the last week 54 rank and file of the 103rd Regiment, and 38 rank and file of the 98th (accompanied by Capt. Edwards and Ensign Roberts), left the camp with the same object. Further draughts of officers and men are expected to leave the camp on Thursday or Friday for India.

SMALL-POX IN A TROOP SHIP.—The *Windsor Castle*, from London for Bombay, with troops, put back to Plymouth on Sunday last, small-pox having broken out on board. Two cases have been landed.

THE SIKHS AND THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—It has been decided by the Government not to carry out their original intention of employing a force of Sikhs in what we fear we must consider the forthcoming New Zealand war. The reasons for this change have nothing to do with the remarks made in the House of Commons upon the constitutional question supposed to be involved in the employment of Indian troops out of India. It arises from financial considerations alone, it being found that, as a matter of direct economy as well as financial symmetry, it is desirable to have the whole force in New Zealand composed of Europeans. The Sikhs would receive, for instance, the Indian rate of pay and allowances, while the line regiments associated with them in the field would only get the ordinary pay. Hence we should either anticipate a feeling of great and not unintelligible jealousy and discontent on the part of the English soldiers, or prepare to pay the whole force upon the Indian scale. Upon consideration, therefore, the Government have determined, and we think wisely, to substitute European for Sikh soldiers in New Zealand. It was originally intended to send General Cameron 3,000 additional troops, and this number will be adhered to. As we mentioned last week, the 50th regiment will go on to New Zealand as soon as the *Himalaya* has landed the 2nd battalion 25th regiment in Ceylon. The 65th regiment, to relieve which the 2nd battalion 18th regiment have arrived about this time in the colony, will be detained, and in addition, two of the regiments which were ordered home from India will be despatched to New Zealand, to remain there until hostilities shall have ceased. The regiments ordered home are the 1st battalion 13th regiment from Bengal; the 74th, 69th, and 68th from Madras; and the 43rd from Bengal. It is not decided which two out of the five are likely to be selected for New Zealand. It would probably be the 68th and 69th, from the fact of their having actually the shortest term of foreign service; but we find that at the present moment there are over twenty officers of the 68th at home, who, being on leave or at the depot, have not been sent out, in consequence of the anticipated return of the regiment at once. Possibly the choice may be left to the Indian authorities, and one from Madras and one from Bengal may be sent, in which case the 69th and 43rd would appear most likely to go. The Indian establishment will be left for the moment short of a regiment by the diversion of the 50th to New Zealand, but this will not cause practical inconvenience, and it is not intended to send out the 55th, the corps now standing first on the roster for foreign service. When these arrangements are completed, General Cameron will have under his command the 1st battalion 12th, 2nd battalion 14th, 2nd battalion 18th, 40th, 50th, 57th, 65th, 70th, and two battalions from India, making ten in all, or a force of about 7,000 bayonets.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, August 1.

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH.—A return, which had been moved for by Mr. F. Peel, was published on Tuesday morning, the 21st ult., respecting this line of telegraph. The total net cost of laying it was £436,283. 10s. 8d. Towards this the amount voted was £261,247, and

that contributed by the Indian Government, £174,493. 8s. 4d., leaving £543. 2s. 4d., advanced from civil contingencies. From November until the end of March, Government sent 382 messages, and private persons, 25,575; total, 25,957—the gross receipts being £50,427. 9s. 1d.

EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS IN INDIA.—Official returns show that the European population in India is much smaller than many persons suppose. Exclusive of the army, and the wives and children of soldiers, it would not fill a thriving English town. At the census of 1861 the British-born in all India were 84,083 officers and men of the army, 22,556 civilians, and 19,300 women and girls. A certain number of soldiers marry Indian wives; and the children of the two races, known as Eurasians, or half-castes, amount to a considerable number. At the census of 1837 they exceeded the English in the city of Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 20. Alexander, Baxter, Akyab.—22. Mary Gardner, —, Ichaboe; Frances, Higgs, Ceylon.—24. Menzies, Teasdale, Ceylon.—25. Walmer Castle, Ormsby, Kurachie; Julie, —, Akyab.—27. Bosphorus, Murphy, Harmonides, Horn, Bombay; St. Helena, Springer, Akyab; City of Nankin, Craig, City of Benares, Slater, Calcutta; Queen of England, Oates, Bombay; John Barrow, Carolan, Mauritius; Empress, Le Caw, Calcutta; Percy Douglas, Hamon, Tutuoreen; Carlotta, Cazier, Shanghai.—28. Lauderdale, Hutchins, Hong Kong; Patriot King, Cragg, Manila; Sebastian Cabot, Morgan, Calcutta; Merse, Moore, Foo-chow; Europa, Reed, Basson; Ludwig Holm, —, Akyab.—29. Cyclone, Hossack, Shanghai; Vanguard, Scott, Shanghai; Brunelle, Orkney, Bombay; Psyche, —, Macao, Thomas Bell, Patt, Calcutta; Toffcombs, Seymour, Mauritius.—30. Gazehound, —, Mauritius; Ground-wet, Karnighue, Akyab; Tasmania, Etheridge, Bombay; A. H. Willie, —, Hongkong; Leichardt, Clark, Shanghai.—31. Wm. Carvell, Copeland, Calcutta; Greyhound, Jackson, Queen of the Seas, Zambina, Miller, Bombay; Princess, Huntley, Ceylon; Silence, David, Ceylon; Foam, Innes, Hong Kong; Robert Mills, Barker, Java.—Aug. 1. Saladin, Bailie, Calcutta.—3. Geologist, —, Foo-chow; Kosmos, Kruser, Canton; Bold Hunter, —, Calcutta; Acapulco, —, Shanghai; Portland, —, Concurrent, —, Minister Palana, —, Akyab; Mornington, Guthrie, Bombay; Bonaventura, Laing, Akyab; Thos. Wood, Matches, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per long sea route.—Per screw str. Calcutta, from Gravesend, 20th July.—For the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and family, —, Kenya, Esq., Miss Gould, two Messrs. Davenhill. For MADRAS.—Maj. gen. and Mrs. Madden, Miss Madden, Ens. Baker, 66th foot, Lieut. Hepburn, 1st Drsg. Gds., Cornet Messingbird, Mdm. Tecklar, Mdm. Biberus, Rev. George Cutcliff. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. S. Howarth and Cogswell, Mr. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Waunt, Mrs. Pothan, Mrs. McDonald and family, Miss Harrison, Miss J. Wakefield, Mr. W. White. Per Overland route.—July 27.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Aitchinson, Mr. C. Pele, Mrs. J. C. Jowett, Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, Mr. John Smith, Miss J. Bell, Mrs. Johnstone, Donabhy Framjee, Curajetee Pestangoe, Curajetee Jehangherjee, Mr. R. C. Tanner, Lieut. A. Vivian, Mr. J. L. Burleigh, Mr. J. C. McKay, Asst. surgeon W. Flemming, Mr. R. G. Oxenham. August 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Thorpe, Mr. W. Kepp, Mr. V. W. Emerson, Miss Goodland, Mr. and Mrs. Smart, Mr. R. Gordon, Mrs. Gill, Mr. S. H. Alexander, Mr. E. Chamberlain, Mr. J. H. Barbage. For MADRAS.—Miss Fagan, Mr. East, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Parsich, Mrs. East, Mr. Harvey, Mrs. Crawford Stanley. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. Pullack, jun. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. F. P. Morris, Mr. J. Mathind. For HONG KONG.—Mr. H. W. Carey, Mrs. Carey, Mr. F. Carey, Mr. Frank Leyburn, Mr. Lalor. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Walters.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.) August 12.—For BOMBAY.—Rev. T. T. and Mrs. Ammann, Mr. and Mrs. G. Plebst, Miss Schleich, Miss Weber, Miss Kocherhaus, Miss Schweizer, Rev. Mr. Grater, Rev. S. Gunder, Mr. K. Stotz, Capt. Green, Mr. C. F. Shaw, Lieut. Vivian, Mr. F. Lima, R.N., Mr. P. Chrystal. For ALEXANDRIA en route to MAURITIUS.—Mr. Maroussem. August 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. James Warren, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Peppé, Mr. and Mrs. Wolston, Mr. W. Lovell. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. T. Murray, Mr. W. Carshaw. For CEYLON.—Mrs. and Miss Anderson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Thomas Dobbin, R.N. August 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. H. Davies, Mr. R. Swanson. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Tyser. September 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. W. G. and Mrs. Waterfield, Mr. McDonald, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Stainforth, Mr. G. W. Kellner, Mr. C. A. Crommelin, Major Layard, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Cowie, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Turner, Capt. Puget, Mrs. Barry and child, Mr. Barry, Mr. Riddell. For MADRAS.—Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. McCulloch and friend, Mrs. J. W. F. Ben, Capt. G. N. Kelsall. For ALEXANDRIA.—Major Dawson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. McDonald. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Rice. September 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. C. Noble, Mr. Rodgers, General Van Cortlandt. September 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. and Miss Watkins, Capt. J. B. Currie, Mrs. Wells and infant, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Smith, Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Mrs. Gordon Robb and infant, Maj. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sapte, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mr. T. O. Mayne, Mr. L. J. Jennings, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. H. T. by Prinsep, Mr. R. Robertson, Maj. and Mrs. James, Miss Hatin, Mrs. Morton, Miss Doran, Mr. and Mrs. T. Woodhouse and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, jun., Capt. A. Le Galtis, Mr. Robert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Caridia, Colonel Hort, Lieut. Neal, Mr.

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September 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Francis, Mrs. W. Bovie, Mr. F. B. Norris, Mr. H. Ramaden, Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allardyce, Miss Allardyce, Mr. D. I. Roper, Mr. F. H. Seagrave, Mr. L. Russell, Mr. Clason, Mr. Havenith, Mrs. Ostrehan. For ALEXANDRIA en route to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Stutz. For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. Isla Sitwell.

October 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Stewart Wood, Mr. J. J. Hulbert, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Pigou and two Misses Pigou, Major and Mrs. Moffat and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stutz and infant, Mr. M. J. Stephen, Mr. Molyheim, Lieut. J. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Hall and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Turnbull, Col. and Mrs. Curtin, Rev. Mr. Henderson, Mr. J. D. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Gilbert Money and infant, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Banister, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Mrs. A. C. Macrae, Mrs. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. Bazeley and daughter, Mrs. Thomas and three daughters, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Kenny and two daughters, Mr. C. E. Cresswell, Miss Goodvee and Mr. Goodvee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving and infant, Capt. Denneley, Dr. Hare, Mrs. Barter, Major Plowden and Miss Plowden, Miss Budgen, Major and Mrs. H. Drummond, Capt. Farquharson, Rev. A. W. Irwin, Mr. G. Probyn, Miss Warmold, Capt. B. R. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. J. R. Coles, Mr. Beadon, Miss Chespe, Lieut. H. Lockwood, Mr. Hamilton, Capt. Grindall, Mrs. Schiller, Mr. Sherer, Dr. and Mrs. Tiesidder and two children and two Miss Tiesidder, Miss Colquhoun. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Gehagan, Miss Pycroft, Miss Bittieston, Miss Boyson, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Kempter, infant, and child, Miss Cherry, Mr. A. Hall, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton, Mrs. Dawson. For CAYLON.—Mrs. Skinner and daughter, Mr. J. B. Evans, Miss Mary Blackwall Evans, Mrs. Horne, infant, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon.

October 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. Loch, Mrs. Forsyth Hunter and daughter, Asst. surg. Therold, Mrs. Edward Pryce, Mr. and Mrs. Haylor and child, Mr. A. J. Hunter, Lieut. col. Taylor, C.B.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHITTY, the wife of Capt. W. H., H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, stillborn, at 11, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, July 30.
HAMILTON, the wife of Capt. B., H.M.'s late Indian Navy, of a son, at Kensworth, Herts, July 22.
LOCKIE, the wife of Capt. A. M., Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, of a daughter, at Marseilles, July 22.
OUTRAM, the wife of Sir Francis, Bart., of a daughter, at Bancharry, N.B., July 27.
THEOBALD, the wife of Capt., Bengal Cavalry, of a son, at Folkestone, July 29.

MARRIAGES.

CRKAGH, Capt. Charles A. F., H.M.'s 50th Regt., to Mary Anna, eldest daughter of Richard Dodd, Esq., of Calcutta, at Arretton Church, Isle of Wight, July 20.
DAY, Rev. Edwin, M.A., of Brixton, Surrey, to Ellen, daughter of the late Capt. B. A. Macnaghten, of the Bengal Army, at Walcot Church, Bath, July 16.
ELLIOTT, George F., Assistant-Surgeon, R.N.L.I., to Rebecca, daughter of Daniel de Castro, Esq., at Mortlake Church, July 25.
GAMON, Rev. Charles E., M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, to Mary, daughter of the late Charles Thabrick, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, at the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, July 25.
KIDD, Dr. Henry Alexander, of Calcutta, to Edith A., daughter of the late Andrew B. Wright, Esq., at Christ Church, Spitalfields, July 25.
MEADOWS, Edwin L., to Emily J., daughter of George Whittell, of Calcutta, at St. Mary Stratford, Bow, July 21.
MOLONY, Edmund W., Bengal Civil Service, to Frances S., daughter of Arthur E. Gayer, Esq., at Monkstown Church, July 29.
ROSEH, Alfred, to Louisa, only child of the late W. H. Welch, Esq., H.E.I.C.S. at Willesden Church, July 28.
SCOCOMBE, John T., M.D., of Terrington, Norfolk, eldest son of T. L. Scocombe, Esq., of Upper Clapton, to Elizabeth M., eldest daughter of the late Thos. Clout, Esq., of Lower Clapton, at St. John's, Hackney, July 21.
STREPE, Arthur William, late Lieut. H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Henrietta, daughter of the late John Stone, Esq., at St. Stephens, Westbourne-park, July 30.
WOOD, Rev. Thomas, M.A., of Sandwich, Kent, late chaplain, Bengal, to Isabella G., daughter of the late John Murray, Esq., at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, July 30.

DEATHS.

BEDDOME, Thomas W., third son of Richard Boswell Beddome, of Clapham Common, at Bellagio, aged 25, July 16.
ELLIOT, Charles John, late of the Madras Army, at Clifton-park, Roxburghshire, July 24.

HOWARD, Nelson, late of Bombay, at Croydon, July 18.

KNOCKER, George W., formerly of the H.E.I. service, at Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, aged 62, July 19.

LEE, Mary Ann, wife of Capt. R.M.L.I., aged 89, July 19.

PHILLOTT, Rodney, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel, late of the Madras Army, at Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, July 19.

PLOWDEN, Annette, the wife of William H. Chicheley, of Ewhurst-park, Basingstoke, suddenly, at St. Gall, Switzerland, July 24.

SHREVELL, Capt. Ernest H., of the Bombay Army, at West Malvern, July 26.

STEVENS, Sarah, of the Park, Cheltenham, and relict of the late Capt. George, H.E.I.C.S., of Old Windsor Lodge, Berkshire, at Rhyll, July 24.

THORNTON, Eliza, relict of the late John, at Clapham, aged 76, July 16.

WILLOWS, Eliza, widow of the late Major, H.E.I.C.S., at Sydenham, aged 66, July 19.

WRIGHT, the Rev. W. B., late chaplain at Malacca, at Eastbourne, July 17.

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BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

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Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock		324 to 326
	India 5 per cent.		108½
	India Encased Paper 4 pr. ct.		98½
	India 5 p. ct. Encased Paper		107½
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 4½ per cent.		116
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		95½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		108½
	" " " 1863		100½
	" " " 1864		103½
	" " " 1864 or 1866		104½
	India 5 percent. for account...		108½
	India 5 per cent., 1870		108½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104½
	India Bonds (£1,000)		104
	Ditto (under £1,000)		19s. pm.
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30	Ditto E Shares	7½	1 to 1½
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Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108½ to 109½
Stock	East Indian	all	107 to 108
30	Ditto G. Extension	10	1½ to 1½ prem.
30	Ditto H. Extension	10	1½ to 1½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	108 to 109
30	Ditto (New ditto)	13	1 to 1½ pm.
30	Ditto J. m. 1863	8	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	97 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	100½ to 101½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	101 to 102
30	5th Extension	2	to do
Stock	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	106½ to 107
20	Ditto	2	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	106½ to 107½
30	Do. g. 5 p. ct.	15	1½ to 1½ pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	110 to 112
40	Australasia	all	76 to 78
40	New	10	
35	Bank of Egypt	all	27 to 28
30	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	29½ to 30½
35	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	53 to 55
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	2 to 1 dis.
35	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	57 to 58
30	Ottoman Bank	all	
20	Do. New	2	
30	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	½ d. ½ dis.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	2	½ d. ½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company	5	½ d. ½ pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	½ dis. ½ pm.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	1	3½ to 4½
30	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1½ to 2½ pm.
20	Do. New	1	1½ to 2½
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	all	½ to ½
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	4 to 4½
10	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	77 to 79
50	Ditto New	30	16 to 18 pm.
1	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1863	all	
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to ½
10	Ditto Registered	all	
10	Ditto	all	
2	Telegraph to India	1	½ to ½ dis.

THE ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Company's Act, 1862, by which the Liability of each Shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL, £250,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH. (With power to increase to One Million Sterling.)

First Issue, 12,500 Shares, whereof a portion will be reserved for India.

Deposit £1 per Share on Application, and £1 on allotment. Calls not to exceed £3 per Share, with an interval of not less than three months between each Call.

DIRECTORS.

Sir JOHN PETER GRANT, Chairman, late Lieutenant-governor of Bengal.
Colonel Anderson, C.B., Director of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
George Constable, Esq., Firm of Henderson and Constable, Cannon-street, E.C.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., Member of the Council of India.
Colonel French, Chairman of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company.
Colonel Holland, Director of the Agra and United Service Bank.
John Stewart, Esq., Director of the Marine Insurance Company.
John Robert Thomson, Esq., Chairman of the London and South African Bank.
James Henry Young, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

AUDITORS.

T. R. Walker, Esq., 21, Hanover-square, and A Shareholder, to be Elected at the First General Meeting.

BANKERS IN LONDON.

The Agra and United Service Bank (Limited), 27, Cannon-street, E.C.

The London and County Bank, Hanover-square, W.

BANKERS IN INDIA.

The Agra and United Service Bank (Limited).

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Upton, Johnson, and Upton, 20, Austin-friars, E.C.

BROKERS.

Francis Burnand, Esq., 78, Lombard-street, and 13 and 14, County-chambers, Cornhill, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem).

Macdonald Yates, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

36, Cannon-street, E.C., and 5, Parliament-street, Westminster.

The deficiency of Hotel accommodation in India, China, and other places in the East to which Europeans now resort in large and annually increasing numbers, is a subject of general complaint; and it is evident that the development of the means of transit by Ocean and River Steamers, and by Railways, which has been in rapid progress now for some years, must imperiously fulfil all its important objects, so far as European intercourse with the East is concerned, until this want is adequately supplied.

In England, and on the Continent of Europe, it is now an ascertained fact that the Joint-Stock system may most successfully be applied to the establishment of Hotels of the first class. If this be so where good private Hotels before existed in large numbers, there seems no reason to doubt that an equal degree of commercial success is attainable by the application of capital, upon the same system, to the same object, in countries where, though the demand is great and increasing, it may almost be said that good private Hotels do not exist.

In Calcutta a Joint-Stock Company has lately purchased and undertaken the management of a hotel, and the prospects of the enterprise, as a commercial speculation, may be inferred from the very high premium at which their shares are quoted in the Calcutta market, see *Times* July 17, the *Englishman's Weekly Mail* of June 8th, 1863, and *Allen's Indian Mail*, viz.,—£25 paid, present value £42½ ex div., equal to 70 per cent. premium, and the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th April last, equal to 20 per cent. per annum. Bombay offers a wide field for the establishment of a Hotel of a first-class character. The early completion of vast lines of railway converging in the island of Bombay, and the more frequent steam communication between that port and Europe, which will soon take place, must very much increase the demand for such accommodation. The same may be said of Madras.

It is under these circumstances that the Oriental Hotels Company (Limited) is established, in the confident belief that the application of European capital to India in this form will be not less profitable than useful. It is proposed, in the first instance, to supply the urgent requirements of Bombay and Point de Galle. There are other equally important places which will naturally engage the early attention of the Company, such, for example, as Madras, Singapore, and Kurrachee; not to speak of many very important Railway Stations in the interior of India, where there are now no Hotels at all, and where, at a comparatively small outlay, there is a large field for profitable operations.

The larger class of the Company's Hotels will afford all the conveniences of the best European Hotels, adapted to the climate, and to the habits of those for whom they are intended; whilst, in even the smallest class, the health and comfort of the inmates will be carefully studied.

It is intended to constitute Local Committees of Management in each Presidency, where Hotels may be established. In the event of two-thirds of the first issue of shares not being subscribed for, no allotment will take place, and the deposits will be returned to the subscribers, without deduction.

It is proposed to pay to Shareholders 5 per cent. interest upon the capital as paid up, until the first dividend is declared. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had on application to the Bankers, the Broker, or the Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

THE ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY (LIMITED).
To the DIRECTORS of the ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the Bankers of the above-named Company the sum of £ , I hereby request that

you will allot me Shares in the said Company; and I agree to accept such Shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to become a Member of the Company, and I authorise you to place my name on the Register of Members in respect of the Shares to be allotted to me, and I agree to be bound by all the conditions and regulations contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, in manner provided by "The Companies' Act, 1862."

I undertake to pay the Balance (if any) of the Deposit of £2 per Share on the Shares allotted to me within ten days after notice of allotment, and in default thereof, I authorise you to cancel the allotment, and I agree that the Deposit paid shall be forfeited to the Company.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1863.
Name in full _____
Firm (if any) _____
Business or Profession _____
Place of Business _____
Residence _____

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other monies realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.

Commanding Capital, £500,000.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.

Registered in May, 1854.

The following are duty-paid prices:—
Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 55s.
Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 45s., 54s., and upwards.

Champagnes—Epernay, 39s.; Imperial Sillery, 49s., and 54s. E. Ciquot's, 55s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.

Clarets.—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s. Clarets.—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.

All other French or German Wines in proportion.
For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA CAN EFFECT ASSURANCES ON FAVORABLE TERMS WITH THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1850, and its present income is upwards of £130,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.
Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C., and at Messrs. Paris and Co's., No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.
DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.
GLASGOW 68, St. Vincent-street.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—MESSRS. DAUNT and Co., of 2, Hercules-passage, 54, Threadneedle-street, E.C., have on SALE some FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure.

Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 4, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

CLAPHAM-COMMON.—To be LET, Unfurnished, a Capital FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing dining-room, breakfast-room, and study, handsome double drawing-room and five good bed-rooms, usual domestic offices, and garden. Omnibuses to City and West End constantly.

Victoria Station in ten minutes.
Apply to Mr. JAMES STEVENS, auctioneer and house agent, Clapham-common, S. (No. 840.)

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for LADIES.
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.
TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a basin of water being alone necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.

WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON AND SON, Merchants and Drysalers,
10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BUSH-LANE, LONDON.

N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.
Retail of Chemists.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.

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For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND

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Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

NORTH BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY (LIMITED).

CASTLE MILLS, EDINBURGH

WAREHOUSE, 56, CANNON-STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C.

Manufacturers of VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING, by what is known as the "American Process, under Goodyear's Patents."

This Clothing, being thoroughly vulcanized, is fitted to stand all climates, and will be guaranteed to exporters. It is perfectly free from smell, and is lower in price than any other description offered.

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M. F. DENT, 58, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, Corner of Spring-gardens.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Cabinet Manufacturers, Upholsters, Carpet Warehousemen, and General House Furnishers, beg very respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Public in general, that they have recently made very extensive ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their spacious SHOW ROOMS and MANUFACTURING PREMISES, which has enabled them very materially to increase their hitherto extensive stock, and rendered it practicable for the more prompt execution of the numerous orders consequent on their large and increasing business, and they take this opportunity of most respectfully soliciting a continuance of past favours, and kind recommendation of those to whom the house is favourably known, calling special attention to the very important fact that, regardless of distance, all goods are delivered CARRIAGE FREE.

R. L. and Co. invite all parties intending to furnish to supply themselves with their "Illustrated Furnishing Guide," containing about two hundred and fifty well-executed designs, which will be forwarded on application postage free. January, 1863.

THE FAMILY BOOT-MAKER—BURCHETT, 71, OXFORD-STREET, nearly opposite the Post-office, London, and 88, HIGH-STREET, NOTTINGHILL.

The best assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes in the Kingdom.

EXCELLENCE—ELEGANCE—ECONOMY.

DENTAL SURGERY, 9, GROSVENOR-STREET.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, and PALATES, on an INDIA-RUBBER BASE, are secured by Letters Patent, dated December, 1852, whereby the continual outlay of new teeth is avoided, alterations from the absorption of the gums, or any other cause, being easily remedied, and the first outlay no greater than for ordinary kinds. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted as under:—It consists of one continuous piece of Prepared India-rubber. The Artificial Teeth present an uniformly even surface to the action of the tongue, preventing lodgment of food and all secretions, so much complained of in the present system. No gold or any other metal being required, all springs, wires, and fastenings are wholly unnecessary; sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit perfection with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the prepared india-rubber; and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 19, Edon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS (KEATING'S).—The great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, at once agreeable and effective.

Prepared and sold in Tins, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c. 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Observe the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent. Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W. * Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

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BATTY and Co., Export Oilmen, Have had awarded to them TWO PRIZE MEDALS for the SUPERIORITY of their PICKLES and PRESERVES, which they supply to all the most respectable dealers in India, China, West Indies, and all the other Colonies and Countries throughout the World, and they invite purchasers to be particular in obtaining their goods to observe that the bottles are protected by a Patent Metallic Capsule, bearing the Crown Royal of England. They subjoin a list of a few of the numerous articles they supply. PICKLES of every kind, in pure malt vinegar, Choicest Sauces and Condiments. BOTTLED FRUITS of every variety, for Tarts, Puddings, &c. Raspberries, Strawberries, Cherries, and Currants, in Tins for making Ice. JAMS and JELLIES, Marmalade, Crystallised Fruits, Calvesfoot Jelly, Fruit, Syrup, and Confectionery. YORK HAMS, Cheese, Bacon, Fresh Cambridge Sausages, Pickled and Preserved Tongues, Yorkshire Game, and Pork Pies, Strasburg and Veal Pies, Brunswick and Bologna Sausages, Durham and Herbaceous Mustard, Fresh Oysters, and all other delicacies. SALMON CUTLETS, Fried Eels and other Fish, Essence of Anchovies, Mushroom Ketchup, Preserved Mushrooms, Breading, Harvey, Dr. Kitchener's, and all other Sauces. VINEGARS, plain and flavoured.

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SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE," is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS. The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE. * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROOK and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA. Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 6s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Calippine, 10s. 6d. per pound. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

J. McCALL and Co., PROVISION STORES, 137, HOUNDSDITCH, N.E. * Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour is retained.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S CURRY OR MULLIGATAWNY PASTE, Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour, and are so constructed as to require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

TENDER & DECAYED TEETH STOPPED with ANODYNE CEMENT, which instantly allays the most violent pain, and fills up cavities, however large, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed. Prepared only by Mr. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.H. the Princess Augusta and Duchess of Gloucester, the late Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France, 64, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. At home from 11 till 4. No connection with any person practising in the same profession.

TEETH.—PATENT 764, AUG., 1855.—As shown at the International Exhibition, Class XVII.—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and their complete system of Painless Dentistry. Teeth from 5s.; Sets, 5, 8, 10, and 15 Guineas.—30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.—Established 1820. For the efficacy and success of this system, vide "Lancet."

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER. For which a Prize Medal was awarded to the Producer at the International Exhibition, 1862.

THIS POWDER is quite harmless to animal life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in furs, and every other species of insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life. Sold in packets 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14 or 36 postage stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C. Take notice each genuine packet bears the above name and address. See "The Field," October 7th and 9th, pp. 263, 263, and 294.

INDIA AND CHINA OUTFITS. WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand, and 54, Charing-cross (Established Thirty-five Years), continue to supply every requisite in best quality at wholesale prices, and are exclusive makers of the following articles for India:— WHITELOCK'S ORIENTAL SHIRTS. WHITELOCK'S INDIA GAUSE VESTS. WHITELOCK'S INDIA TWEED SUITS. Detailed Price Lists sent by post on application.

SARSAPARILLA. WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its Purity, and marked superiority, daily prescribed by the Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, Affections of the Liver, Constitutional Debility, Attenuation of Body, as an Alternative Medicine at the Changes of the Seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of Mercury.

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 592.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	July 8	Burmah (Rangoon)	June 14
Madras	" 14	Bombay	July 9
Agra	" 9	Ceylon	" 17
		China (Hong Kong)	June 28.

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 10th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 ½ oz. 0s. 6d. | 3 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 8 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1½ lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1½ lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 8d.; under 2½ lbs. 5s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 ½ oz. 0s. 10d. | 1 oz. 1s. 8d. | 3 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 5s. 0d.
 Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 6d. each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:
 Via Southampton.
 ½ oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 3 oz. 4s. 0d. | 3 oz. 6s. 0d.
 Via Marseilles.
 ½ oz. 1s. 4d. | 1 oz. 2s. 4d. | 3 oz. 5s. 4d. | 3 oz. 8s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE present mail is remarkably barren of anything like interesting matter. We have no further intelligence about the Nana Sahib, except by a telegram from Bombay, of July 24, to the effect that he has been "identified by a Chiab Brahmin, who was taken with him and has turned Queen's evidence." The same telegram reports that "a plan for a general rising in the cold weather is said to have been organized." People in general do not feel quite certain yet that we have got hold of the real Nana. The next mail from Bombay will probably furnish us with more satisfactory details.

The press of India, native and English, is in a state of considerable excitement on the subject of Dr. Duff's retention of a young Hindu, in opposition to the will of the boy's father and Sir Mordaunt Wells's decision that the boy must be given up to his parent's guardianship. The *Friend of India* is vehemently condemnatory of the judge. This organ of the missionaries stated that Sir Mordaunt Wells's judicial speech on the occasion had been toned down by the reporters. This was positively contradicted. "We assert," said the *Friend of India*, "that if the public had listened to that decision, those who left the court with feelings higher than such as are experienced after watching a mountebank would have felt mingled sadness and indignation that a question of so important a character had been dealt with in such a manner and by such a judge." This is a pretty case, indeed, of "contempt of court." The native press express great delight at the decision of the High Court of Calcutta. The *Bengalee* says:—"The Hindu nation is indebted to the earnest, sound-hearted Sir Mordaunt Wells for the legal sanction to a doctrine that has had already a universal moral sanction."

The Government of India is said to have received authentic intelligence of the death of Dost Mahommed.

The Lieut.-governor of Bengal left Burrisaul on the morning of the 28th of June, and arrived at Doudkandy early on the 30th, continuing his route to Tipperah in the evening of the same day. At Burrisaul his honour inspected the school and other public buildings, and was everywhere received with unusual demonstrations of respect and attachment. On preparing to land he was gratified to find that a jetty had been run out into the stream for the

convenience of himself and his party, and on entering the place they had to pass under a triumphal arch bearing the word "Welcome."

The directors of the Bank of Bengal have declared a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending 30th June.

The Bank of Bombay has declared a dividend for the half-year at 16 per cent. per annum.

We learn from the *Bengal Hurkaru* that the Burney case is going on but slowly. A commission for the examination of the Commander-in-Chief reached Simla on June 20. Colonel Burney is said to be determined to spare no trouble or expense in the vindication of his character.

Sir C. Wood invites the several Governments in India "to lose no time" in bringing into operation the new scale of postage arranged with the French Government (*vide Allen's Indian Mail*, August 4, page 675). As respects India, the alteration consists of the abolition of the recent rate of French postage (3d. per quarter-ounce), and the substitution of a rate of 4d. per half-ounce.

A long list of appointments in the Engineers, connected with the Public Works Department, Madras, appears in our current Madras Official Gazette.

A public meeting has been held at Lahore to take into consideration Sir Herbert Edwardes's proposition of presenting to the Prince and Princess of Wales a wedding gift, consisting of an inlaid steel shield filled with figures in high relief. It was agreed that subscriptions for the purpose should be raised as soon as possible.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was at Dacca on the 4th of July.

The *Madras Times* of July 14 states that there is a report that a deficiency to the amount of twelve thousand rupees has been discovered in the cash chest of the Civil Treasury at Cannanore, of which the Deputy Paymaster of Malabar and Canara is in charge. The cashkeeper and shroff have been arrested, and the matter is at present undergoing judicial investigation.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

MALTA, Aug. 14.

The *Valetta* leaves with the Bombay mail at 7 p.m. to-day for Marseilles, where she may be expected on the 17th inst.

The *Ceylon*, with the heavy portion of the mail, will sail at midnight. She may be looked for at Southampton about the 23rd inst.

The *Malta* brought the mail to Suez, arriving there at noon on the 10th inst.

DEATH OF LORD CLYDE.

Field-Marshal Lord Clyde, G.C.B., K.S.I., died at the residence of General Eyre, at Chatham, yesterday (Friday) afternoon, at the age of 71. His disease, we believe, was atrophy. We present our readers with a few particulars of the career of this eminent Indian officer.

On the 20th of October, 1792, was born in Glasgow, Colin Campbell, the son of Colonel John Campbell, who served with the late Duke of Kent on the staff for a very long period. When quartered in Glasgow, Colonel Campbell made what is called a Scotch marriage, with a good looking young woman, much his inferior in station, and by her had a daughter and a son,—the latter was Lord Clyde. The mother died while the children were very young, and the Colonel was sent abroad with the Duke. On his departure the children were left with the mother or with her relatives. The mother's name is believed to have been M'Liver, and the children may have borne that name until Colonel Campbell returned from foreign service, when he took charge of them. They certainly were then called by the name of Campbell. Through the Duke's interest Colonel Campbell obtained a commission for his son, who embarked for the Peninsula, and two days after landing was at the battle of Vittoria. In one of the engagements under Sir Thomas Graham (the late Lord Lynedoch), the young officer distinguished himself so highly, that Sir Thomas sent for him, and said that if he could be of service to him at any time he was not to hesitate in seeking his good offices. When Sir Thomas commanded the army before St. Sebastian an opportunity presented itself, and Lieut. Campbell claimed the fulfilment of the promise; and when asked how he could be served, replied, "By giving me the command of the forlorn hope." This he obtained, and gained the breach, but was forced back wounded, in consequence of the support not coming up quick enough.

Lord Clyde proceeded with the 9th Regt. to the Peninsula in 1808, and was present at the battle of Vimiera, in the advance and retreat of the army under Sir John Moore, and at the battle of Corunna. He served in the expedition to Walcheren, in 1809. Returning in 1810 to Spain, he was present at the battle of Barossa, and at the defence of Tarifa. In 1812 he was attached to the army of the Spanish General Balasteros, and was engaged in several affairs. He accompanied the expedition which relieved Tarragona. Rejoining the army under the Duke of Wellington in 1813, he was at the affair of Osmá, and present at the battle of Vittoria, and siege of St. Sebastian. In the latter, he received two severe wounds, when leading a column at the first assault. He was again severely wounded at the passage of the Bidasoa. In 1814-15 he served in America as Captain of the 60th Rifles. We next find him on active service in the West Indies. He was Brigade-major of the troops engaged in quelling the insurrection in Demarara in 1823; promoted to the rank of Colonel, he commanded the 98th Regiment in the expedition to China in 1842, including the capture of Chin-kiangfoo, and subsequent operations near Nankin.

In 1851-2, when Brigadier-general, commanding the Peshawur districts, he was constantly engaged in operations against the Hill Tribes, surrounding the valley, including the forcing of the Kohat Pass under Sir Charles Napier, and numerous other actions. He was appointed to the command of the 3rd division of the army of the Punjab, and at Ramnuggur, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat, earned the name of the ablest of Indian generals. Returning home, he commanded the Highland Brigade, and subsequently Division, throughout the Crimean campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol.

When we were startled by the Indian mutiny in 1857, it was not a favourite in high places or a *dilettante* soldier who was selected to save our tottering empire. There was a sigh of satisfac-

tion and content throughout the country when we were told that Sir Colin Campbell had at a moment's notice, and with alacrity best described, perhaps, as Napierian, started off to take command of the forces engaged in putting down that which history will call the Great Mutiny. And history will tell how it was put down. From the time that Sir Colin Campbell took the field and set his columns in motion, rebellion, the offspring of mutiny, withered and died. We can only in a limited space describe his work.

Sir Colin Campbell left Cawnpore on the 9th of November, 1857, and joined the troops under command of Brigadier-general Hope Grant the same day at Camp Buntara, about six miles from Alumbagh. He waited till the 12th to commence his advance. On that day he marched on Alumbagh with a force of 700 cavalry and 2,700 infantry, and encamped in the place the same evening. On the 14th he received a further reinforcement of 600 or 700 men. The Delkoosha and Martiniere were then both occupied. The attack on the Secunderbagh was next commenced, and the place was taken by storm in the most brilliant manner. There never was a bolder feat of arms (writes Sir Colin in his despatches), and the loss inflicted on the enemy, after the entrance of Secunderbagh was effected, was immense; more than 2,000 of the enemy were afterwards carried out. The mosque of the Shah Najeeb, another stronghold of the enemy, was next stormed. It was defended with great resolution against a heavy cannonade of three hours. It was then stormed in the boldest manner by the 93rd Highlanders, under Brigadier Hope. The withering fire of the Highlanders effectually covered the naval brigade from great loss; but it was an action unexampled in war. On the next day another stronghold—the barracks—was stormed and carried. The troops then passed forward with great vigour, and lined the wall separating the mess-house from the Mote Lall, which consisted of a wide enclosure and many buildings. The enemy here made a last stand, which was overcome after an hour, openings having been broken in the wall, through the troops poured with a body of sappers, and accomplished the desideratum of opening a communication with the residency. "I had (writes Sir Colin), the inexpressible satisfaction shortly afterwards of greeting Sir James Outram and Sir H. Havelock, who came out to meet me before the action was at an end." The relief of the beleaguered garrison had been effected.

After withdrawing the heroic garrison of Lucknow from the scene of their undying glory, Sir Colin Campbell reached Cawnpore, just in time to redeem the disasters caused by General Windham's overweening carelessness. Having provided for the safety of the gallant little band he had rescued from destruction by such a tremendous sacrifice of life, the Commander-in-chief proceeded to chastise the insolent fury of the Gwalior Contingent, and drove the discomfited rebels, with terrible slaughter, as far as Calpee. Before the termination of the year he effected a junction with the victorious column under Colonel Seaton; and on the 3rd January, 1858, marched into the town of Furruckabad, after having signally defeated the forces of the usurping Nawab. It was thought that Sir Colin would then have pushed on to Bareilly, and cleared the Province of Rohilkund, but the Governor-General decided, for political reasons, that Lucknow should first be reduced to submission. Sir Colin, therefore, halted at Futteghur, and on the 4th February had returned to Cawnpore. Four days afterwards he was at Allahabad, in close conference with Lord Canning, but soon hurried back to superintend the great strategic movements which were to result in the final reduction of the capital of Oude. The advanced post, indeed, of Alumbagh, almost within sight of that great city, had never been abandoned. A small, but efficient, force, under Sir James Outram, held their ground unsupported, until the flower of the British army in India could again be concentrated on that point. On March 1st the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Alumbagh, and operations at once commenced. So deter-

mined, however, was the resistance offered by the enemy, that it was only on the 19th that Lucknow again became a British possession. From that time it has been maintained without opposition.

After a long and tedious interval of inaction, it became evident that a hot weather campaign must be undertaken for the recovery of Rohilkund. Accordingly, in the latter part of the month of April, Brigadier Walpole commenced operations by a serious repulse before the walls of an insignificant fortress, which cost the life of that brilliant officer, Colonel Adrian Hope. This disaster, however, was quickly repaired by a series of successes, and on the 6th of May the cantonments at Bareilly were once more occupied by British troops. The pacification of Rohilkund was then gradually effected, and on the 25th of May the Commander-in-Chief had returned to Futteghur on the way to Cawnpore and Allahabad, arriving at the latter station on the 9th of June. Here he remained until the 2nd of November, on which day he again entered the province of Oude, but now as Lord Clyde of Clydesdale. He was created a peer August 16, 1858. At last he stood on the banks of the Raptée, and, looking over the wide expanse of Hindostan, could feel that he had made safe the supremacy of the Queen he served.

When his labours in the field were over he returned home to receive the acknowledgments of the whole country, the thanks of Parliament, the approbation of his Sovereign, and the honours he so valued as a soldier. On the 23rd June, 1858, a pension of £1,000 a year was conferred on Sir Colin Campbell by the East India Company, and the Government granted him another pension of £2,000. Lord Clyde retired from the command of the Indian army at the close of the year 1859, and was succeeded by General Sir Hugh Rose. Lord Clyde was made a Field-marshal in 1862.

After fifty-five years' service, Lord Clyde had received the war medal with five clasps, the Chinese medal, the Punjab medal with two clasps, the Crimean medal with three clasps, the Turkish medal, and the Indian medal with two clasps. We may recount, as his most recent honours, that he is a G.C.B., Knight of the Star of India, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and First Class of the Mejidie. He was raised to the peerage for his services in reducing the Indian revolt.

Lord Clyde was Colonel of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards at the time of his death. The dates of promotion of this distinguished officer are given in the *Army List* as follows, viz.:—Ensign, May 26, 1808; lieutenant, June 28, 1809; captain, November 9, 1813; major, November 26, 1825; lieutenant-colonel, October 26, 1832; colonel, December 23, 1842; major-general, June 20, 1854; lieutenant-general, June 4, 1856; general, May 14, 1858; field-marshal, November 9, 1862; colonel of the Coldstream Guards, June 20, 1860.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Field-Marshal Lord Clyde, G.C.B., K.S.I. at Chatham, Aug. 14. Capt. W. Edgeworth, 3rd Dragoon Guards, at the Sanatorium, Bombay, May 29.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. J. McGregor, Bombay N.I., drowned at Aden, June 28.

BENGAL.—Capt. R. C. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, at Ranchee, June 9.

MADRAS.—Mr. G. R. Campbell, drowned in crossing a nullah, at Wynad, June 22.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Pixley, Mr. Carter, Mr. Dulahachy, Lieut. Hennessy, Dr. Burnard, Mr. Barr, Mr. Coney, Lieut. Auchinleck. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Requier. From ALMA-NDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Heyland, Mr. Milton, Dr. Cat, Mr. Grumside.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon, Aug. 19.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Dearman, Mrs. Rouse and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allan, Mrs. P. Keith and children, Mr. Harper, Mrs. Woodhouse and infant, Miss Reid, Mr. C. F. A. Kerby, Mrs. Robinson, Capt. Colville, Mr. Cox, Mr. D. B. Clinker, Mr. J. Dudley, Mrs. Semple and infant, Capt. McAlister, Capt. Lazenby. From MADRAS.—J. J. Hefferman, Esq., Lieut. T. C. Briggs.

BENGAL.

STAFF CORPS.

The Governor-General in Council having referred home to the Secretary of State for India, the absurd and unfair rule according to which a staff officer appointed to a full vacancy draws only half the staff salary for the first six months of his tenure of office, and having strongly recommended that it should be rescinded, and the full pay should be given for the full work, Sir Charles Wood has replied that the rule must stand, but of course giving no rational grounds for upholding an irrational order. Very often the first six months of an officer's holding a staff appointment are those in which, from the newness of the work, he has the greatest trouble, and exerts himself most; and why he should not in those months be as well paid as in all those after ensuing we cannot understand.

When, after the Indian Staff Corps had existed for a sufficient time to enable qualified observers to judge of their success and stability, people began to think that they showed strong symptoms of turning out something very like a failure, the home authorities, both at the India House and at the Horse Guards, at first pool-pooed the very idea. They then flatly denied, in and out of Parliament, that there was any foundation whatever for such an opinion; circumstances subsequently made them begin to fear that it might turn out well founded; further circumstances compelled them to fear that it would resolve itself into solid fact; and now, as we learn from letters by the last mail, Sir Charles Wood and the Duke of Cambridge, the very sires of these bantlings, the Staff Corps, fully admit that they are a mistake, and will not do. The home authorities are at their wits' end to know what to do in the matter of these Staff Corps, which, as we have said for a considerable time past, are a failure—simply a collection of company's officers; and, as such, destined to die of decay as those officers drop away in the progress of time and the natural course of things. Amongst other remedies in this difficulty, the return of the Staff Corps officers to the regimental lists, turning the italics of the cadres into plain type, and a very near approach to the old state of things, were spoken of in England; but amongst other impediments, it was found that the promotions which had been made in the Staff Corps could not be cancelled, and were, of course, incompatible with the return of the officers belonging to those corps into their former regiments. What will be the next idea of the home wiseacres regarding the incipient, but eventually certain, decay of these Indian Staff Corps it would be difficult to imagine; but we are glad that the authors of those institutions now plainly see, and fully admit, that there is no hope for them, that officers of the British line will never join them in sustaining numbers, and that some other medium than the Staff Corps must be found to procure successors to Malcolm, Mackeson, Outram, Nicholson, and a host of other worthy children of the bygone Company.

A General Order has recently been issued, and is published at length elsewhere, in which the Viceroy reminds military officers of an old order forbidding all military officers from having any connection with banks or other companies save as simple shareholders, excepting, of course, such as are or may be *ex officio* directors of the Presidency Banks. Officers of the Invalid establishment are not included in this rule. — *Englishman*, July 8.

THE HINDU-CHRISTIAN CASE IN THE HIGH COURT.

We alluded two mails since to a case of great interest to a large number of our home readers, and of the highest importance to both natives and Europeans in this country. The case of Hemnauth Bose, claimed by his father from the custody of the missionaries, under writ of *habeas corpus*, has now been thoroughly sifted, and both sides of the controversy raised thereon have been fully argued, and we only regret that it did not

occur a little earlier, in order that Exeter Hall might have had something more practical to discuss than such generalities as we saw reported respecting missionary proceedings in India during the great May meetings. We give in another place the principal articles which have appeared on the subject since the first disgraceful attack upon the judge before whom the case was tried in the columns of the *Friend of India*, which appeared in our last overland paper. The *Friend of the Missionaries* having committed himself to gross misrepresentations both of fact and argument, broadly asserts that the law reporters, the judge, and the press conspired to mis-report the proceedings; in short, that in Serampore Scriptural phrase "all men are liars" except the *Friend* and his friends. The *Indian Reformer* is a native reflex of the *Friend*, and was established, we believe, by the native Christian preacher and missionary Lal Behari Dey, who was associated with Dr. Duff in the defence of this case. These two journals, then, we may safely assume to state the full strength of their case in the best manner. Every impartial reader must conclude that reason, courtesy, and right are all on the Hindoo side of the controversy; and we must say that the native journals deserve the highest credit for the moderation and candour with which they have set their opponents an example, which, for the sake of the Christianity they profess, they will do well to imitate in any future case. There is no doubt that, though with the best intentions, Dr. Duff and his staff strained the law and passed the limits of mere teaching to keep their hold upon a youth of uncultured intellect and puerile nature, and that his father was perfectly justified in reclaiming, and the judge in delivering, the boy to his natural guardians. The lad has been represented as conversant with the principles of Christianity, of firm resolve, and under moral durance in his father's house. None of these things were so. We have taken means to assure ourselves that his knowledge of the Scriptures is of the most limited and superficial character. We have a hill *minah* which we could cram with as much and pretty nearly as deep knowledge of the New Testament in three months. As to his resolve, one of his companions brought him down stairs to leave the Mission-house with him two days before the writ was issued, when he was induced to remain by one of the mission; and we have had before us a letter written by himself, and without any solicitation the day after his return home, announcing to his fellow-students his satisfaction at the result, and asking them to come and see him. The only *durese* to which he has been subjected, of which any evidence appears, is the moral pressure of the missionaries. It is true there have been, ere now, Christian martyrs of fifteen, but they were of a different race and very different stuff from Hemnauth Bose, and the growth of a very different teaching. The only argument urged with any show of reason for the mission is that they could not turn him out of the premises, and so shut him off from the exercise of liberty of conscience. And this argument is most unsound. If the boy were strong enough to forsake father, mother, home, and caste, on the foundation of his Christian faith, surely the missionaries should have had faith enough also to teach him that for a few months his Christian principle must sustain him through the trial of the few months that intervene before the time when he might assert his right to independent action. The whole case is one which shows that the great work of Christianising India is, so far as these missionaries are concerned, attempted by minds too narrow and by means too petty to do justice to the grand principles which they profess to teach, but have yet, in a great measure, to learn. — *Calcutta Englishman*, July 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Another accident occurred on the East Indian Railway line on Saturday last. A ballast engine was taking in water at Mogul Serai about the time that the six A.M. down

passenger train from Benares was due. From some hitherto unexplained cause the engine suddenly started off without either driver or fireman being at his post, and rushed straight on to meet the Benares train. The driver of that train, seeing an engine approaching at speed from the opposite direction, did all in his power to warn the other to stop. Failing in this, he consulted his own safety by jumping off his engine, an example that was followed by his fireman. The ballast engine then ran into the passenger train, doing severe damage both to its engine and carriages, but without further injury to the passengers than a few bruises. A strict investigation into all the circumstances of the case is being instituted by the railway authorities, and we doubt not that due punishment will be inflicted on those who were answerable for allowing an engine under steam to stand in such a position as to endanger the safety of the line. We are bound to add, in conclusion, that the railway managers on this line have made no mystery of the affair; but, in the most frank and liberal manner, have offered every facility for the prosecution of inquiries. — *Englishman*, July 6.

A PUBLIC RECANTATION.—The Punjab Government is in the same disagreeable predicament with ourselves, and has been obliged to withdraw a censure too hastily conveyed. The Lieut.-Governor has publicly retracted the harsh judgment he previously passed, without sufficient grounds, on Messrs. Cooper and Macnaghten, for supposed irregularities in their proceedings in the case of the notorious Mr. Fenwick. All blame is now transferred from the shoulders of those gentlemen, and laid upon Mr. P. S. Melville, who comes out of the affray with his colours trailing through the mud. The position is, certainly, a humiliating one for any Government, but it is well that Sir Robert Montgomery has had the moral courage to avow an error, and make the only reparation in his power to two meritorious servants of the Government unjustly condemned. We give the *ipsissima verba* of the official retraction. "The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor concurs entirely in the view taken by Judicial Commissioner. His Honour considers that the proceedings of the authorities at Delhi were legal, and accordingly not deserving of the censure conveyed in the letter of the secretary to this Government, No. 69, dated 24th January, 1863, to the address of the Judicial Commissioner. The censure passed on Mr. Cooper and Mr. Macnaghten is therefore withdrawn. His Honour considers, also, that there are no grounds for the criminal prosecution which Mr. Fenwick has entered in the Delhi court against Messrs. Cooper and Macnaghten, and accordingly disallows any action being taken thereon by the court. The Lieut.-Governor expresses his dissatisfaction with Mr. P. S. Melville for having proposed a censure on erroneous grounds."

COTTON.—The cultivators of Sea Island cotton may be glad to learn the existence of a very simple antidote to the ravages of the insect that has, in many places, proved so destructive to the cotton-pods. All that they have to do is to sow a thin row of any kind of hemp—though the *sun* hemp is thought the best for the purpose—along the borders of the field. A few plants interspersed here and there with the cotton shrubs will be equally serviceable, and the sale of the seed will amply pay for the ground they occupy, independently of their salutary agency in protecting the crop from obnoxious insects. What the peculiar virtues of the *sun* may be that effect this desirable result is not stated, but our informant assures us that actual experience has established the efficacy of the means he suggests, to save the cotton-pods of the Sea Island variety from destruction.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—A rumour prevails touching the wholesale reduction of the ecclesiastical establishments of India, so soon as this can be brought about; the Secretary of State considering that chaplains should hereafter be entertained only for the service of European regiments, both official and non-official, must bear the charge of all others required to officiate on their behalf. A reduction of the

kind is most likely contemplated, although not, perhaps, to quite the extent spoken of, but it can only be gradually carried out, as existing chaplains die off or retire. If the step has been finally resolved on, there will be of course no more ecclesiastical appointments.—*Madras Athenaeum*, July 14.

ANGLO-INDIAN SCANDALS.—A few months ago we had the unpleasant task imposed upon us of chronicling the accession of one of those visitations of misconduct and misfortunes amongst military officers which fortunately occur only at intervals, leaving between them long and pleasing lulls of uneventful monotony. We have now, sooner than we could have expected, got into another drift of scandals and immoralities, in all of which the general female element of mischief is mixed up. The ground-swell of the first Dinapore equal has not subsided, but it is still rolling in the law courts here; and a few days ago we had to refer to another gale at that station which, as we stated, will most probably end in two officers being brought to court-martial. The recollection of the Meerut tragedy of last month is but just beginning to subside, when we hear of an *escapade* at Fyzabad, in Oude, in which an officer of the regiment stationed there, and the wife of an assistant-surgeon were primarily concerned, and the assistant-surgeon himself secondarily, by having attempted to take the life of the Captain under circumstances which fully justified him in doing so, but failed by the gun which he presented and snapped at him not going off; the whole affair ending in an elopement. We hope that this is the last of the present crop of stirring incidents to all of which the old question "who is she?" is most *apropos*.—*Englishman*, July 8.

CANNING TOWN, ON THE MUTLAH.—As the town rises so will the jungle of the Soonderbunds disappear, to be replaced by cotton and rice, and cane fields, on an expanse of soil so veined and arteried by creeks and rivers and rivulets that it will resemble the Netherlands in all but its superior fertility and tropical climate. It is but an hour from Calcutta by rail, and will, doubtless, in a few years be Calcutta's port: so putting an end to the wrecks in the Hooghly, to the expensive pilot service, to Calcutta docking schemes, and mayhap, after a time, to Calcutta itself; for as cultivation widens around Canning Town, the place, from its greater contiguity to the sea, will be far healthier and pleasanter for Europeans than the city founded by Job Charnock on the strip of marshy land between the corpse-bearing Hooghly and the pestiferous salt water lake. The chief promoter of this great Mutlah scheme is Mr. F. Schiller, of the firm of Borrodaile and company, who is now about to revisit Europe, possibly to cause to be flooded in on the Soonderbunds a gush of that English capital which is ever on the look-out for localities where it may employ and expand itself. Nigh seven years ago Mr. Schiller first took up the notion that a great town and port might be created at Mutlah. Despite much cold water thrown upon his scheme he has steadily pursued it since; and may now exult that he was wiser than those wise people who prophesied that, for at least a century nothing could come of the project. He got up the Mutlah Railway Company, boldly making a line to a town which had yet to be built! That line is now opened, and must pay from the produce and passengers it brings to Calcutta from the district it runs through. There are now two ships at the new port, and others are expected. Every thing, in fact, connected with the Mutlah project looks most promising. The town lands are altogether about some twenty thousand beegahs. The Government of Bengal has made them over to the Mutlah Municipal Commission, of which Mr. Schiller is the president. The commissioners propose to raise a loan of £400,000 in England for municipal expenditure—on roads, town buildings, wharves, &c.

TALOOKDARS AND THE PRESS.—The Talookdars of Oudh and some others have bought up the *Oudh Gazette*, which will henceforth be called the "Oudh Gazette and Talookdars' Journal," under a new editor.

CASH BALANCES.—The following is the statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries at the close of the month of April last, contrasted with that of the previous years:—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1861. April.	1862. April.	1863. April.
Govt. of India	Co's Rs. 3,17,78,430	5,63,23,810	4,24,99,835
" Bengal	2,12,68,810	2,16,63,590	2,00,33,589
" N.W. Provinces	2,70,75,320	2,94,36,734	2,70,79,734
" Punjab	1,07,32,640	76,45,210	1,00,62,577
" Bombay	3,01,09,320	2,97,32,650	3,21,30,187
" Central P.	16,59,110	48,56,000	45,07,340
" Deccan	20,45,530	27,72,470	37,48,905
" Madras	2,14,12,050	2,94,24,323	3,77,81,723
Total	14,60,81,200	17,88,82,780	17,87,43,830

THE SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA.—Mr. Stuart Gladstone, Sheriff of Calcutta, subscribed ten rupees for the preliminary expenses of a public meeting in the city, designed to agitate the question of bad khansamahs and dear food. At the same time he refused to comply with the request of three hundred memorialists, to call the meeting officially. Except for his inconsistency, we cannot join in the outcry against the Sheriff. The question was started prematurely, for on Wednesday next the new Municipal Act will check an undeniable evil. The agitation was promoted foolishly, for the authorities have no power to interfere with the law of supply and demand in the manner proposed. But the memorialists have done some good in eliciting from the Chief Justice the opinion that sheriffs in India are not bound by law to call public meetings on any requisition. To ask them to do so is merely a matter of courtesy to their office, but neither their sanction nor presence is requisite to make a meeting valid. The Sheriff is annually appointed by the high court to execute certain of its processes, which he does through a professional deputy—and nothing more. At the same time, even in this respect his functions are valuable, as securing the liberty of the subject to some extent.—*Friend of India*.

PUNJAB EXHIBITION.—Though Bengal was first in the field, the Punjab promises to surpass it in the Exhibition of Arts, Produce and Manufactures to be held at Lahore in November. The presence of the Viceroy alone will give the latter eclat, and the articles exhibited promise to be most varied, as the produce of a people who surpass the Bengalees in manufactures, and of districts which enjoy every kind of climate. The articles will be arranged in four divisions closely following those of the International Exhibition—Raw Materials, Manufactures, Machinery and Fine Arts. The collection of woollen fabrics ought to be unequalled. Under the head Machinery there will be, besides the ordinary agricultural and trade implements, musical instruments and models of boats, carriages and railway plant. Under fine arts there will be photographs of tribes, localities and buildings of architectural or historical interest; specimens of the written characters in use, paintings on ivory such as Delhi is famous for; and models, paintings and engravings of objects of interest in the Punjab. Contributions from other provinces, if sent free of expense, will be gladly received. We trust the tea-planters of Kangra will not be unrepresented. Indeed, both Exhibitions at Lahore and Belvedere might take hints from each other. As that at Lahore will be held first, it would be wise for Belvedere to send a commissioner to report on it. While Lahore charges no fee for admission, Belvedere hopes to pay its expenses by the tickets, and so runs some risk of failure. How is it that the Lahore Exhibition is to have no display of animals? It ought to be made more of an Agricultural Exhibition, like that of Bengal.—*Friend of India*.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—The *Delhi Gazette* records the death of a veteran. Sergeant Patrick Fleming was bazaar sergeant of Delhi when the rebellion broke out, in which he lost eight relatives. He escaped to Umballa with his wife and his grandson, the child of Conductor Scully, whose deed at the Cashmere Gate will never be forgotten. Though 67 years old, he returned to fight in the ranks of the 2nd Europeans before

the walls of Delhi. There he remained till wounded. The wound in 1859 caused total blindness, and in 1863 he died, after "enjoying" a pension of Rs. 80 a month. It does seem hard that the home authorities refused to increase it. His old widow, who with Scully's child was also at the siege, is left to starve.—*Friend of India*.

STAFF OFFICERS.—Sir Charles Wood approves of the decision of the Governor-General, that so long as there are officers of the Bengal army available for employment, he will not sanction the appointment of Madras or Bombay officers to corps on the regular Bengal establishment. Officers of other presidencies have always been freely employed in the Punjab and Hyderabad and other irregular forces under the orders of the Government of India, and are of course still eligible for such situations. In special cases, however, staff officers of one presidency may be employed in another.—*Friend of India*.

ZUHOOR-OOI-HOOSAIN.—Several months ago we entered at length into the charges against Zuhoor-ool-Hoosein, who, when a Vakeel of the Oudh Rajah, Lones Singh of Mithowlee, arrested the late Captain Orr and his party in November, 1857, and took them to Lucknow to be murdered, although Captain Orr had been the patron and friend of the miscreant. Captain Orr's party consisted of himself, Sir Mountstuart Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Orr and child, Lieutenant Barnes, and Serjeant-major Morton. The case has long been lost sight of, but we see from the *Oudh Gazette* that the murderer is at last to be tried by Colonel Barrow, C.B., Commissioner of Lucknow. He is defended by a Mr. J. J. Sandys. Mrs. Orr, the widow of Captain P. Orr, who with her child was so providentially rescued, and is now Mrs. W. G. Rose, has been summoned from Calcutta as a witness for the prosecution. For a lady to recal such a past as she went through will be a hard trial. Three letters written by Captain P. Orr to his brothers just before his death, declaring that he believed the prisoner to be a traitor, have been received as evidence in the case. The prisoner is accused under the law previous to the Penal Code, of being accessory before the fact to the murder of Captain Orr and party, of committing murder and of being a leader of rebellion.

ENSIGN DWYER.—of the unattached list, and barrackmaster of the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum cantonments, is under arrest at the former station, and about to be brought to trial by court-martial, on charges connected with public accounts and money stated to have been overdrawn, or wrongly drawn, or mis-applied.

FORT OF MOOLTAN.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Journal* asserts that the Viceroy has ordered the fort of Mooltan to be demolished, because, owing to its great size, it cannot be advantageously held by British troops. It would require at least three thousand men to garrison it properly. A small fortification capable of being defended by one hundred and fifty or two hundred men is to be at once constructed on a convenient site near the Cantonment, which in case of any disturbances would shelter the women and children, and leave the remainder of the garrison free for field operations. The fort has long been in a bad state. Once the finest specimen of native engineering in India, it was injured by heavy floods soon after it had been battered by General Whish's army.

MR. M. GUBBINS.—Are the experiences of Fifty-Seven in the Lucknow Residency partly the cause of the sad end of Mr. M. Gubbins, Sudder Judge of Agra, who lately committed suicide by hanging in his brother's house at Leamington? Mr. Gubbins should not have returned to India last year. An attempt of this kind which he made in Calcutta on his return led to his immediate departure for England. Mr. Gubbins did good service in the mutinies, and became widely known by his book and the controversies to which it gave rise.—*Friend of India*.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN INDIA.—The *Allahabad Gazette* states that a photographer is to be attached to the Thomason College at Roorkee, chiefly for the purpose of instructing the natives in the art, to enable them to show the progress of public works.

THE LATE GALE.—The last voyage of the S. S. *Bengal*, though very brief, was anything but a pleasant one. About three hours after discharging her pilot on the night of the 24th June, her screw shaft broke in two, and she was accordingly obliged to let go her anchor. An attempt was then made to splice the broken shaft, but at the first revolution of the screw the splicing gave way. In the meantime the wind began to rise rapidly, and by the morning it blew a heavy gale from the south-west, which continued for three consecutive days. Every precaution which long experience and skilful seamanship could suggest, was taken to insure the safety of the ship in such critical circumstances. Fortunately the holding ground was good, and the cable withstood the immense strain without yielding, so that with the exception of the discomfort usually endured by landsmen in a stormy sea, the passengers had not much to complain of. At the very height of the gale a seaman fell overboard from the top-gallant yard, but no sooner was the alarm given than an African seacundy, or "seedyboy"—as these men are usually called—caught hold of a life-buoy, and the end of a rope, and sprang into the raging sea. For one moment he got near enough to the drowning man to push the life-buoy within his reach, but the line snapped by the sudden jerk caused by the convulsive clutch of the poor wretch, and in the next instant both man and buoy disappeared in the surge. The brave African himself was saved with great difficulty, being hauled up by the rope to which he had clung throughout his dreadful buffeting by the waves. It is needless to add that a subscription was at once got up to reward his heroic, if unsuccessful, effort to save a fellow creature's life at the imminent risk of his own.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

THE BRITISH EAST INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY have been no less unfortunate than their magnificent rival. The S. S. *Sydney*, lately purchased from Government, sailed from Calcutta on Wednesday the 24th June, having on board some 540 men, women, and children, belonging to the regiment of Sikh Pioneers, bound for Colombo. But no sooner did she fairly get out to sea than her total unfitness to be employed on such service was proved beyond a doubt. Between decks the water was frequently knee deep, and not a berth in the whole ship that might not have served as a bath. The misery of the poor soldiers, and their still more helpless wives and little ones, was truly pitiable, but they bore up manfully through their sickness, and worked at the pumps night and day. The greatest fear entertained was lest the fires should be put out, the danger of which was more than once very imminent; however, by constant exertions and by throwing a portion of her cargo overboard, she was kept afloat, and late on Saturday evening passed Saugor on her return to Calcutta. Another steamer, the *Australian*, likewise purchased by this company from the Government, was compelled in a similar manner to throw a portion of her cargo overboard on the run to Akyab. In fact, never was any company worse managed than this, which has acquired for itself the facetious designation of the "The Unlimited Screw." Through a false notion of economy the B. E. I. S. Navigation Company's steamers are continually out in their dates, and constitute anything but a sure channel of communication between Calcutta and the Eastern Provinces. The vessels lately purchased by them from the Indian Government require to be thoroughly overhauled, and then they will be nothing more than miserable makeshifts. A fine opportunity now presents itself for a liberal and really well-organized company to start a line of steamers to keep up a direct and punctual communication between the eastern and western shores of the Bay of Bengal—to which may be added a profitable coasting trade between Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, and Bombay.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

MR. WHIFFIN.—We believe that Mr. Whiffin, who with Mr. Foster, of the Accountant General's Department of the War Office, is to supervise all Indian establishments, is to begin with the one which frightened even Colonel Balfour, C.B.—the Public Works Department.

A MUTINEER.—A general court-martial, held on 28th April at Lucknow, sentenced Sew Churn, subadar of the regiment of Loodianah, now the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, to transportation for life for having, at Jaunpore, on or about the 6th June, 1857, joined in a mutiny of the detachment to which he belonged, and of which he was the senior native officer present; and having, on or about the same day, deserted from the service of the East India Company. This is an instance of punishment very slowly overtaking the evil-doer.

CACHAR TEA.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* describes the rejoicings of the Cachar Tea planters at Mr. Gladstone's reduction of the tea duty. On the 1st June 150 of them had a banquet at Bhaghunteepore, the only drawback to which was the want of ice. Transplanting was commenced about a month ago, but the weather has been unfavourable. Fevers are prevalent, not only in all the tea gardens, but throughout every village in the district. The dryness has retarded seriously the manufacture of tea.

BOMBAY V. BENGAL.—Again the residents of Bombay shame the wealthy men of Bengal. The *Bombay Review* says that the rich Jew, David Sassoon, has presented Rs. 20,000 to the Victoria Gardens for an illuminated clock tower to be placed at the Parell-road entrance of the Gardens opposite the Victoria Museum.

SIR J. P. GRANT.—The Bengalees have failed to raise sufficient funds for a statue of Sir J. P. Grant, but are content with a full-length portrait. What of Lord Canning's statue?

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 14. Mary Ann, Chevalier, Madras; Winefred, Sarjent, Melbourne; Climmar, Roberts, Liverpool.—16. Maxwell, Semmes, Galle; Alfred, Reid, Liverpool; Thomas Brockelbank, Fletcher, Liverpool; Punjab, Cawn, Mauritius; Tythonus, Bombay; Anna Helene, Maria, Liverpool; Hamilton Campbell Kidson, Bombay; Hippolyta, Somuratsy, Java.—18. Robinson Crusoe, Woodward, Liverpool; Persia, Grey, Madras.—29. str. Simla, Castle, Suez, Success, Loxon, Bourbon; Orissa, Evans, Bombay; Scotia, McLean, London; Albert Cezard, Maurier, Cardiff; Gold Finder, McWhinnie, Mauritius; Sir J. Mandeville, Kingly, Bombay; Arachne, Feason, Liverpool; William Stevenson, Hellenbroch, Batavia; Arnold, Berthier, Bourbon.—30. Racer, Kenady, Melbourne; Glen Isla Printz, Mauritius; Turkey, Polo, Martha, Small, Cape-town; George and Julietta, Fera.—July. Aladdin, Timmouh, London.—July 1. Mangalore, Richan, Cardiff; Crockett, Hong Kong.—2. Wide Awake, Nacoda, Mauritius.—3. str. India, Gray, Moulmein; Houghby, Vask, Melbourne; Queen of the Clyde, London; str. Armenian, Mitchell, Penang.—6. Futiah Asim, Moate, Bombay; Hypatia, Thompson, Liverpool; Inkerman, Grant, Liverpool; Industry, Bennett, Liverpool; Long, London; Elizabeth, Delmolino, Bordeaux; Heugist, Campbell, Cardiff; City of Cashmere, Blair, Glasgow.—7. Sagamore, Alger, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Winefred.—Mme. Morris, Miss Cordes.
Per Punjab.—Mr. Payu and child, Mrs. Cowin, Mrs. Scott, Dr. Lienwies.
Per Hamilton Campbell Kidson.—Capt. Coman, Mr. H. Foreman, Mr. C. Benen.
Per Moulmein.—Mr. T. Thomas, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Kilby, C. Smith.
Per Nesostis.—Ensigns Robinson and Lloyd, Capt. Dalrymple, Mrs. Monica and three children, Mr. Gula, Mr. Simpson.
Per Arnold.—Mr. Cain.
Per Albert Cezard.—Mme. Maurier.
Per George and Julietta.—Mr. J. Fruton, Mr. D. Gonnouie, Mr. H. Green, Mrs. Josephine Polgure.
Per Glen Isla.—Captain's lady and two children.
Per Turkey.—Mr. Pole.
Per Clan Alpine.—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Taylor, Dr. Stuart, three Misses Stuart.
Per India.—From MOULMEIN.—Mrs. and Miss Bull and two children, Capt. Scott and Trowlie. From RANGOON.—Mrs. Jones and two children, Maj. Leigh, C. Bunn, Esq., Mr. Aratton. From AKYAB.—Miss Curthley, Mrs. Lemple and child, Capt. Staple, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Hegt, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. Capell.
Per Armenian.—Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Petlar, Mons. Gardius, Dr. Starling, Mr. Velbury.

DEPARTURES.

June 6. John Melhuish, Watta, London; Speedy, Dibbs, China.—7. Aliquis, Davison, Colombo; Rambler, Cariton, London; Jan Tecker, Moisen, Colombo; Lucy, Mason, Colombo.—8. Geo. Kendall, Cox, Liverpool; Gardner Colby, McGuise, Boston; Macduff, Osborne, Shanghai; Puttay Salam, Davies, Mauritius.—9. Susan Hinks, Atwood, Boston; Baltic, MacAusland, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.—10. City of Canton, Hadderwick, London; Gertrude, Adley, Penang and Singapore.—11. Wm. Chandler, Miller, Penang and Singapore; Candia, Stewart, Suez; Jeune Olympe, Futome, Mauritius.—12. Angele, Barreau, Bourbon; Louis, Gerard, Havre.—14. Phatle Allum, Theaie, Mauritius and Bourbon; Nicholas Biddle, Macdearned, New York; Moulmein, Acrome, Chittagong and Akyab; Cameronian, Sadie, London.—16. Canby, Kelly, Liverpool.—16. Whampoa, Pritchard, Boston; Adrienne, Hurdio, Bourbon; Marquard Family, Jones, Mauritius; Jas. Cheston, Bryas, London; Scutari, Edward, London; India, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—17.

Jason, Barclay, Mauritius.—18. Caroline, Lund, Cape Town.—26. Count Wickenburg, Bettini, Bremen.—27. Joshua, Bartlett, Bombay.—28. Gypsis, Alezais, Reunion Island.—29. Arracan, Barrow, Port Blair.—30. Tubal Cain, Duncan, Port Blair; Patriot Queen, Richardson, Liverpool; Hannibal Kemerly, Liverpool.—July 1. Young England, Smith, Shanghai; Horas, Markwell, Mauritius; Rangoon, Lowen, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—2. Caroline, Dadds, Singapore and Hong Kong; Ebba Brahe, Littlepage, Singapore and Hong Kong; S. G. Glover, Maldon, Boston; Fazel Currim, Nacoda, Singapore; Eranee, Swinscoe, Singapore and Hong Kong.—7. str. Simla, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bengal.—For GALLE.—Mr. E. Webb. For Suez.—Mr. Herschel. For Shanghai.—Mr. Remy, Mr. Brunchley. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Stansfeld, Mr. Milton, Mr. Will, Mr. Wippenstrom, Mr. A. B. Byrne, Dr. Jackson, Lieut. Kuppel, Rev. H. W. Crofton, Mr. H. C. Nevins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macintosh and infant. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Dumbleton, Mr. Combe, Mrs. Bruce Lane and family, Capt. and Mrs. Fowler and family, Dr. Chambers, Mrs. Barker and infant, Col. Onkes, Mrs. Sparrow and family, Lieut. Lonsdale, Dr. Webb.
Per str. Rangoon.—For AKYAB.—A. W. Roghe, Esq. For RANGOON.—C. V. Vernau, Esq., H. A. Gower, Esq., Capt. and Mrs. Heysham, Maj. O'Connell, Surg. FitzGibbon, Lieut. Col. S. Iby, Ens. Robinson. For MOULMEIN.—E. E. Rogers, Esq., Capt. J. V. Nugent.
Per str. Erymanthe.—For MARSEILLES.—Mme. Courjon, J. W. Robertson, Mons. G. Pietsch, Grable, Paruzza, Alois, Gooch, Bogg, Leeds, Ryves, Turney, Lawson, Spalding, Brown, and Wilson.
Per str. Simla.—For MADRAS.—Lady and Miss Trevelyan, Mr. and Mrs. Rome and children, Maj. Gordon, Mrs. Stuart Hogg and infant. For BOMBAY.—Dr. Jowett. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Chard. For SUEZ.—Capt. Scott, Mr. Capelle, Mr. L. E. Rantz Rees. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. G. Schultz. For MALTA.—Maj. and Mrs. Croise and child. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. W. W. Franka, Capt. Palsey, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. W. N. Hegt, W. B. Carter, Capt. Hamond, Mr. Hennessey, Mr. James Dyer, Mr. Dalmahoy, Lieut. W. G. Ward, Dr. G. Barnard. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Dearman, Mrs. Rose and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allan, Mrs. P. Keith and children, Mr. Harper, Mrs. Woodhouse and infant, Miss Reid, Mr. C. F. A. Kirby, Mrs. Robinson, Capt. Calville, Mr. Cox, Mr. D. B. Clinker, Mr. J. Dudley, Mrs. Semple and infant, Mrs. Bruce Lane and family, Capt. McAlister, Mr. Auchincloss, Cpt. Lazenby.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 7, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100 Rs.	1 6 to 1 4 dis.
Do. Transfer Stock.	Sa. Rs. 100	Nom.
4 per Cent.	Cn's Rs. 100	8s. to 12s. dis.
5 per Cent.	Cn's Rs. 100	8 s 8 to 8 12 pm.
5½ per Cent.	Cn's Rs. 100	18 0 to 18 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight	2 9½ to 2 7-16
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight	2 7-16 2 10
Bills with Docks	at 6 months' sight	2 9 16 11-16
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank	500	950	to 1030
Assam Company	200	536	to 540
Bank of Bengal	4000	9300	to 9760
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	1650	to 1660
Do.	100 sh.	305	
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1920	to 1960
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	690	to 700
Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	115	to 152
Bengal River Steam Co. (Limited)	1000	910	to 920
Bengal Tea Company (Limited)	100	260	to 280
Cachar and Assam Company	200	310	to 350
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	820	to 825
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1305	to 1310
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim.)	100	135	to 140
Delhi Bank Shares	600	650	
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000	1700	to 1725
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	80	to 84
East India Railway Company	218	232	to 235
East India Tea Company (limited)	100	125	to 130
Do.	40	42	
Ganges Company	500	390	to 400
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	450	to 460
Hope Town Tea Association		30 p.ct. pm.	
India General Steam	1000	1125	to 1150
New Fort Gloster Mills Company	600	1500	x.d.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	16	to 17
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50	to 60
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	200	par	to 10 pm.
Simla Bank	500	550	to 560
Soom Tea Company (Lim.)	30	85	
Tukvar Tea Company	100	10	to 15 pm.
Upper Assam Company	£10	110	

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre ... 23 0 0 to 20 0 0	0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	0 0 0
Rice	2 7 6 to 2 10 0	3 0 0
Seeds	4 5 0 to 4 7 6	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

SIR B. FRERE.—The people of Kurrachee have been for some years about to erect a Hall and Museum in honour of Sir B. Frere who gained his first reputation as Commissioner of Sind. The *Deccan Herald* says the design of Captain Wilkins for the building has been selected. There were twelve competitors, of whom two were in England.

MADRAS.

MADHO RAO.

HYDERABAD, June 22.—I have always fancied that Madho Rao, who was captured at Barsee, tried at Sholapoor, and sentenced to transportation for life, was identical with the Brahmin who, under many aliases, was last year endeavouring to excite a rebellion here. And I have some idea that I had written to you to this effect:—"I now find, from one Kishen Rao being brought prisoner here with seven accomplices, that this is, and not Madho Rao, the individual who had made Hyderabad the stage of his operations for getting up a rebellion. He, with his accomplices, is now under trial. The apathy of the public about this matter, although the trial is likely to implicate some of the inhabitants of this capital, is rather surprising; the affairs of the house of Shumsool-Oomrah engage their attention more. I can quite understand this. Kishen Rao's fate is sealed and leaves him impotent for good or evil, whilst those of the house of the great nobleman have many contingent dependencies, which in their progress and result cannot be without interest to that part of the community which seems alone to be the reflecting portion. I wish a narrative of Kishen Rao's proceedings, his travels through the country, the principal towns and cities which he attempted to raise, the circumstances which induced him to prefer those places, and the measures which he pursued to procure the coalition of parties, and on what section of society he depended for his success, could be obtained from him. We had heard that he had resided at many places, and had been profuse in his gifts to his accessories. As this man, by all accounts, had been very confidential with Gujrajsing, the informer, his general revelations in respect to the communications made to him by Kishen Rao may lead, if properly managed, to useful discoveries. Kishen Rao must be an authentic source of information regarding the opinions which prevail in the principal localities and among the sects of India. I believe them to be well known to the Government, but we require confirmation from such sources to acquire full credit for them with our own public. If any revelation be made, I hope it may not be considered necessary to make a sealed packet of it. I have a notion, not very distinct, that when Moulvie Saleem, eighteen or twenty years ago, was preaching here a holy war (*Jehad*) against the Seikhs, in which he had engaged the participation of Moobarzood Dowla, own brother to the then reigning Sovereign, Nasirood Dowla, his emissaries, I mean Moulvie Saleem's, probably accredited by Moobarzood Dowla, had been sent to the towns principally inhabited by Mahomedans. Kishen Rao's actions have taken place most probably in Mahratta and Hindoo towns. As yet we have not heard that any Mussulman had been brought to take part with him; indeed, measures were not sufficiently ripe to have made it safe for any man to engage them, and though nothing has appeared, proposals may yet have been made and the confidences respected, and events waited for. There could be no difficulty in this; the time for reserve is past, and any one man may give his confidence indiscriminately almost to any other man in a matter of high treason without any fear of betrayal. Out of the eight conspirators now under trial it will be hard if some of them do not "peach" and "make a clean breast of it." I do not hear that Kishen Rao had used the precaution of making himself alone the depository of the engagements of others with him.

June 23.—I wrote to you some days ago that a Native officer of the subsidiary force was under trial, and that an order prohibiting Moulvies preaching in the mosques of the cantonments, and going into the sepoy's lines was published in connection with the above. I now hear that the Jemadar is dismissed. This part of my information is correct, but I have been told something in conjunction with it, of which the correctness is not equally well ascertained, that a Moulvie has been expelled the city. If so, some-

thing of a seditious nature must have appeared on the trial to make a reference to the Nizam's government for the punishment of the Moulvie necessary. There is a loose report that the Brahmin Kishen Rao is not satisfactorily identified. It would appear from what is said that the prosecutor did not bring a sufficiency of evidence to prove the identity of the accused, and that the dependence for proofs now rests upon his former associates, of whom such as have been produced, with two exceptions, deny all knowledge of him. The denial is allowed in the opinions of the people to counterbalance the affirmation. I do not know the modes of procedure practised in the courts here, but whether that be efficient or not for its purpose there will be no mistake in the matter. I have entire reliance that the vigilance and care of the minister and his commissioners will in the end lead to a right result. They give due importance to this affair, and will neglect nothing within their means to come to a right judgment upon the subject. They cannot but see the necessity of guarding the State from the seditious practices of the numerous disaffected persons even now spread all over India. —Englishman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PASSAGE MONEY EXEMPTED FROM INCOME-TAX. —A circumstance that will interest military officers has lately occurred in the Madras presidency. A Captain Dick, attached to the 3rd Regiment L.L., embarked from Madras for England in April last. The sum of Rs. 1,400 having been allowed by Government to defray the cost of passage, the Madras Bank, with whom the money had been lodged, thought proper to deduct the sum of Rs. 55 on account of Income-tax. Captain Elliott, on behalf of Captain Dick, addressed the Madras Government with a view to ascertain whether this particular Rs. 1,400, granted for the specific purpose of defraying the cost of passage to England, could be held to be a part of Captain Dick's regular income. That Government, in reply to this communication, have ruled, by an order dated June 13, "that by Section 129 of the Income tax Act, allowances received by public officers from the State for travelling expenses are exempted from Income-tax. In the absence of any ruling to the contrary, passage-money granted by Government to a public officer comes within the scope of this exemption. Passage-money granted by any of the service funds, on the contrary, has been expressly declared liable to Income-tax."

MEDICAL SERVICE AT MADRAS.—The medical service here are anxiously looking out for the appearance of the long delayed amalgamation scheme about which so much has been written. A report, emanating from very good authority, purports that the district surgeoncies of Madras are to be done away with shortly, as one feature of the new arrangement, but by what means this measure is to be accomplished we have not heard. That the step will eventually be taken, is generally admitted, but well informed parties here doubt whether it has yet been determined on.

TIGER SHOOTING.—HYDERABAD, June 20.—Mr. J. H. Robinson, a young East Indian of some attainments, who came from Madras a few years ago, and set himself up in business at Secunderabad, went in a state of convalescence to a village called Idulabad, for a change. The village is about eighteen miles from this, and while occupying the dawk bungalow there for a day or two, his attention was attracted by a loud lamentation set up by a woman in the neighbourhood. On inquiring the cause he was told that her husband had an hour or two before been taken away and destroyed by a tiger. Luckily, there happened to be a large elephant belonging to a Nawab available, the animal having been sent a day previous for forage. Mr. Robinson took advantage of this circumstance, and for a consideration induced the mahout or keeper to go out the next day in search of the brute. Mr. Robinson, mounted on a bare pad, with his servant behind him, each having a double-barrelled gun, proceeded in search of the "man eater." After traversing a mile or

two of dense jungle with difficulty, they suddenly came to a little open piece of ground covered with copse, and there on a patch of brushwood lay the big beast, evidently gorged with the flesh of a large buffalo he had also killed, and the carcass of which was lying not far off. The elephant was now within twenty-five feet of the tiger, stood steadily and faced his foe without flinching. The tiger turned his head and shook his tail, the first symptom of trying a spring, when Mr. Robinson coolly lodged his first bullet between, and a little above, his eyes. He then made an effort to rise, but could hardly do so as he was evidently brained, as Captain Shakespear says in his "Wild Sports of India." The second bullet immediately followed and lodged itself under his right ear. This gave him the *coup de grace*, and he never stirred after that. He was shortly after taken to the village in triumph, dissected and stuffed in due course. He measured ten and a-half feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, the tail being only three feet in length. He was upwards of three feet in height, and was considered by the village connoisseurs to be seven years old. Mr. Robinson deserves great credit for his cool courage on the occasion, considering that this is the first tiger he had ever seen in its wild state, and one he had not the remotest idea of encountering, when he set out in a weak state of health, to seek a renovation by a change of air. He was rewarded for his toil and trouble, and the great risk he underwent, by the blessings of the whole village, many of whom came with little offerings, in acknowledgment of the obligations they were under to him, for having rid them of the monster. Some of the villagers, however, took good care to secure the fat and all the claws, the latter being considered by them to possess a peculiar charm, while the former is used by them as an ointment in cases of rheumatism, a remedy in which they place implicit faith.

SIR W. DENISON.—For a month, with patient assiduity, Sir W. Denison has presided at the examination of nearly every school in Madras. The work seems to be most congenial to the Governor, and it is harmless, if not useful. Sir W. Denison's remarks are never either very original or brilliant. They are rather such as the squire would give expression to when distributing cakes to a village school. It is, perhaps, well for himself, if not for the twenty-two millions he is supposed to govern, that he can find time for this innocent work. It must be a relaxation, after demolishing the "Essays and Reviews," and Professor Huxley. —Friend of India.

THE NEW RUPEE.—A lengthy correspondence, according to the *Madras Athenaeum*, is still being carried on between the Madras Government and the French authorities at Pondicherry, respecting the value of the new rupee issued from the Mint. The Indian Government pay to the French an annual bonus of £40,000, in consideration of the latter abstaining from the manufacture of salt, just as an allowance is made to Chandernagore for opium. But the Governor of Pondicherry has refused to accept payment by means of the new rupee, except at a discount of one-sixth of their nominal value, stating that an analysis of them compels him to demand this large discount.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 15. Charlemagne, Dutul, Pondicherry.—16. Erymanthe, Macair, Point de Galle; Banchee, Clark, Penang; Northumberland, Small, Colombo.—17. Nimrod, Stewart, London; Daphne, Fortuan, Pondicherry; Ocean Bell, Brown, Greenock; Panthen, Jones, Newport.—18. Woodcote, Fleming, Galle; Lady Canning, Calcutta.—19. Palestine, Napton, Liverpool; Hiawatha, Flint, Millord.—21. P. and O. str. Simla, Castle, Suez.—23. Colonel Burney, David, Mauritius.—25. Egeria, Storry, Liverpool.—27. Echo, Fenori, Mauritius; Tornado, Underwood, Melbourne. July 8. Manuah, Richards, Hartlepool; str. Hydaspes, Calcutta.—4. Countess, Russell, Mauritius; str. Penang, Calcutta; General Windham, Sunderland; Humber, London.—5. Queen of England, Goodwin, London; Birch Grove, Byron, Melbourne (spoke Edward Allison, Liverpool to Calcutta, lat. 2 S., long. 82 E., June 29).—6. Clara, Barrow, Melbourne.—4. Nemesis, Coleman, Suez.—7. Berham, Way, Pondicherry; Endymion, Paley, Liverpool.—8. Kymante, Macaire, Calcutta; P. and O. str. Mooltan, Duna, Calcutta.—9. Teak, Middleton, Vizagapatam.—10. Wanderer, Jew, Smart, Aden.—11. Rajasthan, —, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. *Hyderabad*.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hocklotts, Capt. Holmes, 43rd regt., Asst. surg. Henry, 91st regt., J. W. Masterson, Esq., Capt. and Mrs. Wood and three children, 42nd regt., Capt. Carlisle, 90th regt., Capt. Morgan, 43rd regt., Lieut. Mackie, 24th regt., R.A., Lieut. Webster, 90th regt., Mr. Witherall, Mr. Turner, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Bailly.

Per str. *Penang*.—Ensign Price, Lieut. Trevor, Dr. Hefferman, Lieut. Mrs. and Miss Hocklotts, Mr. Monk, Mrs. Longman, — Muller, Esq., Capt. and Mrs. Sims and three children.

Per str. *Erymanthe*.—Contract, Esq., Birman Prince Mongis and Morgill, — Kerne, Esq., Mrs. Macdonald, Leon Belle, Esq. and family, Rev. Vener.

Per Nimrod.—Mr. Woolman, Mr. Kench.

Per *Daphne*.—Mr. Luchen Polly.

Per str. *Nemesis*.—For Madras.—Mrs. Green, Lieut. col. Boileau, Mr. Maskell, Mr. Ratcliffe, Mrs. Purvis, Mr. Doll, Mr. Grimes, Mr. Harford, Mr. Barton. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Anstie and two children, Capt. Grunby, Mr. Croton, William Fyfe, A. Taylor, C. Adams, W. Henderson, W. Collins, B. Cross, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Mullet, Mr. Downton, R. D. Dolechall, John Veen, Mr. J. J. Woolley, Rev. D. D.

Per str. *Erymanthe*.—For Madras.—Major Grubbe, C. A. Lawson, Esq. For Pondicherry.—H. C. Gooch, Esq., Mr. Tomblin. For Port de Galle.—J. Turner, Esq., H. Wilson, Esq. For Madras.—Mrs. Conjoin, Lieut. J. W. Robertson, C. Pletsch, Esq., Mrs. Pletsch and children, J. C. Parniza, Esq., J. Algis, Lieut. T. Bogg, — Leeds, Esq., B.C.S., Lieut. Syme, Lieut. Brown, Capt. P. Spalding.

Per *Rajasthan*.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Wilson, Messrs. Helms, Bacon, and Lemon.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Mooltan*.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Leicester, Carben Setty. For Galle.—Mr. E. Webb, Mr. H. E. Bostock. For Shanghai.—Mr. Frenchley, Mr. Bony. For Suva.—Mr. Herschel, D. Webb. For Madras.—Capt. Stanfield, Mr. Milton, Mr. Will, Mr. A. B. Byrne, Mr. Wittenstrom, Dr. Jackson, Lieut. Keppel, Rev. H. W. Crofton, Mr. Mevins, Mr. and Mrs. McKintosh and infant, Mr. Franklyn, J. Atkinson, Lieut. C. W. Browne, Mr. Thomson, Lieut. Fraser, Mr. T. Thomas, Mr. C. E. De Souza, Maj. Ternan. For Southampton.—Dr. Chambers, Mrs. Barker and infant, Capt. Dumbarton, Mr. Combe, Capt. and Mrs. Fowler and four children, W. H. Walcott, J. Taylor, W. Jones, J. Millott, Mr. Monk, F. W. Robson, S. Clarke, Mr. Wainship, J. Culbertson, T. C. Waring, Mrs. Sytkik and two children, Col. Oakes, Mrs. Sparrow and four children, Esq. Lonsdale, Mr. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, W. S. Cross.

DEPARTURES.

June 15. Galleat Neill, Bows, Calcutta.—46. Erymanthe, Macao, Calcutta.—17. Castle Eden, Way, London.—18. Robert Barbour, Eritive, Liverpool.—20. Amber Witch, M'Leod, Liverpool.—23. P. and O. str. *Sinla*, Castle, Calcutta; *Joshua*, Davis, London; *Leaping Water*, Luckie, Northern Ports.—23. Goldsander, McDermie, Calcutta.—24. *Burham*, Way, London.—25. *Camperdown*, Modder, London; *Moulmein*, Schuman, Port Blair and Mangoon; *Colonel Barney*, Calcutta.—26. *Northumberland*, Small, Manilla; *New Era*, Rhind, London.—27. *Woodcock*, Gopalpur; *Devonshire*, Holt, Mauritius.—29. *Tornado*, Northern Ports; *Calcutta*, July 3. *Fulwood*, McCornell, Calcutta.—3. *Ladina* str., Calcutta.—4. *Baile de Suffren*, Cheniller, Bourne.—7. *Countess Russell*, Thompson, Calcutta; P. and O. str. *Nemesis*, Colman, Calcutta.—8. *Banabas*, Clarke, Coomada; *British Lion*, Smith, Calcutta; *Daphne*, Foreman, London; str. *Erymanthe*, Macaire, Pondicherry; P. and O. str. *Mooltan*, Suva.—9. *Commodore*, Bandy, Bordeaux; *Echo*, Le Ferre, Binalpawm.—10. *Hyderabad* str., Foster, London; *Canova*, Monku, Bordeaux.—11. *Pennang* str., Combe, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Camperdown*.—Mr. Hall, Mr. Noakes.
Per str. *Indiana*.—Lieut. Tyrrell, 2nd Madras N.I.
Per New Era.—Mrs. Sturge and five children, Mrs. Macdonald.

Per *Woodcock*.—Capt. Stuart, Inspector McMillan, wife, and three children, L. Vally, Esq.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Sinla*.—R. B. Reynolds, Esq., Esq. Playfair, C. A. Lawson, Esq., Capt. and Mrs. Haysham, Cornet Cotton, Col. G. Selby, Staff surg. R. Pitt-Gibben, Esq. T. A. Sharp, Dr. Ewart, Cornet Dean, Maj. O'Connell.

Per P. and O. str. *Nemesis*.—For Calcutta.—Mrs. Bevan, J. E. S. Lillie, Esq., Messrs. Edmunds, Rose, and L. King, Lieut. McCord, Cornet Briff.

Per str. *Mooltan*.—For Southampton.—Maj. G. Bullock, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Barton and infant, H. Wedderick, Esq. For Madras.—Rev. C. Ochs and child, Mr. T. Haasiker. For Suva.—Lieut. Hill. For Galle.—Mr. Barton.

Per *Echo*.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Stamber, Mrs. Stamber, sen.
Per str. *Hyderabad*.—Dr. and Mrs. Robertson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith, H. Howford, Esq., Mrs. Fisch.
Per str. *Penang*.—R. G. Clarke, Esq.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARSEE LIBERALITY.—Again the Bombay University is benefited by the liberality of the Parsee community. The *Bombay Review* mentions that Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esqrs., have offered to the Vice-Chancellor of the University the sum of Rs. 5,000, for the purpose of founding an annual gold medal to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esq., and to be awarded every year for the best essay by a university student on some subject of Indian history or antiquities, or on some question connected with the introduction of European science into this country. Is there no shame among the Bengalees? The University, through the energy of the local Government, has secured Malabar College Library.

FATHER PALMARVE, an adventurous priest, has made his appearance in an extraordinary manner at Muscat. He belongs to the Syrian Mission, and appears to have been commissioned by the Pope to visit the country of Aman from Damascus to Muscat, to discover if there were any vestiges of Christianity left, and to make converts as well. He disguised himself as an Arab, had numerous hair-breadth escapes, and was finally wrecked and cast ashore near Muscat. A narrative of his travels is anxiously looked for.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—In the Bombay Presidency, during the year 1862, an official report shows that thirty-one persons have been killed and fifty-seven injured on railways. Of this number, one killed and one injured were passengers, twenty-six killed and fifty-two injured were servants of railway companies or contractors, and four persons killed and four injured were neither passengers nor servants of the railway company. The proportion of passengers who have been killed and injured to the number conveyed on railways during the year, is one in 1,810,236. On railways in England the proportion of sufferers to the number of passengers conveyed is generally about one in 249,407, or two killed and fifteen injured out of every 4,339,919. In making this comparison, it must, however, be remembered that trains are run in this country at very reduced rates of speed, which considerably lessens the probability of accident; whilst, on the other hand, the long lengths of single line are more difficult to work safely than the double lines, which chiefly predominate in England.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.—It is singular that India hears so little of the Governor of Bombay. When Sir Bartle Frere was in the Viceroy's Council, none were so active as he, none so fond of publicity and of drawing the attention of all to the acts of Government. So far as the Bombay journals inform us, we would suppose that the presidency had no governor. It is left only to local correspondents to chronicle his arrival at this hill station and departure from that. Yet we believe Sir Bartle Frere is working as hard in Bombay as we know he did in Calcutta. He is in his own presidency, and though a prophet is said to have no honour in his own country, this does not apply in his case to the non-official public. Will his Excellency not publish a minute or two—about the political state and prospects of Kattywar, for instance? How is it that Bombay is the only province of India which has not issued rules for the sale of waste lands? Sir Bartle Frere laments Sir Charles Wood's obstructiveness, and cannot be less liberal than Bengal.

BOMBAY.—It is time Bombay had its direct communication with Liverpool and Glasgow, like Calcutta. The *Bombay Review* states that a company has been formed to establish a line of first-class iron ships between Bombay and Liverpool. Ship-builders are employed at home in building a large number of first-class vessels for the native merchants of Bombay. At Dundee, a magnificent vessel is under construction, of 1,100 tons builder's measurement, to class A 1 for fifteen years, and at Liverpool three large iron vessels have been launched, also built to order for a Parsee firm in Bombay. Messrs. George Smith and Sons, of Glasgow, also intend running a monthly line of their Cities to Bombay. A new line is about to sail regularly between Liverpool and Calcutta.

A PRIZE ESSAY.—A prize of Rs. 50, offered by His Highness Rama Vurmah, first prince of Travancore, for the best essay on the state of architecture, sculpture, and painting in ancient India, has been awarded to the Rev. W. Taylor, and a second prize of Rs. 25 will be awarded to C. Iyahsawmy Pillay, by the School of Industrial Arts, for the best set of photographic illustrations of the architecture and sculpture of Southern India to illustrate the prize essay. Mr. Taylor's essay shows little knowledge of architecture, such as a study of Fergusson would give, and does not do justice to the splendid works of the Temples in South India. But what could be expected for fifty rupees?



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, July 8.—No. 4234.—Lieut. A. F. Lindsay, asst. district superint. of police in Oude, is appointed to officiate as district superint. at Seetapore during the absence on leave of Maj. D. S. Barrow, with effect from April 2.
Military Dept.—No. 147.—Lieut. C. R. Blair, offic. adjt. of the Ferozpoor irreg. force, received charge of the adjt.'s office from Lieut. J. P. Burton on the 5th ult.

OFFICERS ENGAGING IN TRADE.

Bimla, June 26.—No. 90a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. finds it necessary to call attention to article 5, sec. XLVIII. of the military regulations, by which military officers "are strictly prohibited from taking any part in the management of banks in India, or from being connected with banks or any other trading companies, except as simple shareholders, the only exception to this rule being in favour of ex-officio directors or secretaries of the Govt. banks."

The late court of directors intimated in their despatch, in the financial dept., No. 42, dated Oct. 11, 1864, that this prohibition was not intended to apply to invalid officers, but no other class of officers is exempted from the operation of the foregoing rule.

June 27.—No. 91a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Surg. H. Baillie, F.R.C.S., to officiate as presidency surg. during the absence of Surg. maj. A. Webb, or until further orders.

Military Dept., July 1.—No. 434.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on s.c.:

Capt. A. C. Gordon, of the Madras staff corps, dep. commissr., Nursingpore, for 15 mo.

PRIZE MONEY.

July 2.—No. 435.—In continuation of G.G.O., No. 1,154, of Dec. 17, 1861, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to notify that that portion of the Hurrianah field force which was present at the occupation of Jhujjur will be allowed to share in the prize booty captured at Delhi and Jhujjur.

July 8.—No. 436.—The following order issued by the resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

June 4.—No. 107.—Extending the leave of absence granted to Capt. R. K. Macquoid, offic. comdt., 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, in G.O. by resident, No. 218, [see G.G.O., No. 16] dated Dec. 8, 1862, to March 14, instead of March 13.

THE BURMAH POLICE FORCE.

Home Dept., July 7.—No. 4321.—The following classified return of the officers of the British Burmah police, as they stood on Feb. 23 last, is published:—

Inspector General of Police.
Capt. H. T. Duncan, from March 11, 1862.
Superintendents of the First Class (4).
Capt. G. W. Sanders, March 7, 1861 (abs. on leave).
Capt. J. Duval, March 15, 1861 (absent on leave).
Major B. Ford, Sept. 11, 1861.
Capt. T. C. Hamilton, Sept. 13, 1862.
Superintendents of the Second Class (4).
Mr. P. B. Doyle, Aug. 13, 1861 (officiating in the first class).
Lieut. C. W. Hill, Oct. 1, 1861.
Lieut. C. A. Munro, March 22, 1862.
Lieut. T. W. Conolly, June 1, 1862.
Superintendents of the Third Class (4).
Lieut. F. Lowndes, Sept. 16, 1861 (officiating in the 1st class).
Capt. J. C. Middleton, Sept. 16, 1861 (officiating in the 2nd class).
Lieut. W. C. Grove, Oct. 15, 1861.
Capt. C. Coote, Oct. 22, 1861.
Assistant Superintendents (5).
Capt. S. C. Montgomery, Aug. 19, 1861 (officiating superint. of the 3rd class).
Lieut. W. G. Hughes, Aug. 19, 1861 (officiating superint. of the 3rd class, from July 14, 1862).
Lieut. A. Cooke, Sept. 19, 1861.
Mr. F. F. Clough, April 7, 1862.
Mr. G. Luckett, Jan. 11, 1863.
Officiating Assistant Superintendents.
Lieut. L. Bolden, (v. Capt. S. C. Montgomery).
Lieut. W. W. Turner (v. Lieut. W. G. Hughes).
With reference to G.O. No. 106, dated Jan. 8 last, it is hereby notified that Lieut. Remington relieved Lieut. Bolden as officiating superint. of police at Thayetzyo on Feb. 24 last.

Lieut. Turnor officiated as asst. superint. of police from Nov. 1, 1862, to March 23 last.

Capt. Sanders and Duval having returned from leave on March 23, the officiating appts. held respectively in the 1st class of superint. by Mr. Doyle and Lieut. Lowndes, in the 2nd class by Capt. Middleton, and in the 3rd class by Lieut. Hughes, ceased from that date. Lieut. Munro having, on Feb. 24, proceeded on leave to Europe, Lieut. Lowndes has been appointed to officiate as superint. of the 2nd class, with effect from March 23, on which date he ceased to officiate in the 1st class.

Foreign Dept., Simla, June 26.—General.—No. 408.—Surg. A. C. Nisbet, M.B.C.S., to be civil surg. at Bassein, v. Dr. J. Davis, dec.

No. 422.—Capt. E. Thompson is reappointed to officiate as 2nd asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India during the absence of Lieut. Bannerman on duty at Dhar.

Lieut. J. C. Berkeley is app. to officiate for Capt. Thompson during the latter officer's deputation in Bundelcund.

July 7.—No. 993.—Lieut. W. G. Ward, asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoities at Jubbulpore, has 2 weeks' preparatory leave, in extension of that granted to him in G.O. dated 22nd May last, No. 800, at the expiration of which his services are placed at the disposal of the military dept.

Military Dept., July 4.—No. 439.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. G. R. Hennessy, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. 29th (Punjab) regt. N.I., for 20 mo.

Asst. surg. G. Barnard, medical dept., civil, Mynpoorie, for 18 mo.

July 6.—No. 440.—The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Dated June 19.—No. 318.—Granting leave to Europe, m.c., to Lieut. C. St. J. B. Barnett, of late 19th N.I., doing duty with 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, for 18 mo., under new rega.

No. 441.—ERRATUM.—In Govt. G.O. No. 433 of June 30 last, for "Asst. surg. J. W. R. Amesbury," read "Brev. surg. J. W. R. Amesbury."

No. 442.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. W. Briggs, Bengal staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen.; date of arrival at Fort William, June 29.

Surg. H. Baillie, F.R.C.S., medical dept.; date of arrival at Fort William, June 29.

July 7.—No. 445.—The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. Combe, late 65th N.I., to be capt. from July 2, v. Capt. T. Gordon, ret.

Ens. B. H. Russell, general list, to be lieut. from July 2, v. Capt. T. Gordon, ret.

No. 446.—The undermentioned officers having completed 20 years' service, 6 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) A. Barwell, June 20.

Capt. (brev. maj.) C. M. FitzGerald, June 20.

Capt. J. W. F. Bean, June 21.

No. 447.—The undermentioned officer having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. T. Norgate, June 1.

No. 448.—The following alterations of rank are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Alterations of Rank.

Col. C. Troup, c.m., and Lieut. col. M. J. Slater, Bengal inf.; Maj. A. B. Fenwick, and Capt. E. C. Impey (capt. in staff corps), late 5th Eur. regt., from April 21, v. Lieut. gen. R. Blackall, Bengal inf., deceased.

General List, Infantry.

Lieut. F. O. Fuller (ens. in 101st foot), from April 21, v. Lieut. E. C. Impey, late 5th Eur. regt. (capt. in staff corps), prom.

Lieut. C. C. Brownlow, from April 22, v. Lieut. H. T. Jones, late 31st N.I., transferred to 81st foot.

Lieut. R. H. A. Quinet (ens. in 101st foot), from April 30, v. Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie, late 35th N.I., prom.

No. 449.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Capt. J. Hearsey, of the late 38th regt. N.I., doing duty with the 25th Punjab regt. N.I., for two years, under old rega.

Lieut. W. G. Ward, 36th regt. Madras N.I., asst. to the gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity, for two years, under old rega.

Lieut. P. C. Dalmahoy, of the late 60th regt. N.I., district superint. of police, Humeerpore, for 20 mo., under new rega.

No. 450.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 165, of March 2 last, the name of the undermentioned officer

who retired from the service under the annuity scheme, will be removed from the list of the regt. lieut. cols. of infantry:—

Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) G. M. Sherer, by death of col. (maj. gen.) J. A. Barstow.

No. 452.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Maj. R. T. Leigh, Bengal staff corps, asst. commr., British Burmah, for 20 mo.

SERVICES OF MR. TURNBULL.

Public Works Dept., Simla, June 26.—No. 64.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the annexed despatch from H.M.'s Sec. of State for India.—

India-office, London, May 16, 1863.

Railway.—No. 17.

TO H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE GOV. GEN. OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

My Lord,—I have perused with much interest the notification, a copy of which was forwarded with your Excellency's despatch of Feb. 27 last, No. 8, in which is expressed your Excellency's sense of the meritorious services of Mr. Turnbull, lately chief engineer in Bengal, of the East Indian Railway Company.

H.M.'s Government are not ignorant of the great difficulties with which Mr. Turnbull has had to contend in the course of his professional career in India, or of the ability and patience with which those difficulties have been met; and by a letter [dated May 15, 1863], copy of which is transmitted herewith, Mr. Turnbull has been assured that the testimony borne in your notification to his talent and perseverance expresses not less their sentiments than those of your Excellency.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. WOOD.

June 29.—No. 65.—The services of Lieut. A. J. C. Cunningham, R.E., app. prob. asst. engr. in the public works dept., and posted to the N.W.P. in public work's dept. notification, No. 49, dated May 28, are re-placed at the disposal of the mil. dept.

No. 66.—Mr. F. J. Johnston, asst. engr., 2nd class, Central Provinces, transf. from the 3rd to the 1st div. Northern Road, assumed charge of his duties in the latter div. on May 12.

No. 67.—With reference to mil. dept. notification, No. 81a, dated 18th inst., Lieut. W. J. Carroll, R.E., is app. an asst. engr., 1st class, and posted to the N.W.P.

No. 69.—Mr. W. C. Brown, asst. engr., 1st class, attached to the Eastern Road div., Central Provinces, is removed from the public works dept., with effect from this date.

June 30.—No. 70.—Mr. C. Nuttall, dep. controller and examiner, 3rd class, is transf. temp. to the charge of the public works office of accounts, Hyderabad, with the temp. rank of dep. coll., 2nd class, while so employed.

June 22.—No. 84a.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal for employment in the police:—

Lieut. W. B. Birch, late 21st N.I., paid doing duty officer 15th Bengal cav.

Lieut. J. R. Marett, late 2nd N.I., paid doing duty officer 21st N.I.

No. 85a.—The servs. of Lieut. C. J. Garstin, Bengal staff corps, adjt. 4th Ghorka regt., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces, for employment in the Mhairwarrah police battalion.

June 23.—No. 87a.—Erratum.—In G.O. by the Gov. gen. No. 68a, dated May 18, appg. Lieut. A. H. Thomson, late 3rd Eur. regt., to be paid doing duty officer with the Punjab irreg. force, for "2nd inf." read "2nd Punjab inf."

June 24.—No. 88a.—Major gen. Sir S. Corbett, K.C.M., Bengal inf., to the divisional staff of the army, in succ. to Major gen. G. Campbell, whose tour expires on the 6th prox.

No. 89a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Asst. surg. C. T. Eves, of the Madras estab., 2nd infantry, Hyderabad contingent, to offic. in med. charge of the 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, during the abs. of Asst. surg. Sanderson.

Military Dept., Fort William, June 30.—No. 428.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Major A. H. Ternan, of the Bengal staff corps, 1st class dep. commr., Jaloun, for 20 mo.

No. 429.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is conf.:—

No. 299, dated June 6.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on m.c., to Major T. G. Souter, of the Bengal staff corps, dist. superint. of police, Umballah, for 20 mo.

No. 431.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. (local maj. gen.) St. G. D. Showers, c.m., Bengal inf., to be col., from April 17, v. Col. (lieut. gen.) W. H. Hewitt, Bengal inf., dec.

Maj. (brev. col.) S. H. B. Edwardes, K.C.M., late 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to be lieut. col., from ditto, v. ditto.

Capt. C. O'B. Palmer, late 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to be maj., from ditto, v. ditto.

Lieut. J. Morland, late 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to be capt., from ditto, v. ditto.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) C. Troup, c.m., Bengal inf., to be col., from June 10, v. Col. (Maj. gen.) J. A. Barstow, Bengal inf., dec.

Maj. M. J. Slater, late 5th Eur. regt., to be lieut. col., from ditto, v. ditto.

Capt. A. B. Fenwick, late 5th Eur. regt., to be maj., from ditto, v. ditto.

Lieut. E. C. Impey (capt. in the staff corps), late 5th Eur. regt., to be capt., from ditto, v. ditto.

Lieut. J. Perkins (capt. in the staff corps), late 71st N.I., to be capt., from March 14, v. Capt. J. Ross (maj. in the staff corps), ret.

Lieut. J. S. Ingram (capt. in the staff corps), late 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to be capt., from June 10, v. Capt. R. C. Birch (staff corps), late 1st Eur. Bengal fus., dec.

Lieut. R. Blair, late 82nd N.I., to be capt., from March 25, v. Capt. G. E. Hill, late 82nd N.I., transf. to the 71st foot.

Lieut. P. Wheeler, late 15th N.I., to be capt., from March 25, v. Capt. E. F. Brown, late 15th N.I., transf. to 85th foot.

General List.

Ens. R. C. Richardson, H.M.'s 104th foot, to be lieut., from March 25, v. Lieut. R. Blair, late 82nd N.I., prom.

Ens. A. Oldham, to be lieut., from March 25, v. Lieut. P. Wheeler, late 15th N.I., prom.

Ens. W. E. Gowan, to be lieut., from March 25, v. Lieut. J. F. Elton, late 37th N.I., transf. to 98th foot.

Ens. V. C. E. Parker, H.M.'s 104th foot, to be lieut., from March 25, v. Lieut. F. S. S. Brind, late 44th N.I., transf. to 19th foot.

Ens. M. FitzM. Stokes, H.M.'s 104th foot, to be lieut., from March 25, v. Lieut. J. L. G. O'Brien, late 44th N.I., transf. to 82nd foot.

Ens. A. Harden to be lieut., from March 25, v. Lieut. H. Collingwood, late 48th N.I., transf. to 27th foot.

Ens. W. C. Ramsden, H.M.'s 106th foot, to be lieut., from April 15, v. Lieut. A. A. Bruce, late 4th Eur. regt. (staff corps), prom.

Ens. T. Nicholls to be lieut., from April 17, v. Lieut. J. Morland, late 1st Eur. Bengal fus., prom.

Ens. F. O. Fuller, H.M.'s 101st foot, to be lieut., from April 22, v. Lieut. H. J. Jones, late 81st N.I., transf. to 81st foot.

Ens. C. C. Brownlow to be lieut., from April 30, v. Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie, late 35th N.I., prom.

Ens. R. H. A. Quinet, H.M.'s 101st foot, to be lieut., from June 10, v. Lieut. E. C. Impey, capt. in staff corps (late 5th Eur. regt.), prom.

Ens. G. Waterhouse to be lieut., from June 10, v. Lieut. J. S. Ingram, capt. in staff corps (late 1st Eur. Bengal fus.), prom.

The promotions of Ensigns Richardson, Parker, Stokes, Ramsden, Fuller, and Quinet are made under the provisions of paragraph 58 of Govt. G.O. No. 333 of 1861, and will in no way affect their position in the regiments attached to their names, for appointment to which corps they were placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. by Govt. G.O. No. 705 of 1862, and G.O. by Gov. gen. No. 84a of 1863.

Alterations of Rank.—Gen. List.

Lieut. J. A. McNeale, to rank from March 10, v. Lieut. G. H. E. Howard, late 24th N.I., dec.

Lieut. C. F. Thomas, to rank from March 14, v. Lieut. J. Perkins, late 71st N.I. (staff corps), prom.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

May 30.—No. 4535.—Appointments:—Lieut. R. Currie to officiate as Assist Commissioner of Hazareebaugh.

June 8.—Mr. E. C. Bensley to be civil assist. surg. of Midnapore.

Mr. J. A. Floyd to officiate as district superint. of police in Gawalparrah.

June 9.—The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of management for the agricultural exhibition in the following districts:—

In Cuttack.

Mr. W. J. Money.

" T. W. Armstrong.

" W. C. Lacey.

In Poona.

Mr. G. N. Barlow.

" J. Durant, m.d.

In Balasore.

Mr. W. Cornell.

" G. A. D. Anly.

" T. H. Shortt.

June 11.—Mr. V. H. Schachl to officiate as a municipal commissioner for the town of Calcutta, to his duties.

June 12.—Mr. W. F. McDonell to officiate as mag. and collector of Purneah.

Mr. N. S. Alexander to be assist. to the mag. and collector of Purneah, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the first class.

Public Works Department.—June 10.—No. 125.—Mr. H. Prince, executive engineer of the third class, assumed temporary charge of the presidency [Notification, Bengal public works department, No. 115 of May 20] division on the afternoon of the 8th current.

No. 126.—Appointments:—Mr. J. Donnay is re-

appointed to the public works department in Bengal as an assist. overseer, and placed at the disposal of the superintending engineer, Burdwan circle.

June 12.—No. 127.—Mr. W. Barnfather, executive engineer of the third class, Ganges and Darjeeling road division, to be additional executive engineer at the presidency.

Mr. J. A. Windle, assist. engineer, first class, to assume executive charge of the Ganges and Darjeeling road division as a temporary arrangement, or until further orders.

June 16.—No. 3,663.—The following officers are appointed assistants to the mag. and collector of the districts mentioned, and vested, respectively, with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the second class:—

Mr. G. E. Porter, Burdwan.
" C. E. C. Merington, Bograh.
" T. Norman, Pubna.
" J. Stewart, Chumparum.
" E. V. Westmacott, Backergunge.

ASSAM AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

June 15.—The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of management for the agricultural exhibition in the following districts in Assam:—

In Gowalparah.
Lieut. H. Sconce.
" A. E. Campbell.
In Kamroop.
The Deputy Commissioner.
Major R. Campbell.
Mr. Bainbridge.
" Pinto.

In Durrung.
The Deputy Commissioner.
Capt. T. E. B. Lees.
Rev. C. H. Hesselmeier.
Mr. J. C. Martin.
" Lyell.

In Seebasgur.
The Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. McIntosh.
" Minto.
" Todd.
" Jenkins.

In Luckimpore.
The Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. W. G. Wagentrieber.
" H. E. Hannay.
" W. F. Watson.
In Cosayh and Jynteah Hills.
The Deputy Commissioner.
Lieut.-Col. Richardson.
Dr. J. H. Thornton.
Rev. J. Jones.
Mr. J. B. Shadwell.

Mr. T. J. Maltby to be district superint. of police of the third grade in Backergunge.

Mr. H. M. Weatherall to be district superint. of police of the third grade in Purneah.

Capt. C. T. Hitchens to be district superint. of police of the third grade in Tipperah.

Mr. W. C. Lacey to be assist. superint. of police of the first grade in Pooree, and to have charge of that district.

Lieut. A. R. Wilkinson to be assist. superint. of police of the first grade in Bhagulpore.

Mr. C. Jennins to be assist. superint. of police of the second grade in Rajshahye.

Lieut. H. M. Ramsay to be assist. superint. of police of the second grade in Nuddea.

Mr. J. M. Blumhardt to be assist. superint. of police of the second grade in Pubna.

Mr. C. Lowell to be assist. superint. of police of the second grade in Purneah.

Mr. G. F. Jellicoe to be assist. superint. of police of the third grade in Furreedpore.

Mr. F. Adams, assist. superint. of police, Bograh, is transferred to Pubna, and to have charge of that district.

June 4.—On the report of the board of examiners, the following officers are declared to have passed by the second or higher standard the examination prescribed in the Government resolution of the 19th Nov., 1851:—

Mr. R. D. Hime.
" O. Temple, in Bengallee.

June 4.—Appointment.—Mr. R. D. Hime is vested with the powers of a mag. and deputy collector in Cuttack.

Public Works Dept., General Estab., June 11.—No. 128.—Mr. C. G. Wray, exec. engr. of the 3rd class, on special duty in the pres. division, availed himself from the 10th current, of the sick leave granted to him in the notification from this dept., No. 123 of the 4th idem.

June 3.—No. 4,466.—Appts. —

Dr. R. Banbury to be a member of the municipal committee at Gya.

June 5.—Messrs. H. C. B. C. Raban and D. L. Moore to be members of the ferry fund committee at Chumparum.

Mr. H. Clarke to officiate as secy. to the local committee of public instruction at Bancoorah.

June 6.—The following gentlemen to be members

of the local committee of management for the Agricultural Exhibition in the following districts:—

In Darjeeling.

Capt. J. Masson.
Mr. G. Trentler.
" F. B. Brine.
" A. C. Mangles.

In Bhagulpore.

Mr. H. R. Madocks.
" F. J. Alexander.
" J. Fitzpatrick.

June 5.—Leave of absence:—Mr. W. W. Daly, asst. superint. of police, Gawalparah, for 2 mo., on m.c.

June 8.—Mr. E. T. Trevor, offic. member of the board of revenue, for 1 mo.

Mr. W. M. Beaufort, offic. judge of Behar, for 15 mo., on m.c.

Lieut. W. E. Chambers, district superint. of police, for 6 weeks, on m.c.

Mr. G. A. L. Birch, asst. superint. of police, Beerbhoom, for 1 mo.

Mr. H. J. Muston, superint., western salt chowkeys, for 1 mo.

June 2.—The services of Capt. G. J. Pasley, adjt. of the Bhagulpore Hill rangers, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the military department.

Dr. J. G. French assumed charge of the medical duties of the station of Debrooghur on Jan. 19 last.

June 11.—No. 4,806.—Appts.:—

Dr. N. Jackson to be marriage registrar in Balasore.

June 13.—Mr. F. Adams to officiate as district superint. of police in Tirhoot from April 5 last.

June 15.—Mr. P. F. Bellew to officiate as civil asst. surg. of Rajshahye.

Dr. H. E. Fox to officiate as medical officer of Purneah.

June 13.—Leave of absence:—Mr. C. J. Cassaigne, asst. superint. of police, Tirhoot, for 20 days, on m.c.

June 10.—The leave granted to Mr. H. T. Baker, asst. superint. of police, Monghyr, on the 29th ult., is cancelled at his request.

June 15.—Mr. W. M. Beaufort, of the Civil Service, reported his departure from India on the 10th inst. on the steamship *Candia*.

June 16.—The services of the following officers doing duty with the Kamroop regt. are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the military department:—

Lieut. C. L. Prendergast.

Lieut. W. G. Maitland.

June 17.—The following list of candidates who have passed at the late examination for higher and lower grade of pleaders in the High and Mofussil Courts of the lower provinces is published for general information:—

Higher Grade.—For the Mofussil Courts.

Mr. J. S. Rochford.

Lower Grade.—For the Mofussil Courts.

Mr. F. R. Dissent.

Mr. M. B. Morrison.

June 16.—No. 4,912.—Appointments.—Mr. C. G. Baker, v.c., to offic. as dep. inspec. gen. of police, Dacca.

Major A. G. Forsyth to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Moorsheadabad.

Mr. A. King to offic. as superint. of salt chowkies in the western division.

June 18.—Capt. T. Lamb to offic. as dep. comnr. of Kamroop.

Lieut. A. Andrew to offic. as 2nd class dep. comnr. of Durrung.

Mr. C. P. Bruce, extra asst. comnr. of Mungledye, is transf. temp. to Tezpora.

Lieut. A. N. Phillips, asst. comnr., to the temp. charge of the sub div. of Mungledye, and to exercise the powers of a mag.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, extra asst. comnr., Burpetah, to be personal asst. to the comnr. of Assam.

Mr. O. S. Stuck to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Kishnaghur.

June 20.—Mr. J. Tweedie to offic. as superint. of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and to exercise the full powers of a mag.

Major H. M. Boddam, now absent on leave, to be 1st class dep. comnr. of Hazareebaugh.

Lieut. col. G. N. Onkes, now on leave, to be dep. comnr. of Lohardugga.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt to officiate as dep. comnr. of Lohardugga.

Lieut. R. C. Money to be 2nd class dep. comnr. of Maunbhoom.

Mr. W. E. Ward to the charge of the sub div. of Saseeram, and to exercise the powers, under Section 1, Act X. of 1854, in addition to the powers he already exercises in Shahabad. Mr. Ward is also empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Mr. F. G. Millett to officiate as mag. and coll. of Chittagong.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. A. Bond, asst. salt agent of Balasore, for 1 mo.
Mr. J. D. Ward, mag. and coll. of Chittagong, for 8 mo., from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

June 19.—The leave granted to Maj. J. L. Nation, dep. insp. gen. of police, Rajshahye, on the 13th ult., is cancl. at his request.

Public Works Dept., June 20.—No. 134.—Transfers.—The following transfers are made in the upper subordinate establishment of the public works dept. in Bengal:—

Mr. F. W. Mann, sub engr. of the 1st class, from the garrison engr's dept., Fort William, to the Pres. div.

Mr. R. Colles, sub engr. of the 3rd class, from the 2nd div. of the Grand Trunk Road to the Ramghur div.

June 22.—Mr. R. C. Rabeholm, extra asst. commr., Maunbhoom, is vested with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 1st class, the powers of a deputy collector of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal in Council, and the powers of a principal sudder ameen.

June 23.—The following officers are appointed assistants to the mag. and coll. of the districts mentioned, and vested respectively with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class:—

Mr. J. W. Edgar, Dacca.

Mr. R. H. Wilson, Chittagong.

Mr. J. B. Birch, asst. superint. of police, Lohardugga, is transferred to Monghyr.

Mr. T. Wills, asst. superint. of police, Monghyr, is transferred to Lohardugga, and to have charge of the Palamow sub-district.

June 24.—Mr. V. H. Schalch to be chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, of the Lieut.-governor of Bengal in Council.

Mr. H. L. Dampier to officiate as commr. of revenue and circuit of the Nuddea division.

Mr. R. B. Chapman to officiate as secy. to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. T. B. Lane to officiate as jun. sec. to the Board of revenue, making over charge of his office to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, who will officiate as mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, until the arrival of Mr. Elliot.

Mr. A. J. Elliot to officiate as mag. and coll. of Tirhoot.

The above appointments will take effect from the 1st prox.

June 25.—Mr. A. Hope to be mag. and coll. of Purneah, but to continue to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Hooghly.

Leave of absence:—

June 23.—Dr. R. Fryer, officiating civil asst. surg. of Bancoorah, for 1 month, on m.c., in ext.

Mr. J. B. Birch, asst. superint. of police, Lohardugga, for 10 days, m.c.

June 24.—Maj. J. L. Sherwill, revenue surveyor, 2nd or Southern div., for 2 months and a half.

June 25.—Mr. C. J. Cassaigne, assist. superint. of police, Tirhoot, for 8 months, on m.c.

Appointment.—Mr. D. Robertson is re-appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal as an overseer, and placed at the disposal of the superint. engr., Cuttack Circle.

Resignation.—Mr. J. Bradshaw, asst. overseer, attached to the Dinagopore div., has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal, from the 10th current.

June 25.—No. 5,121.—Appointments:—

Lieut. H. H. Oldham to be asst. superint. of police, of the 1st grade, in the Cosayh and Jynteah Hills.

Mr. T. Weldon, district superint. of police, Rungpore, is transferred to Chittagong.

June 26.—Mr. F. Grant to offic. temporarily as deputy registrar of deeds at Nattore.

June 29.—Lieut. T. H. Buttenshaw, district superint. of police, Midnapore, is transferred to Beerbhoom.

Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, asst. superint. of police, Howrah, is transferred to Pubna, and to have charge of that district.

Mr. E. H. Ogilvie, asst. superint. of police, Midnapore, is transferred to Bograh, and to have charge of that district.

Mr. R. W. King to be district superint. of police, of the 2nd grade, in Howrah.

Mr. F. Adams to be district superint. of police, of the 3rd grade, in Midnapore.

Mr. A. C. Marshall to be asst. superint. of police, of the 3rd grade, in Midnapore.

Mr. A. C. Bolst to be asst. superint. of police, of the 2nd grade, in Kamroop.

Mr. W. W. Daly to be asst. superint. of police, of the 2nd grade, in Sylhet.

Lieut. W. W. Hume to be district superint. of police, of the 3rd grade, in Luckimpore.

Lieut. J. R. Maret to be asst. superint. of police, of the 2nd grade, in Cachar.

June 26.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. S. Armstrong, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Tipperah, for 3 mo.

Mr. J. Stigant, asst. professor in the Presidency College, for 12 mo., on m.c.

The services of Dr. J. W. C. Amesbury, civil asst.

mag. of Jessore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the military department, at his own request.

THE MAGISTRACY.

June 29.—Commissions of the peace for the town of Calcutta have issued from the High Court of Judicature, in Bengal, directed to the underment gentlemen:—

Messrs. T. J. Atkinson, P. Anderson, H. M. Aitken, W. Anderson, L. Ballour, G. M. Blacker, H. E. Brad- don, G. Brown, J. N. Bullen; Lieut. col. J. P. Beadle; Messrs. C. H. Brown, W. Brett; Dr. J. P. Brougham; Messrs. H. Crooke, P. A. Cavorke; Dr. N. Chevers; Messrs. S. Douglas, H. Dundas, A. M. Dowleau; W. Duncan, G. Dickson, J. S. Elliot, W. Fairlie, W. F. Ferguson, W. S. Fitzwilliam, J. H. Fergusson, W. Grant; Capt. H. Hyde; Mr. F. Jennings; Lieut. col. H. C. James; Messrs. P. Keith, J. B. Knight, H. Leonard, J. Lawrie, J. W. B. Money, J. P. Mackil- ligan, W. Maitland, D. H. Macfarlane, J. Macintosh, J. Newmarch, W. Office, A. T. T. Peterson, T. M. Robinson, J. Remfrey, W. G. Rose, C. B. Stewart, W. M. A. Stuart, W. Spink, A. Walker, and H. W. I. Wood.

June 25.—No. 5218.—Mr. O. Temple, judge of the small cause court of Koothesa, to have charge also of the small cause court at Comercolly, and to con- duct the duties thereof in addition to his own.

Mr. H. S. Thompson to be judge of the small cause court of Meherpore.

July 1.—Lieut. W. B. Birch to be asst. superint. of police of the 1st grade in Nudda.

The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of management for the agricultural exhibition in Nudda:—

The collector, Rev. C. Blumhardt, Mr. T. Savi.

June 30.—Notification.—Mr. E. Stewart, dep. mag. and dep. coll., having joined his appt. at Comercolly on the 20th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Dec. 31 last is cancelled.

June 25.—No. 5299.—Appointments:—The fol- lowing gentlemen to be members of the local com- mittee of management for the agricultural exhibi- tion in the districts mentioned:—

In Dacca.—The commissioner, the collector, Mr. J. P. Wise, Mr. A. D. Dunne, Mr. T. Gregg.

In Furreedpore.—Mr. L. R. Tottenham, Mr. L. F. Lefevre, Dr. B. N. Bose.

In Mymensing.—Messrs. W. H. Henderson, J. C. Dodgson, A. T. Maclean, J. Boxwell, T. E. Kerr, J. P. Hampton.

In Sylhet.—Messrs. S. H. C. Tayler, M. A. G. Shawe, H. Beveridge, W. G. Howard, J. P. Jenning, A. Weynton.

In Cachar.—Capt. R. Stewart, Capt. J. Sherer, Messrs. A. D. McLeod, J. P. Stewart, A. Davana, J. Davidson, T. Burland, Dr. Barker.

July 3.—Mr. C. B. N. Pearson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Govindpore, is vested with the powers of a principal sudder ameen in Maunbloom.

Mr. J. Cranston to be surveyor of cargo boats li- censed and registered under the provisions of Act VI. of 1863.

July 4.—The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of management for the agri- cultural exhibition in the district mentioned:—

In Shahabad.—Mr. F. Tucker, Dr. R. F. Hutchin- son, Messrs. K. W. Bingham, W. Thomson, A. Ma- thews, J. Macnamara.

June 30.—The ferries of Khurkhuree and Chand- pore, in the district of Moorsheadabad, are declared public.

July 1.—The following list of Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, resident in Cal- cutta, is published for general information:—

The Hon. C. Beadon, Mr. W. J. Allen, the Hon. H. V. Bayley, Messrs. S. C. Bayley, C. F. Carnac, K. B. Chapman, J. A. Crawford, H. L. Dampier, C. K. Dove, the Hons. A. Eden and W. Grey, Messrs. A. Grote, J. P. Grant, J. Geoghagan, C. B. Garrett, the Hon. H. B. Harrington, Mr. W. L. Heeley, the Hons. E. Jackson, L. S. Jackson, F. B. Kemp, Messrs. E. H. Lushington and H. Leonard, the Hon. G. Loch, Messrs. T. B. Lane and G. A. C. Plowden, the Hons. H. T. Raikes and W. S. Seton-Karr, Mr. V. H. Schalch, the Hons. C. Steer and C. B. Trevor, Messrs. E. T. Trevor and S. Wauchope, c.s.

June 30.—No. 143.—Mr. J. A. Ellis, temp. asst. overseer, attached to the Berhampore div., is app- pointed permanently in that grade to the public works dept. in Bengal.

July 2.—No. 144.—Mr. A. C. Galbraith, asst. su- pervisor, is transf. from the Barrackpore to the Bur- rakur div.

No. 145.—Mr. J. Wilson, temp. overseer, attached to the Ganges and Darjeeling Road div., resigned his appt. in the upper subordinate estab. of the public works dept. in Bengal from May 11.

July 3.—No. 146.—Lieut. E. T. Thackeray, exec. engr. of the 4th class, assumed charge of the Upper Assam Div. on 8th ult.

No. 147.—In conformity with instructions received from the Govt. of India, public works dept., the fol- lowing officers, who have obtained leave of absence for 1 year and upwards, will be borne as supernu-

meraries in their departmental grades from the dates specified opposite to their names:—

Maj. F. P. Layard, Bengal staff corps, superint. engr. of 2nd class; Feb. 25, 1862.

Capt. W. R. Tucker, royal engrs., exec. engr. of 2nd class; April 11, 1863.

Mr. O. G. Wray, exec. engr. of 3rd class; June 10, 1863.

Major J. Dawson, Bengal staff corps, exec. engr. of 4th class; Feb. 23, 1862.

No. 148.—Mr. T. H. Wickes, special asst. engr., from 2nd div. of Grand Trunk Road to the Circular and Eastern Canals div.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR. N.W.P.

Public Works Dept., Nymee Tal, May 30.—No. 242a. Leave of absence:—Leave of absence for 2 mo., on m.c., is granted to Mr. T. H. Shaw, asst. acct. 2nd class, commencing from the 27th ult.

June 4.—No. 302a.—The following transfers and appointments are made in the public works dept., N.W.P.:—

Maj. G. E. Watson, officiating exec. engr. Gwalior division, public works, to be exec. engr. Meerut div. public works, v. Maj. F. Alexander, who has pro- ceeded to Europe on leave for 20 mo.

Capt. J. T. Tovey, officiating exec. engr., Agra and Bombay road, to be exec. engr., Gwalior divi- sion, public works, v. Maj. Watson.

Mr. T. Login, superint. of the northern division, Ganges Canal, to offic. as exec. engr. of the Agra and Bombay road.

Mr. A. W. Brind, deputy superint. of the northern division, Ganges Canal, is placed in charge of that division, v. Mr. T. Login, as a temporary arrange- ment.

June 5.—No. 309a.—Dismissal:—Sub overseer Hizibur Ally, attached to the Eastern Jumna Canal, is dismissed from his appointment for absenting himself without leave.

No. 337a.—Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, joint mag. and dep. coll., is appointed a member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Furruckabad district, v. Mr. A. Boulderson, transferred to Moradabad.

No. 342a.—Lieut. B. J. Parsons, deputy superint., Meerut division Ganges Canal, is hereby declared competent to exercise the powers of a dep. coll. and dep. mag., under the directions and on the responsi- bility of the several superint. of the divisions to which he may be from time to time attached.

No. 344a.—Leave of absence:—Six mo. leave of absence, on private affairs, without pay, is granted to Mr. J. H. Powell, asst. acct., 2nd class, from the 1st inst., or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Revenue Dept., June 4.—No. 2,152a.—The under- ment gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Nymee Tal Municipal Committee for the ensuing year:—

Chairman.—Gen. Storey, c.s.

Members.—Rev. C. Sloggett, B.A.; Mootee Ram Sah; Koondun Loll Sah; Capt. J. Fisher, ex-officio.

No. 2,173a.—One mo. privilege leave of absence, under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, is granted to Maj. G. F. Carnegie, canton- ment joint mag. of Futtelghur.

With the consent of the officer commanding the station at Futtelghur, Capt. C. F. Hicks, late 5th Eur. regt., doing duty with H.M.'s 10th N.I. at that station, is, as a temporary arrangement, placed in charge of the duties of the cantonment joint mag. at Futtelghur, in addition to his own, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge from Maj. G. F. Carnegie.

No. 2,177a.—Mr. R. Simson is appointed to be Secy. to the Govt. of the N.W.P., from April 14 last, the date from which Sir G. Couper, Bart., c.s., has been appointed judicial commr. of Oude.

That portion of the notification, No. 2,007a, dated 18th ult., by which Mr. Simson was appointed mag. and coll. of Bijour, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. H. B. Henderson is appointed to be mag. and coll. of Bijour from April 17 last, the date on which the preparatory leave granted to Mr. J. Vans Agnew expired, but will continue to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Jounpore.

June 6.—No. 2,196a.—Notification, No. 1,870, dated April 30 last, issued from the general dept., by which Mr. M. W. Sandys, officiating joint mag. and dep. coll. at Moradabad, was transferred in the same ca- pacity to Meerut, is hereby cancelled.

Dated Allahabad, June 10.—No. 2,936.—Major C. B. Stuart, executive engineer, 3rd div., Grand Trunk Road, made over charge of his duties to Mr. J. Mac Donald, asst. engineer, on the 1st inst., and availed himself of the leave granted him in notification No. 98a, dated 22nd ult., on the same date.

June 11.—No. 2,947.—Appointment.—Mr. W. A. Basevi, civil district engineer [notification No. 8, dated Jan. 2 last], Benares district, is re-app. civil divisional engineer of the Benares division.

No. 485a.—Three months' leave of absence, under the rules applicable to military officers in civil em- ploy, is granted to Lieut. D. M. Strong, asst. inspec- tor gen. of police at Jhansie, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

June 11.—No. 491a.—Consequent upon the de-

parture of Major Davis to Europe on medical cer- tificate, Capt. G. A. Harrison, district superint. of police at Joloun, appointed to officiate as district superint. of the 1st grade, v. Capt. B. G. Vander- gucht, appointed to officiate as deputy inspector gen. of police in the Allahabad division.

Lieut. C. A. Dodd, district superint. of police, is appointed to officiate as district superint. of the 2nd grade.

Lieut. A. Ollivant, district superint. of police at Jhansie, is appointed to officiate as district superint. of the 3rd grade.

June 13.—No. 500a.—That portion of the notifica- tion, No. 370a, dated April 24, by which Lieut. C. Shut- tleworth was appointed to officiate as district superint. of police at Saharnpore, during the absence on leave of Capt. the Hon. W. M. Fraser, is hereby cancelled, Capt. Fraser having received charge of the district from Capt. Rawlins on April 20.

No. 502a.—Mr. E. Berrill, asst. inspector gen. of police at Bareilly, from the 10th to the 30th March, both dates inclusive.

June 16.—No. 509a.—Six months' leave on medical certificate is granted to Capt. M. F. Evatt, district superint. of police at Etah, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 510a.—Mr. R. Knyvett, asst. inspector gen. of police at Agra, is appointed to officiate as district superint. of police at Etah, during the absence on leave of Capt. M. F. Evatt, till further orders.

Revenue Department, dated Nymee Tal, June 11.—No. 718a.—Mr. W. B. Joyce, deputy collector under regulation IX. of 1833 at Moradabad, is placed in charge of the Treasury of that district.

General Department, dated Nymee Tal, June 6.—No. 2,197a.—Six months' leave of absence to Europe on private affairs, is granted to Mr. W. S. Paterson, civil and session judge of Agra, together with the usual preparatory leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

June 11.—No. 2,231a.—Capt. W. G. B. Tyler, deputy commr. of Lullutpore, is appointed to be a marriage registrar under Act V. of 1862, in that district.

No. 2,240a.—Two months' privilege leave of ab- sence under section XII. of the civil service absentee rules, granted to Mr. W. Tyrrell, asst. magistrate and collector of Furruckabad, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased, upon the re- port of the special central examination committee, to declare the following officers to have passed the required examination by the first and second standards respectively:—

By the Second or Higher Standard.

1 Mr. John Sinclair Porter.

2 " E. A. Cline.

3 " C. F. Hall.

4 " W. J. Mulligan.

5 Mehudi Ali.

6 Meulvee Kurroem Bukah.

7 Mr. Ernest Montague.

8 " Charles Warren Millor.

9 " Conolly Twigg.

10 " Henry Clements Barstow.

11 " W. H. Smith.

12 " Arthur Sella. } Acq.

13 " M. A. McConaghey.

14 " F. Curven.

By the First or Lower Standard.

15 Mr. J. Lidovicius.

16 " George Spenser Desborough Dale.

17 " William Robert Burkitt.

18 " J. Vaughan.

19 " Robert James Leeds.

20 Pundit Hetram.

21 Mr. George Ernest Ward.

22 " John Grant Robertson. } Acq.

23 " W. M. Tidy. } Acq.

24 " J. V. Sturt.

25 Rae Debee Pershad.

26 Moulvie Mahomed Kurroem.

27 Baboo Kalee Kishen Mookerjee.

28 Mr. David Rowan Parke.

29 " T. Henvey.

30 " J. W. Concannon.

31 " Joseph Smith.

Officers of Police.

1 Lieut. George Farquhar Irving Graham.

2 Lieut. Shuttleworth.

3 Lieut. J. W. O'Dowda. } Acq.

4 Mr. J. W. Williams.

5 " B. W. Peppin.

6 Lieut. S. W. Dunbar.

7 Mr. F. H. Beaty.

8 " H. B. Goad.

9 " C. F. Castle.

10 " W. Cumberlege.

June 18.—No. 2,265a.—John William Tayler, Esq., M.D., officiating civil surg. of Etah, is placed in charge of the jail of that district, and is invested with the powers of a magistrate, to be exercised within the precincts of the jail under his charge.

Dated Nymee Tal, June 18.—No. 2,270a.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to appoint the under- mentioned gentlemen to be members of the dispensary committee at Etawah:—

A. O. Hume, Esq., mag.
A. C. Barnard, Esq., joint mag.
A. Sells, Esq., asst. mag.
Lieut. R. Graham, superint. of police.
T. Sherlock, Esq., civil asst. surg.
Rev. J. Ullman, Presbyterian minister.
H. C. DeMello, Esq., head master, Hume's high school.

June 17.—No. 2273a.—Three mo. privilege leave of absence, under section VII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. V. Berkeley, judge of the Small Cause Court at Agra, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2275a.—Mr. W. H. Lushington, officiating civil and sessions judge of Mynpoorie, is appointed to officiate in the same capacity at Agra, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. S. Paterson, or until further orders.

Mr. F. Thompson, mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie, is appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge of that district, until further orders.

No. 2280a.—Three mo. privilege leave of absence, under sec. XII. of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. H. M. Chase, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mynpoorie, from Aug. 1 next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Police Dept., June 18.—No. 516a.—Leave of absence for 27 days, under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, to proceed to the presidency preparatory to applying for leave to England on m.c., is granted to Capt. J. J. Eckford, dep. insp. gen. of police in the Agra division, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

Consequent on the departure of Capt. Eckford on leave, Capt. C. T. Hallett, district superint. of police of the 1st grade at Allypore, is appointed to officiate as dep. insp. gen. of police in the Agra division during the absence on leave of Capt. Eckford, or until further orders.

Capt. G. Swiney, district superint. of police of the 2nd grade at Jaloun, is appointed to officiate as district superint. of the 1st grade.

Capt. A. F. Corbett, district superint. of police of the 3rd grade at Budaon, is appointed to officiate as district superint. of the 2nd grade.

Lieut. R. B. Graham, district superint. of police of the 4th grade at Etawah, is appointed to officiate as district superint. of the 3rd grade.

Mr. W. C. Thomas, district superint. of police of the 5th grade, at Mynpoorie, is appointed to officiate as district superint. of 4th grade.

Mr. J. W. Williams, asst. insp. gen. of police at Meerut, is appointed to officiate as district superint. of the 5th grade at Allypore, until further orders.

Lieut. W. B. Craigie, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is appointed to officiate as asst. insp. gen. of police at Meerut until further orders.

General Dept., dated Nynee Tal, June 19.—No. 2293a.—Mr. H. G. Keene is appointed to officiate as mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie, until further orders.

No. 2294a.—Mr. W. C. Plowden, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade at Ghazeepee, is appointed to officiate as mag. and coll. of Muttra, until further orders.

Dated Allahabad, June 22.—No. 2321a.—It is hereby notified for general information, that from July 1, the date on which the district of Humeerpore shall be re-transferred from the Jhansie to the Allahabad division, the administration of civil justice in that district will be under the control of the judge of Futtehpore, while the criminal jurisdiction will be transferred to the sessions judge of Cawnpore.

No. 2322a.—With reference to section 6 of Act XII of 1863, it is notified for general information, that the provisions of the said Act will be brought into force in the pergunnahs of Mohoba and Jeitpoor, in the district of Humeerpore, from July 1.

No. 2323a.—It is hereby notified for general information, that the district of Humeerpore, including the pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpoor, are re-transferred from the Jhansie to the Allahabad division, with effect from July 1.

Dated Nynee Tal, June 23.—No. 2326a.—Ten days' leave of absence, under section 9 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Roy Bucktawar Singh, Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff of Ghazeepee, with effect from the 10th ult.

Public Works Dept., dated Nynee Tal, June 12.—No. 864a.—Posting:—

Mr. A. J. McDonald, civil divisional engr., Jhansie division (2nd class asst. engr.), is transferred to the public works department proper, and posted to the 8th division, Grand Trunk Road.

No. 393a.—Appointment:—
Mr. W. Kennelly is re-appointed to the public works department as an asst. overseer, and placed at the disposal of the superint. engr., 1st circle.

June 18.—No. 407a.—The following officers, who have obtained leave of absence for 12 mo. and upwards, will, in conformity with instructions received from the Govt. of India public works department, be borne as supernumeraries on the departmental list, from the dates entered opposite their respective names:—

Mr. G. N. Dodd, executive engr., Agra and Bombay Road, Jan. 3, 1862.

Maj. J. St. J. Hovenden, ditto, Gwalior division, Mar. 9, 1862.

Mr. P. Caffery, special asst. engr., Jan. 21, 1863.

Mr. W. B. Macrone, special asst. engr., May 5, 1863.

Maj. F. Alexander, executive engr., Meerut division, May 5, 1863.

Dated Allahabad, June 13.—No. 2,970.—Transfer:—

Baboo Khetter Nauth Chatterjee, asst. engr., from the Etawah to the Cawnpore terminal division, Ganges Canal.

June 17.—No. 3,035.—With reference to notification No. 4,173a, dated Oct. 4, 1862, Lieut. W. J. Heaviside, R.E., probationary asst. engr., joined the Agra and Bombay Road on Oct. 26, 1862.

Dated Nynee Tal, June 16.—No. 424a.—The following promotions are made in the public works department, N.W.P.:—

Mr. E. J. Clarke, executive engr., 4th class, Cawnpore and Malhotra Road, to be executive engr. of the 3rd class.

Capt. A. W. Owen, asst. engr., 1st class, Meerut division public works, to be executive engr., 4th class.

Mr. W. W. Culcheth, dep. superint., Futtehpore branch, Ganges Canal, from 2nd class to 1st class asst. engr., v. Maj. J. Hovenden, executive engr., 3rd class, placed on the supernumerary list.

Mr. J. Hair, in charge of the Boolundshur branch, Ganges Canal, from 1st class asst. engr. to 4th class executive engr.

Lieut. E. S. Wood, dep. superint., Meerut division, Ganges Canal, from 2nd class to 1st class asst. engr., v. Maj. F. Alexander, executive engr., 1st class, placed on the supernumerary list.

Mr. A. W. Brind, in charge of the northern division, Ganges Canal, from 1st class asst. engr. to be special asst. engr., v. Mr. P. Caffery, placed on the supernumerary list.

The above promotions will have effect from May 1, 1863.

June 17.—No. 435a.—Mr. A. D. Campbell, asst. engr., in temporary charge of the Meerut division public works, is appointed an additional civil divisional engr. of the 3rd grade to the Meerut (revenue) division, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present charge by Maj. Watson.

No. 446a.—Capt. A. W. Owen, executive engr., 4th class, late asst. engr., Meerut division public works, is posted to the 1st Allahabad division public works.

No. 456a.—Leave of absence, on m.c., to Europe, for 6 mo., is granted to Mr. W. Bailey, from the date on which he may take his departure from India, together with a fortnight's preparatory leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

June 18.—No. 468a.—Lieut. W. J. Heaviside, R.E., probationary asst. engr., Agra and Bombay Road, is appointed permanently to the department as asst. engr., 2nd class, from the 11th ult., the date on which he passed his examination.

No. 470a.—Mr. J. Hair, 4th class executive engr., officiating superint., Boolundshur branch, Ganges Canal, is confirmed in that appointment.

June 19.—No. 509a.—With reference to the notification of the Govt. of India in the public works department, No. 49, dated the 28th ult., Lieut. A. J. C. Cunningham, R.E., probationary asst. engr., public works department, is posted to the irrigation department.

June 20.—No. 513a.—ERRATUM.—In notification No. 2,070, dated 14th April last, for "the amalgamation of the Goruckpoor division with the Benares division public works was completed on the 11th March last," read "24th March last."

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Marine Dept., June 9.—No. 147.—Appointment:—
Mr. J. S. Amos to be commander of the flat Kotree, on probation for 8 mos., v. Mr. Hooper resigned.

Police Dept., June 10.—No. 425.—Leave:—Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, officiating district superint. of police, has obtained leave of absence for 4 mos., on m.c., to visit the hills north of Derah, with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same.

No. 430.—Lieut. J. S. Tait, district superint. of police, has obtained priv. leave for 8 mos., with effect from Aug. 1 next.

June 16.—No. 127.—The Dera Ghasee Khan station order, dated 17th ult., by Lieut. col. W. T. Hughes, comdg., directing Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson, in med. charge of the 1st Punjab cav., to afford med. aid also to the 1st Sikh inf. until further orders, is confirmed.

Public Works Dept., June 10.—No. 468c.—Transfer:—Major F. G. Stainforth, asst. engr., 1st class, from the Rawalpindia div. to the 3rd div. Lahore and Peshawar Road.

June 16.—No. 775.—Leave:—Lieut. R. H. Palmer, asst. engr., 2nd div., Benares Doab Canal, has obtained 1 mo. priv. leave from the 1st prox., or such date as he may avail himself of it.

General Dept., June 16.—No. 1,808.—Leave:—Mr. A. K. Blackall, extra asst. commr., has obtained

leave of absence, on m.c., for 1 year, to the Cape of Good Hope, together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to proceed to the port of embarkation.

June 17.—No. 1,318.—Transfer:—Mr. J. E. Gouldsbury, extra asst. commr., from the Ferozepore to the Lahore district, and to be stationed at Kussoor.

No. 1,314.—Appointments:—Mr. L. Cowan, asst. commr., to office as deputy commr. of Ferozepore.

No. 1,315.—Mr. J. Goldney, to officiate as an extra asst. commr. of the 3rd class, in the room of Mr. A. K. Blackall, proceeded on leave.

Mr. Goldney is posted to the Ferozepore district.

June 18.—No. 1,321.—Appointment:—Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart., asst. commr., to officiate as deputy commr. of Sealkote, with effect from the date of Mr. J. W. Macnab's proceeding on leave.

Educational Dept.—No. 266.—The following gentlemen are appointed members of the local committee of public instruction at Lahore:—

The hon. mags. of the city, for the time being.
The head master of the Lahore school to be sec. ex officio.

The committee to select their own president from among their number.

Police Dept., June 20.—No. 160.—Appointments:—
Mr. P. A. Rattigan, asst. district superint., to officiate as district superint. of police at Hissar, during the absence of Lieut. Wimberly on leave.

Mr. F. A. Kelly to officiate as an asst. district superint. of police, 2nd class, from May 15, and to be posted to Mooltan.

Educational Dept., June 22.—No. 279.—Appointments:—Mr. H. Hutton, B.A., 2nd master of the Lahore and officiating head master of the Delhi Zilla school, to be head master of the latter school, v. Mr. H. Clarke, trans. to another appointment.

Mr. D. Thompson, officiating 2nd master of the Lahore Zilla school, to be appointed permanently, v. Mr. H. Hutton, prom.

Both the above appointments to have effect from Jan. 24, the date on which Mr. Clark's services were placed at the disposal of the commr., Jullundur division.

General Dept., June 20.—No. 1,342.—Leave:—Mr. R. W. Thomas, officiating deputy commr. of Ferozepore, has obtained leave of absence, for 2 mos., on m.c., with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same.

No. 1,346.—Major J. Tickell, cantonment joint mag., Umballa, obtained leave of absence for 2 mos. with effect from 8th inst.

Marine Dept., June 23.—No. 160.—Leave:—Mr. J. C. Hand, commander of the *Jhelum*, has obtained leave of absence, on m.c., for 3 mos., to proceed to Kurrachee, with effect from the 1st prox.

Police Dept., June 23.—No. 465.—Leave:—In extension of the prep. leave granted in *Gazette* order No. 240, dated March 30 last, Lieut. W. M. Gibbon, district superint. of police, is allowed general leave up to date of embarkation for Europe.

No. 469.—Capt. C. Smith, district superint. of police, has obtained leave of absence for 1 mo., on m.c., with effect from the 13th inst.

Military Dept., June 26.—No. 139.—4th Punjab Infantry:—Leave:—Lieut. J. W. MacQueen, from June 23 to July 7, in extension of priv. leave.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 1.—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ens. H. E. Sharpe, of the 34th Foot, subject to approval by her Majesty, dated May 15.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known.

6th Dragoons:—Lieut. R. Davies to be adjt., from May 23, 1862.

23rd Foot:—Ens. W. H. Adams to be lieut., by purch., v. Bowyer, who ret., dated May 15, 1863.

54th Foot:—Lieut. M. W. E. Gosset to be adjt., v. Jebb, who res. that appt., dated April 22, 1863.

103rd Foot:—Lieut. A. W. B. Caldecott to be adjt., dated May 15, 1863.

107th Foot:—Lieut. F. W. Leman to be adjt., from Sept. 1, 1862.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Saugor district order, dated April 19 last, appointing Maj. J. Y. Gowan, staff corps, to officiate as dep. judge advocate gen., Saugor and Gwalior districts, during the absence on leave of Maj. C. P. Trower.

Cawnpore brigade order, dated 13th ult., appointing Capt. A. S. Allen, staff corps, to officiate as major of brigade temporarily, v. Capt. J. Rawlins, proceeded on leave.

June 2.—With the sanction of Government, Capt. F. A. Dickins, staff corps, is permitted, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,118 of Sept. 1, 1857, to count as service the leave granted him from Oct. 24, 1859, to Jan. 10, 1861.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Surg. maj. J. W. Chambers, 85th foot, will return to England at once by the overland route, his services being urgently required there.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Boy. Art.—Lieut. col. J. Eliot, comg. roy. art. div., Rawul Pindie, from May 1 to Oct. 4, to Murree, m.c.

8rd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. J. T. FitzSimon, to England, m.c.

56th Foot.—Lieut. R. T. Thompson, adjt. gen., depot, Khandalla, to England, m.c.

107th Foot.—Lieut. A. W. Hearsey, from May 2 to March 1, to Hills north of Deyrah, m.c.

Bengal Inf.—Lieut. col. S. B. Paddy, from June 29 to Oct. 15, to remain at Simla, in extension of priv. leave.

Late 13th N.I.—Lieut. R. E. K. Money, from May 12 to June 12, to Presidency, m.c.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. J. G. Macleod, from May 15 to Nov. 15, to Simla, m.c.

June 3.—Orders confirmed:—

Meerut station order, dated March 21 last, appg. Ens. H. Bailey, gen. list, inf., to do duty with the right wing of the 26th regt. N.I.

By the officer comdg. 44th regt. N.I., dated April 4 last, appg. Capt. G. C. Lloyd, late 56th N.I., to act as adjt., in add. to his other duties, from 1st idem., there being no passed officer available.

Mooltan garrison order, dated April 9 last, directing Asst. surg. A. C. C. DeRenzy, B batt. 19th brig., to assume medical charge of C batt. 24th brig. R.A., with effect from 6th idem., under the operation of G.O.C.C. of Oct. 5, 1852.

Oude div. order, dated April 30 last, appg. Capt. G. Cavenagh, late 39th N.I., recently officiating as musketry instructor to 19th hussars, to do duty with the 3rd regt. N.I.

Dinapore brigade order, dated 3rd ult., directing Capt. G. Ward, late 5th Eur. L.C., to continue to act as major of brigade at Dinapore, until the arrival of Gilbert, the permanent incumbent.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. S. Stallard (C battery 2nd R.H. brigade), from June 15 to Oct. 14, to Hills north of Deyrah; Capt. F. G. E. Warren (D battery 11th brigade), for 3 mo. from date of leaving the battery, to Nynee Tal.

19th Foot.—Capt. A. B. Morgan, from May 15 to Oct. 14, to Mussoorie.

June 4.—Lieut. C. G. Cautley, gen. list, cavalry, attached to 15th Bengal cav., is appointed to do duty at the Murree convalescent depot, during the present hot season, with effect from Feb. 10 last.

Lieut. H. F. Showers, 104th foot, is appointed to do duty with 8th hussars, instead of 7th drag. guards, as announced in G.O. of 16th ult.

With reference to G.O. of 7th inst., permitting Conductor G. A. Shipp to resign his appointment in the barrack department, that warrant officer is directed to do general duty in the Saugor district, under the orders of the brigadier commanding, till his services are otherwise disposed of.

Military Letters.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

My Lord,—I have received and considered in Council your letter dated Feb. 4, 1863, inviting a re-consideration of the decision conveyed in my despatch No. 429, of Nov. 13, 1862, that field-officers of the staff corps must be held to be in the same position as regards qualification for staff employ as the effective field-officers of a regiment.

2. You observe that in the British service substantive field-officers, if not effective field-officers of regiments, can hold the appointments of brigade-major or aide-de-camp, and that several substantive field-officers, unattached, appear to be holding those situations at home and in the colonies.

3. You consider the position of an unattached officer somewhat similar to that of an officer of the staff corps.

4. I have requested the opinion of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief upon the subject, and have pointed out to His Royal Highness that officers of the staff corps have been declared subject to the regulation which limits their tenure of such appointments to five years, and that the effect of calling upon them to vacate on promotion to the rank of field-officer would be to throw an increased number on the unemployed list.

5. His Royal Highness has informed me, in reply, that he concurs in the opinion I had expressed as to the inexpediency of multiplying occasions upon which officers of the staff corps may be called upon to vacate appointments and remain unemployed.

6. His Royal Highness observes that in the British service field-officers on full pay are not allowed to hold staff appointments, as they have important regimental duties to perform from which they cannot be spared, but this is not the case with officers of the staff corps, who may be employed in any capacity most convenient to the Government of India.

7. His Royal Highness is of opinion, therefore, that they should be treated as are unattached officers on half-pay in the British service.

8. Officers of the staff corps will not be required, therefore, to vacate their appointments on promotion, but their rank, on first appointment, should be that laid down in the Queen's regulations as qualifying for the appointments in question, and they will still be subject to the five years' limitation rule.—I have, &c.,

C. WOOD.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Leave of absence from their stations:—

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, June 19.—Capt. W. S. Drever, dep. insp. gen. of police, western range, for 1 mo.

Revenue Dept., June 18.—Mr. W. G. M'ivor, supert. Govt. Chinchona plantations, for ten days.

Financial Dept., June 19.—Mr. A. Lamorendiere, acting 2nd asst. accountant gen., for 3 mos., on m.c.

Appointments:—

Public Dept.—Surg. D. Macfarlane, m.d., to act as surg. of the 4th district, during the absence of Dr. Porteous, without prejudice to his garrison duties.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. J. Wilkins, principal Sudder Ameen of Cuddalore, delivered over charge of the court to the civil and session judge on the 15th inst.

Financial Dept.—Major J. G. Touch, acting compiler, pay dept., has been confirmed by the Govt. of India in that appointment, from Jan. 1—the date of Mr. Mahoney's retirement from the service.

Judicial Dept., June 17.—The Govt. have invested Capt. H. L. Grove, acting principal asst., and Capt. R. C. A. Marshall, junior asst. to the agent to the gov. in Ganjam, with the full powers of mags., under sec. 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Revenue Board Office, Madras.—The Board of Revenue have granted 1 mos. privilege leave to Mr. W. Boalch, dep. coll. in charge of the Treasury at Salem.

June 18.—The Board of Revenue have granted 2 mos. privilege leave to Mr. F. M. Kindersley, acting sub coll. of Tinnevely.

The Board of Revenue have granted 1 mos. priv. leave to Mr. W. E. Wright, dep. coll. of South Arcot.

No. 140.—The privilege leave granted to Insp. T. B. Butt, of Salem police, for 1 mo. in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated April 14, No. 102, has been cancelled at his own request.

June 17.—No. 214.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Major G. Baldock, of the staff corps, staff officer and superint. of details, Fort St. George, for 20 mos. on m.c.

June 19.—No. 215.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. and alterations of rank, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

31st Regt. L.L.—Senior Lieut. H. C. Menzies, to be capt. v. Revell, retired. Date of commission, April 13.

Infantry General List.

Ens. R. G. Newbolt (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), to have the position of lieut., in succession to Shirrefs, 25th N.I., resigned. Dated May 1.

Ens. J. S. A. Bruff (cornet in H.M.'s 19th hussars) to have the position of lieut., in succession to Kennedy, 23rd L.I., promoted. Dated May 30.

Alterations of Rank.

Lieut. H. T. H. Baber, from April 15, v. Lieut. Menzies, 31st L.I., promoted.

Lieut. S. L. Hunt, from April 24, v. Lieut. Rawlins, 17th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. H. E. Wilkinson (eng. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from April 27, v. Lieut. Stiles, 14th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. H. L. Berkley (ens. in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot), from April 28, v. Lieut. Gumm, 31st L.I., retired.

Lieut. R. C. Andrew (cornet in H.M.'s 21st hussars, from April 29, v. Lieut. Hill, 48th N.I., deceased.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. W. S. Drever, of the staff corps, dep. insp. gen. of police, on m.c. for 20 mos., under the furlough regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Asst. surg. C. Robertson, m.d., Zillah surg. of Masulipatam, on m.c. for 15 mos., under the furlough regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

ERRATUM.—In G.O.G., June 16, No. 212, republishing extracts from G.O.G.C., No. 380, the date of promotion to major by brevet, of Capt. W. Fane and J. Watson should be "Feb. 19, 1861," and not "Feb. 19, 1863."

Educational Dept., June 22.—Leave of absence:—Mr. T. Marden, insp. of schools, 5th division, for 12 mo., to proceed to Eur.

Public Dept., June 19.—Asst. surg. C. Smith, m.d., medical officer of Coonoor with charge of Kotagerry, to be medical officer at Ootacamund.

Asst. surg. J. Miller, m.d., 21st regt. N.I., to be medical officer at Coonoor with charge of Kotagerry.

These appointments will take effect from the date of the expiration of Dr. Stewart's tour of duty on the Neigherries.

Judicial Dept., June 22.—Capt. E. L. Hankin, superint. of police in South Malabar, to act as dep. insp. gen. of police in the western range, during the absence of Capt. W. S. Driver on m.c.

Lieut. E. A. Campbell, probationary asst. super int. of police in South Malabar, to be probationary asst. superint. of police in South Arcot, and to act as superint. of police.

ENGINEER APPOINTMENTS.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. J. Bean, R.E., district engr., Malabar, to be exec. engr., 1st class, and posted to the Malabar district.

Capt. A. S. Moberly, R.E., acting district engr., Nellore, to be exec. engr., 1st class, and posted to Nellore district.

Capt. J. F. Fisher, R.E., district engr., Bellary, to be exec. engr., 1st class, and posted to the Bellary district.

Capt. T. F. Gahagan, R.E., district engr., Salem, to be exec. engr., 1st class, and posted to the Salem district.

Capt. J. Mullins, R.E., acting district engr., Tanjore, to be exec. engr., 1st class, and posted to the Tanjore district.

Capt. J. G. Ryves, R.E., district engr., Madura, to be exec. engr., 1st class, and posted to the Kistnah district.

Maj. J. H. M. S. Stewart, R.E., district engr., Kurnool, to be exec. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the Madras district.

Capt. H. L. Prendergast, R.E., exec. engr., presidency, to be exec. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the presidency; but to continue to act as superint. engr., 4th division, during the absence of Lieut. col. Boileau, or until further orders.

Capt. E. H. Harrington, staff corps, district engr., Ganjam, to be exec. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the North Arcot district.

Maj. J. F. Stoddard, staff corps, district engr., Godavery, to be exec. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the Godavery district.

Capt. J. Goddard, R.E., exec. engr., Bangalore, to be exec. engr., 2nd class, and posted to Bangalore.

Capt. W. C. Palmer, staff corps, district engr., Trichonopoly, to be exec. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the Trichonopoly district.

Capt. J. Vertue, R.E., acting district engr., North Arcot, to be exec. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the Coimbatore district.

Capt. L. Paxton, staff corps, acting district engr., Tinnevely, to be exec. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the Tinnevely district.

Maj. J. G. Palmer, staff corps, 1st asst. district engr., Cuddapah, to be asst. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the Cuddapah district.

Capt. G. C. Phillips, staff corps, acting district engr., Ganjam, to be exec. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the Ganjam district.

Capt. J. Beatty, R.E., acting district engr., Kurnool, to be exec. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the Vizagapatam district.

Mr. W. C. Harrington, 1st asst. district engr., Madura, to be exec. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the South Arcot district.

Mr. H. B. Smith, 1st asst. district engr., Malabar, to be exec. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the South Canara district.

Capt. W. T. F. Farewell, staff corps, exec. engr., Wellington, to be exec. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the Coimbatore district.

Mr. A. Lawford, 1st asst. district engr., Coimbatore, to be asst. engr., 1st class, and posted to the Trichonopoly district.

Capt. W. Chrystie, R.E., 1st asst. district engr., Tanjore, to be asst. engr., 1st class, and posted to the North Arcot district.

Mr. W. Rundall, 1st asst. district engr., Godavery, to be asst. engr., 1st class, and posted to the Godavery district.

Capt. W. H. Edgecombe, R.E., acting principal of the civil engineering college, to be asst. engr., 1st class, and posted to the Tinnevely district, but to continue in his present appointment.

Mr. G. S. Sage, 1st asst. district engr., Godavery, to be asst. engr., 1st class, and posted to the Kistnah district.

Lieut. J. Macgill, R.E., acting 1st class engr., Tanjore, to be asst. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the Godavery district.

Lieut. H. N. H. Prendergast, v.c., R.E., acting 1st asst. engr., Madras, to be asst. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the Madras district.

Lieut. C. J. Smith, R.E., acting 1st asst. district engr., Nellore, to be asst. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the Nellore district.

Lieut. H. R. Mead, R.E., 1st asst. district engr., Tanjore, to be asst. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the Tanjore district.

Capt. W. Syme, staff corps, acting 1st asst. district engr., Malabar, to be asst. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the Malabar district.

Capt. H. T. Rogers, R.E., 2nd asst. district engr., North Arcot, to be asst. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the Bellary district.

Lieut. D. H. Trail, R.E., acting 2nd asst. district engr., Coimbatore, to be asst. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the Salem district.

Lieut. W. T. Whish, R.E., 2nd asst. district engr., Trichinopoly, to be asst. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the South Arcot district.

Lieut. H. Smalley, R.E., 2nd asst. district engr., Nellore, to be asst. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the Godavery district.

Lieut. H. N. Vibart, R.E., 2nd asst. district engr., Tinnevely, to be asst. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the Kistnah district.

Lieut. J. Pennyquick, R.E., 2nd asst. district engr., presidency, to be asst. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the presidency district.

Mr. R. Kennedy, 1st asst. district engr., Madras, to be exec. engr., of the 2nd class, and to be available for special duty.

Mr. W. Fraser, 1st asst. district engr., Tanjore, to be exec. engr., of the 2nd class, and to be available for special duty.

Capt. H. Tulloch, acting exec. engr., presidency, to be exec. engr., of the 2nd class, and to be available for special duty.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Maj. A. B. Marsact, cantonment joint mag. of Trichinopoly, to be marriage registrar of that district, v. Mr. L. G. Rebeiro, dec.

Revenue Dept., June 23.—Lieut. J. G. Cloete, 31st regt. L.I., to be asst. superint. of the revenue survey, of the 2nd class—to join when relieved.

Public Dept., June 22.—Surg. maj. H. W. Porteous, surg. 4th district, is directed to accompany H.E. the Gov. on his tour.

Ecclesiastical Dept., June 23.—The Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D., joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral and the registrar of the diocese and archdeaconry of Madras, has reported his return to the presidency by the steamer *Simla*, on the 21st inst.

Judicial Dept., June 22.—Lieut. J. G. Cloete, 31st regt. L.I., is permitted, at his own request, to resign the appointment of asst. superint. of police in South Arcot.

June 23.—Mr. C. R. Pelly, acting civil and session judge of Masulipatam, delivered over charge of the court to Mr. E. B. Foord, on the 18th inst.

June 23.—No. 219.—Capt. J. J. Jenkins, 26th Regt., Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate for 3 months, from date of departure, under the old furlough regulations, with a view to obtain a final medical certificate to proceed to Europe.

No. 220.—Madras Staff Corps.—Captain George Frederick Salmon Browne, having completed twenty years' service, six of which was on permanent staff employ, to be Major from June 21, under the royal warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to her Majesty's approval.

Appointments:—

Judicial Department, June 25.—Lieut. E. R. Hudleston, of the staff corps, to act as asst. superint. of police, in Tanjore.

Ecclesiastical Department, June 26.—Mr. Richard Gwatkin Clarke, to be a lay-trustee of the chaplaincy of Tranquebar.

Leave of absence:—

Rev. S. Wright, jun. chaplain of the Church of Scotland, privilege leave for two months, from the 1st proximo.

Public Department, June 26.—The leave under date 8th April last to Mr. W. Komareck, examiner and French translator in the public, &c., departments of the Secretariat, is extended for two months, from the 27th inst.

Revenue Department, June 25.—Lieut. J. C. Stuart, of the staff corps, is promoted to the rank of asst. director of the first grade, in the revenue settlement department—to have effect from May 1.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, June 25.—The board of revenue have granted three months' privilege leave to Mr. G. B. Shaw, appraiser to the Madras Sea Custom House.

June 25.—Fourteen days' privilege leave has been granted to Col. John Impett, sheriff of Madras.

No. 145.—Leave has been granted to the undermentioned inspectors, under the following sections of the uncovenanted service absence rules:—

H. Thompson, of Vizagapatam police, for one month, under section VII.

Mr. Prentice, of Madras police, for one month, under section VII.

Hurry Naick, of Ganjam police, for two months, under sections III., IV., and V.

June 26.—No. 222.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major George Frederick Shakspear, of the staff corps, to be a deputy judge advocate gen., in succession to Major Touch, removed to the finance department.

Capt. J. H. Doveton, 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry, to the eastern coast and sea, on medical certificate for two years, from date of departure.

The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty by permission of the home government, without prejudice to his rank:—

Lieut. H. J. Harding, 22nd Regt. Native Infantry, arrived at Madras June 21.

No. 223.—The following extract from a notification from the *Calcutta Gazette*, is re-published:—

Foreign Department, General, Fort William, June 9.—No. 868.—The following arrangements in British Burmah are hereby notified:—

Lieut. C. W. Street, asst. commissioner, second class, Bassein, made over charge of his office at Nga Thaing Khyoung to the Myooke of Yaygyee on the afternoon of March 20.

Lieut. W. C. Plant, asst. commissioner, third class, received over charge of the Treasury and office of the asst. commissioner at Thayetmyo from Capt. Duff on the afternoon April 6.

Capt. A. G. Duff, officiating commissioner, fourth class, received charge of the magistracy at Akyab

from Mr. Beddy, deputy commissioner, fourth class, on the afternoon of April 18.

Capt. N. F. Bayly, asst. commissioner, first class, assumed charge of the sub-division of Kankoreet, Amherst district, on the forenoon of April 12.

Lieut. G. A. Strover, asst. commissioner, third class, made over charge of his office at Kanhorset, Amherst district, to the Myooke of that township on April 17, and received charge of the Martaban sub-division from Lieut. W. W. Pemberton, asst. commissioner, third class, on the 22nd idem.

Appointments:—

Public Dept., Fort St. George, June 30.—Asst. surg. C. Smith, M.D., to be medical officer of Coonoor, with charge of Kotagerry.

Asst. surg. J. Miller, M.D., 21st regt. N.I., to be medical officer at Ootacamund, from the date of the expiration of Dr. Stewart's tour of duty on the Neilgherries.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. T. Spring, sub asst. conservator of the Cuddapah Forests, to have charge of the Anamallay Forests.

Mr. H. H. Yarde, head overseer, Salem, to act as sub asst. conservator of forests, and to have charge of the Cuddapah and North Arcot Forests, during the employment of Mr. Spring, on other duty.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. H. L. Prendergast, royal engr., exec. engr., 2nd class, to act as exec. engr. 1st class, during the absence of Capt. Ryves, and to continue to officiate as supering. engr., 4th division.

Capt. W. T. F. Farewell, staff corps, exec. engr., 3rd class, to act as exec. engr., 2nd class, v. Capt. Prendergast.

Capt. W. Chrystie, royal engr., asst. engr., 1st class, to act as exec. engr., 3rd class, v. Capt. Farewell.

Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, v.c., royal engr., asst. engr., 2nd class, to act as asst. engr., 1st class, v. Capt. Chrystie.

Mr. J. George, asst. engr., 3rd class, to act as asst. engr., 2nd class, v. Lieut. Prendergast.

Lieut. A. R. Edgcome, royal engr., acting 2nd asst. district engr., Kistnah, to act as asst. engr., 3rd class, v. Mr. George, and to be posted to the Kistnah district.

Capt. L. Paxton, staff corps, exec. engr., 3rd class, to act as exec. engr., 2nd class, during the absence of Major S. Stewart.

Mr. W. Rundall, asst. engr., 1st class, to act as exec. engr., 3rd class, v. Capt. Paxton.

Lieut. H. W. Wood, royal engr., asst. engr., 2nd class, to act as asst. engr., 1st class, v. Mr. Rundall.

Lieut. H. Smalley, royal engr., asst. engr., 3rd class, to act as asst. engr., 2nd class, v. Lieut. Wood.

Mr. J. S. Wilson, 2nd asst. district engr., Bellary, to be asst. engr., 3rd class, v. Lieut. Smalley, and posted to the Bellary district.

Mr. J. H. Dopping, exec. engr., 3rd class, to act as exec. engr., 2nd class, during the absence of Captain Harrington.

Lieut. J. Makgill, royal engr., asst. engr., 2nd class, to act as asst. engr., 1st class, v. Mr. Sage.

Lieut. W. T. Whish, royal engr., asst. engr., 3rd class, to act as asst. engr., 2nd class, v. Lieut. Makgill.

Lieut. C. J. Smith, royal engr., asst. engr., 2nd class, to act as asst. engr., 1st class, during the absence of Mr. Lawford.

Lieut. W. C. Coningham, royal engr., asst. engr., 3rd class, to act as asst. engr., 2nd class, v. Lieut. Smith.

Mr. R. C. Fraser, 2nd asst. district engr., Trichinopoly, to be asst. engr., 3rd class, v. Lieut. Coningham, and posted to the Trichinopoly district.

Lieut. H. R. Mead, royal engr., asst. engr., 2nd class, to act as asst. engr., 1st class, during the employment of Capt. Edgcome, on other duty.

Mr. H. Roberts, asst. engr., 3rd class, to act as asst. engr., 2nd class, v. Lieut. Mead.

Mr. P. O. Ratigan, 2nd asst. district engr., Tinnevely, to be asst. engr., 3rd class, v. Mr. Roberts, and posted to the Tinnevely district.

Lieut. D. Trail, royal engr., asst. engr., 3rd class, to act as asst. engr., 2nd class, during the employment of Lieut. Lindsay, on other duty, to be posted to the Coimbatore district.

Mr. L. W. Paynter, 2nd asst. district engr., Kurnool, to be asst. engr., 3rd class, v. Lieut. Trail, and posted to the Salem district.

The following transfer is ordered:—

Capt. H. T. Rogers, asst. engr., 2nd class, from the Bellary to the Madras district.

Addenda to Fort St. George Gazette of June 23:—

Mr. J. H. Dopping, 1st asst. district engr., Coimbatore, to be exec. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the Kurnool district.

Capt. G. M. Payne, staff corps, acting district engr., Madras, to be exec. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the Madras district.

Lieut. H. W. Wood, royal engr., 1st asst. district engr., presidency, to be asst. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the presidency district.

Lieut. J. O. Hasted, royal engr., 1st asst. district engr., Kistnah, to be asst. engr., 1st class, and posted to the Kistnah district.

Mr. J. George, 2nd asst. district engr., Cuddapah,

to be asst. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the Cuddapah district.

Lieut. J. G. Lindsay, royal engr., acting deputy consulting engr. for railways, to be asst. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the Coimbatore district; but to continue in his present appointment.

Mr. H. Roberts, 2nd asst. district engr., presidency, to be asst. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the Tanjore district.

Lieut. W. C. Coningham, royal engr., 2nd asst. district engr., Madras, to be asst. engr., 3rd class, and posted to the Madras district.

Ecclesiastical Dept., June 30.—The leave granted to the Rev. J. Griffiths, M.A., chaplain of Cuddalore for 12 mos., on March 28, 1862, on m.c., is extended to Oct. 10, 1863.

Public Dept.—The leave of absence granted under date April 8 last to Mr. W. Komareck, examiner and French translator in the public, &c., depts. of the secretariat, is extended to 4 mos. from the 27th inst., instead of 2 mos., as notified in the last *Gazette*.

June 27.—No. 224.—Col. John Hill of the staff corps, commissary gen., is granted privilege leave for 60 days, from July 6.

June 30.—No. 225.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre of the late 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Senior 2nd Lieut. John Maule (Ensign in Her Majesty's 102nd Regt. of Foot) to have the position of Lieut. v. Granville, 102nd Regt. of Foot, exchanged into the 10th Regt. of Foot. Dated May 12.

In consequence of the recent reduction in the engineer branch of the public works department, the services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the C-in-C:—

Lieut. Col. D. G. Pollard, staff corps.

Major W. H. Watts, 5th Regt. N.I.

Capt. R. C. Baxington, staff corps.

Capt. A. D. Clay, staff corps.

Capt. J. Magnay, staff corps.

Capt. A. G. W. Burn, staff corps.

Capt. C. P. Molony, 25th Regt. N. I.

Capt. J. Flint, 28th Regt. N. I.

Capt. G. S. Fryer, 21st Regt. N. I.

Capt. T. W. Stansfield, of the Madras staff corps, sub asst. commissary gen. at Port Blair, has been permitted to proceed to Calcutta on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final medical certificate to proceed to Europe.

Fort William, June 16.—No. 399.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Capt. Thomas Wolrich Stansfield, of the Madras staff corps, sub asst. commissary gen. Port Blair, for twenty months.

Fort St. George, June 30.—No. 228.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are re-published:—

Foreign Department, General, Fort William, June 12.—No. 880.—Major R. Rankin received temporary charge of the office of asst. gen. superintending of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee for the Ellichpore Circle from Lieut. W. G. Ward on the 22nd ult., in addition to his own duties.

No. 811.—Capt. C. Gordon, deputy commissioner of Narsingpore, in the central provinces, has obtained two months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Judicial.—No. 169.—Lieut. Charles Sim, executive engineer, central provinces, is invested with the powers of a subordinate mag., third class, within the limits of the Mothoor Sanatorium, so long as he may be employed there.

Leave of absence:—

Ecclesiastical Dept., July 3.—Rev. J. J. B. Sayers, LL.D., chaplain of Vellore, has leave on m.c. to Oct. 15, in extension of the privilege leave granted to him on Feb. 10 last.

Capt. F. Dawson, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., S. div., to act as a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Trichinopoly, during the absence of Colonel Russell, on leave.

Judicial Dept.—The unexpired portion of the leave, on m.c., granted to Capt. E. L. Hankin, acting dept. insp. gen. of police in the Western Range, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. C. R. Pelly, acting civil and session judge of Nundial, assumed charge of the court and gaol on the 26th ult.

Public Works Dept.—Addenda to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated June 30:—

Mr. G. S. Sage, asst. engr., 1st class, to act as exec. engr., 3rd class, v. Mr. Dopping.

Lieut. A. T. Fraser, royal engr., acting 2nd asst. district engr., South Canara, to act as asst. engr., 3rd class, v. Lieut. Whish, and to be posted to the North Arcot district.

June 30.—Mr. R. Baldry, head draftsman of the lithographic dept., has been granted 1 mo. priv. leave, from the 1st inst.

Ecclesiastical.—Rev. J. Earnshaw, M.A., minister and missionary at Tuticorin, has been appointed, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, to be a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licences in this diocese.

The superint., revenue dept., has made the following promotions:—

Mr. G. Middleton, head surveyor, No. 5, Nellore district, and Mr. J. Arklie, of No. 4, Tinnevely dist., to act as sub assts. from the 1st prox. until further orders.

June 27.—No. 224a.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut. W. Hill, of the staff corps, deputy superint., 3rd class, Mysore commission, on m.c. for 20 mos., under the furlough regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

July 3.—No. 229.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut. col. A. J. Greenlaw, of the staff corps, paymaster in Pegu, on m.c. for 20 mos., under the furl. regs. of 1854, with effect from the date on which he embarked at Rangoon.

Lieut. S. W. B. Sherman, 11th Bengal N.I., on m.c. for 20 mos., under the furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. J. W. S. Butler, 17th regt. N.I., on m.c. for 20 mos., under the furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. R. T. Chapman, of the inf. gen. list, doing duty 17th regt. N.I., on furl. for 6 mos. without pay, under the furl. regs. of 1854.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudices to their rank.

Capt. J. Woodcock, staff corps, comdnt. 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, arr. at Bombay on June 24.

Lieut. F. H. Tyrrell, 3rd regt. N.I., arrived at Madras on June 30.

No. 231.—The following extracts from general orders by the Govt. of India are re-published:—

Fort William, June 16.—No. 401.—The following orders, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

May 29.—No. 102.—Confirming the regimental order issued by Lieut. A. A. Johnson, officg. 2nd in com., and in temp. charge of the 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent [confirmed by G.G.O., No. 15a, dated March 21], assuming com. of the regt. from May 15, in consequence of Lieut. col. Abbott having availed himself of the general leave granted him in general order by the resident, No. 37 of Feb. 26.

June 2.—No. 105.—Confirming the regimental order issued by Capt. Macquoid, comdg. 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated May 15, directing Lieut. E. W. Shaw, paid doing duty officer, to act as adit. until the arrival of Lieut. Playfair, or until further orders, consequent on the transfer of Lieut. H. C. Onslow to the 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent.

Fort St. George, July 3.—No. 232.—The following extracts from notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are republished:—

Home Dept., Simla, June 5.—No. 266.—The services of Lieut. C. Hill, of H.M.'s 69th foot, asst. superint. of police in British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Govt.

Foreign Dept., General, June 16.—No. 904.—Lieut. col. S. R. Tickell, officg. commr. of Arracan, in British Burmah, made over charge of his office to Maj. F. W. Ripley, dep. commr., on the 21st ult., and received charge of the office of commr. of Pegu from Maj. R. D. Ardagh on the 26th ult.

No. 906.—Capt. W. C. Plant, asst. commr., British Burmah, received charge of the Treasury and office of the asst. commr. at Thayetmyo from Capt. A. G. Duff on April 6 last.

Maj. R. T. Leigh, asst. commr., 1st class, relieved Lieut. Plant of the charge of the Treasury and subdivision of Thayetmyo on the 3rd ult.

With reference to notification, No. 266, in the home dept., the services of Lieut. C. Hill, 69th foot, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

July 3.—No. 233.—The following extracts from a G.O. and a notification by the Govt. of Bombay are republished:—

Military Dept., Bombay Castle, June 20.—No. 320.—Capt. G. F. S. Browne, Madras staff corps, is allowed a furlough to Eur. for 20 mos., on m.c.

Political Dept., June 24.—Capt. R. L. Playfair assumed charge of his duties as acting political agent at Zanzibar on the 6th ult.

Appointments:—

Judicial Dept., July 7.—Lieut. G. Crystie, of the (late) 3rd Madras European Regt., to act as asst. superint. of police in Cuddapah.

Lieut. T. H. B. Young, 19th Regt. N. L., to act as asst. superint. of police, South Arcot.

Mr. John Maskell, mag. of police, who returned to the presidency on the 6th inst. by the steamer *Nemesis*, has this day resumed charge of his duties in the Vepery police court from Mr. R. P. Campbell.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the hon. the chief justice of the high court, of Mr. Thomas Wilkins, to be deputy registrar of the high court in its appellate jurisdiction.

Judicial Dept., June 30.—It is hereby notified, with reference to para. 2 of the notification dated the 9th inst., that such of the Khond and Sowra highlands as are attached to any of the semidaries or estates in the Ganjam district—specified in the margin of the said notification—are to remain under the

jurisdiction of the agent to the governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam.

July 4.—The superint., revenue survey, has made the following transfers:—

Mr. T. Quinless, head surveyor from No. 3, survey party Kistna, to No. 5 Nellore, to join after the expiration of the sick leave granted to him.

Mr. J. Webb, from No. 5 Nellore, to No. 3 Guntoor, to take effect from Aug. 1.

July 7.—No. 234.—Lieut. col. H. Man, Madras staff corps, resident councillor Penang, has been permitted by the Government of the Straits settlement, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months, from June 9, the date of his embarkation from Penang.

The undermentioned officer having completed 15 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Capt. by brevet, from July 3, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Lieut. Josiah Huddleston, 41st Regt. N. I.

Conductor George Walton, of the ordnance department, is transferred to the "pension establishment in India" on Rs. 80-7-0 per mensem, from July 9.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The following list of successful candidates for admission to the second and junior departments of the medical college is published:—

F. W. Hooper, Madras.
G. D'Santos, Madras.
H. H. Miles, Cuddalore.
C. E. Garraty, Cuddalore.
G. Currie, Madras.
J. Barker, Cuddalore.
W. G. McFarland, Waltair.
P. K. Frederick, Madras.
John Marrow, Madras.
Daniel Solomon, Madras.
D. O'Brien, Cuddalore.
G. Webber, Madras.
W. E. Lacey, Madras.
J. A. Douglas, Madras.

The director of public instruction gives notice that a law scholarship, in honour of Mr. Morehead, late member of council of Fort St. George, has been founded at the Madras presidency college. The first scholarship will be awarded on Aug. 13.

Leave of absence:—

July 10.—J. Urquhart, Esq., M.D., coroner of Madras, for 1 mo., from the date of departure from Madras. The deputy coroner will act for Dr. Urquhart during his absence, and on his responsibility.

The leave of absence for 6 mos. granted to Mr. J. H. Goldie, civil and sessions judge of Tinnevely, as notified under date Feb. 10 last, has been converted into leave for 9 mos.

Public Works Dept.—Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau, R.E., superintg. engr., 4th div., assumed charge of his office from Capt. H. L. Prndergast, R.E., on July 7.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, July 7.—The Board of Revenue have granted 1 mos. priv. leave to Mr. A. R. Hutchins, acting head asst. coll. at Tanjore.

Postmaster Gen.'s Office, July 8.—No. 1,368.—Memorandum.—With the sanction of the Director gen. of the Post-office in India, the Postmaster gen. has granted Mr. W. J. Rose, inspecting postmaster of Canara div., leave of absence for 3 mos., from the 15th inst.

Superintending Engineer's Office, 7th Div., Coimbatore, July 7.—No. 61.—Memorandum.—Mr. H. B. Smith, asst. exc. engr., D.P.W., has been granted 15 days' privilege leave, from the day of his relief from charge of the Cannanore range, Malabar district, to the day on which he starts to take up the charge of Pootoor range, South Canara district.

Military Dept., Fort St. George, July 10.—No. 236.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Asst. surg. J. J. Heffernan, 11th regt. N.I., on m.c., for 20 mo., under the furl. regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

No. 237.—Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut. W. R. Mesham having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from Feb. 18, 1861, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned gentleman has obtained leave of absence from his station:—

Revenue Dept., July 14.—Capt. J. Michael, asst. to the conservator of forests, Coimbatore district, for 1 mo., preparatory to appearing before a medical board, and obtaining a final certificate to proceed to sea.

Judicial Dept.—Lieut. C. L. Highmoor, asst. superint. of police in Nellore, to act as superint. of police, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieut. A. Balmer. To have retrospective effect from the date he received charge of the office from Lieut. A. J. F. Gordon.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. C. D. Gibson, M.A., to act as chaplain of Vellore and Arcot, during the absence of Dr. Sayers, on leave, or until further orders, to join on the expiration of his leave.

Rev. F. G. Luard, M.A., to act as joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, during the employment of the Rev. Mr. Gibson, on other duty, or until further orders.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. J. Batliff, civil and sessions

judge of Bellary, received charge of the court from Mr. H. E. Sullivan, on the 9th inst.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. G. L. Morris, acting coll. and mag. of South Canara, assumed charge of the district from Mr. A. M. Webster, on the 7th inst.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. H. L. Prndergast assumed charge of the office of executive engr., Presidency, from Capt. Talloch, on the 7th inst.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. W. B. Ottley, M.A., chaplain, an extension of privilege leave till Aug. 31.

Military Dept., July 11.—No. 240.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe:—Lieut. T. C. Bryges, of the inf. gen. list, on m.c., for 20 mos., under the furl. regs. of 1854.

July 14.—Appointment.—Lieut. col. T. H. Campbell, of the royal (Madras) art., to act as superint. of the gun carriage manufactory during the absence, on leave, of Col. J. Maitland, or until further orders.

Lieut. and adjt. N. D. Robertson, 19th regt. N.I., is perm. to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., for 2 mo., from date of departure, to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

July 14.—No. 243.—Madras Staff Corps.—Capt. T. M. McHutcheon, having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major, from June 10, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, June 17.—The first 60 days of the leave granted in G.O.C. Sept. 21, 1860, to Capt. E. W. Dun, 42nd regt. N.I. (now of the staff corps), is to be considered as privilege leave.

The following removal is ordered:—

Asst. surg. S. Ruie, M.D., from Zillah, Mangalore, to do duty H.M.'s 105th regt.; to join.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindostanee language, and passed the examination prescribed for officers of companies:—

Lieut. W. C. Bayley, 6th regt., N.I., French Rocks.
Lieut. R. Hunter, gen. list, doing duty 25th regt. N.I., Mercara.

June 18.—Capt. P. L. Codd, European veterans, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Madras.

Lieut. col. G. Selby, 17th brigade R.A., is directed to proceed to Rangoon and assume command of the artillery in the Pegu division, on the departure of Lieut. col. Campbell.

Lieut. W. F. Wright, 44th regt. N.I., is relieved from being a member of the Presidency Military Hindostanee Examining Committee.

Major E. T. Boddam, staff corps, is appointed a member of the Presidency Military Hindostanee Examining Committee, v. Lieut. Wright, relieved.

June 19.—Major P. R. J. Wood, European veterans, is permitted to reside and draw pay at Bangalore, the Neilgherries, or Madras.

Leave of absence:—

108th Regt. Foot.—Capt. L. Creery, in continuation, till Aug. 24—Bangalore and Neilgherries.

102nd Regt. Foot.—Capt. L. A. M. Graine, to visit the Neilgherries on the leave granted to him in G.O. dated 5th inst.

1st Batt. 18th Royal Irish.—Lieut. J. F. Mosse, from July 13 to Nov. 13—Madras.

34th Regt. L.I.—Lieut. G. H. Granville to Presidency on his present leave, m.c.

June 20.—The following extracts from G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India are republished:—

Head Quarters, Simla, May 15.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, and with the sanction of Govt., the undermentioned officers are directed to proceed at the public expense, by dak and railway, to ports of embarkation and by the overland route to England, to do duty at the depots of their regiments:—

102nd Foot.—Lieuts. R. F. Burton, A. Cuppage, and Ensign J. H. Waller.

105th Foot.—Capt. F. W. J. Sewell, Lieuts. E. Raikes, W. S. Daniell, and Ensigns E. D. Way and J. W. Darvill.

108th Foot.—Capt. A. A. G. Dashwood, J. S. Nicholson, Lieut. D. Graham, and Ensigns P. Justice and W. S. Arbuthnot.

These officers will, on arrival, report themselves to the adj. gen., Horse Guards.

Officers for the depot of the 19th hussars and 107th foot, and those to complete the depots of the other regts., will be appointed by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief from the officers now absent on leave in England.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Sir J. H. Grant, G.C.B., C. in C. of Madras, dated 16th ult., directing Qrmr. W. Bustard, to perform the duties of paymaster to 69th foot, during the absence on leave of Capt. R. Smyth.

May 20.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has approved of an exchange of battalions between the undermentioned officers of the 18th foot:—

Lieut. R. H. Daniell to 2nd batt.

Lieut. St. G. A. Smith to 1st batt.

May 21.—The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Brev. Lieut. col. W. G. LeMesurier, C.B. (A battery 14th brigade R.A.), from March 28, 1863, to June 26, 1864, to England.

May 22.—The following orders are confirmed:—
Jubbulpore station order, dated 25th ult., appointing Capt. C. J. Godfrey, 10th Madras N.I., to act as interpreter to 91st foot, in addition to his other duties.

Col. (Major gen.) A. Derville is posted to 31st regt. L.I.

June 22.—Major A. K. C. Kennedy, staff corps, is appointed to act as staff officer and superint. of details, Fort St. George, during the absence in Europe of Major G. Baldock, or until further orders.

June 23.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindostanee language, and qualified for the general staff under para. 11, G.O.C.C., July 6, 1853, No. 46:—

Capt. L. A. M. Græms, H.M.'s 102nd regt. foot, Madras.

Lieut. A. Farrer, 2nd regt. L.C., Madras.

Asst. surg. G. E. Whitton, M.B. and M.A., attached to C battery 3rd R.H. brigade, is appointed to afford medical aid to H.E. the Gov. and suite, during H.E.'s tour in the Bellary and Kurnool collectorates.

Leave of absence:—

Gen. List.—Ensign E. P. Maltby, doing duty H.M.'s 102nd regt., in continuation till Feb. 7.—to enable him to join.

June 24.—The following removals are ordered:—

Col. (Major gen.) J. E. Williams, from 23rd regt. L.I., to 19th regt. N.I.

Col. (Major gen.) H. Prior, from 19th regt. N.I., to 23rd regt. L.I.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—

66th Regt.—Capt. A. Triggs, from May 6, 1863, to Aug. 6, 1864.

68th Regt.—Lieut. H. J. R. V. Stuart, from May 6 to Sept. 6, m.c.; Ensign A. G. Howard, from May 6 to Sept. 6, m.c.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to count as service for retiring pension, the periods of leave specified against their respective names, occasioned by illness contracted by service in the field:—

Capt. J. S. Nicholson, 108th regt. foot, 1y. 5m. 11d.

Lieut. E. Faunce, 27th regt. N.I., 11m. 26d.

June 25.—The following postings and removals are ordered:—

Surg. J. Brett, M.D., from late promotion, to 14th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. L. W. Stewart, medical officer, Neilgherries, to 11th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. W. H. Keen, M.D., from 37th regt. gren., to 9th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. J. A. Foy, deputy inspector gen.'s dept., northern division, to do duty with 37th regt. gren.

Asst. surg. W. Fry, deputy inspector gen.'s dept., southern division, to 21st regt. N.I.

Hon. Asst. surg. G. Dewsnap, doing duty deputy inspector gen.'s dept., northern division, to have medical charge of the officers and men employed upon the Kistna Anicut, Bezwarrah.

June 26.—Deputy Judge adv. gen. Major G. F. Shakespear is posted to the southern division.

Major A. C. McMaister, staff corps, is appointed to act as deputy judge adv. gen., during the absence in Europe of Lieut. col. C. C. McCallum, or until further orders, and will join the office of the judge adv. gen., at the Presidency, to undergo the departmental probationary course.

Lieut. R. A. Chadwick, 5th regt. N.I., is appointed to do duty under the orders of the judge adv. gen., until further orders, and will join the judge adv. gen.'s office, at the Presidency.

Leave of absence:—

17th Lancers.—Lieut. col. Sir W. Gordon, Bart., from date of departure, for 30 days—privilege leave 23rd Brigade R.A.—Capt. (Brev. major) H. E. Hicks, from May 30 to Nov. 29—Neilgherries, s.c.

74th Highlanders.—Surg. major J. Macbeth, M.D., in continuation of privilege leave for 2 mo.—Bangalore and the Neilgherries.

41st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. G. W. Cole, in continuation of privilege leave, till Aug. 29—Madras, under the provisions of G.O.G., No. 116, dated April 24, 1855.

1st Batt. Royal Regt.—Ensign H. Hawkins, from date of departure, for 3 mo.—Neilgherries.

Medical Dept.—Local Asst. surg. A. Harris, garrison of Trichinopoly, from date of departure, for 3 mo.—Trichinopoly district.

Ordnance Dept.—Conductor T. McLoughlin, from June 15 to Dec. 18—Palaveram, Bangalore, and Neilgherries.

June 27.—The following extracts from G.O. by the C. in C. in India, are republished:—

Head Qrs., Simla, May 30.—The services of Asst. surg. C. Williams, of the 68th foot, are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept., for appointment as agent to the chief commissioner of British Burmah at Mandalay.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers, recently promoted or appd., having been posted to the batta. specified:—

18th Foot.

Major J. Borrow, to 1st batt.

Major J. Swinburne, to 2nd batt.

Capt. E. A. Noble, to 2nd batt.

Lieut. W. Sherlock, to 1st batt.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to approve of an exchange of batta., between the underment. officers of the 18th foot:—

Capt. T. D. Baker, to 2nd batt.

Capt. H. G. A. Vicars, to 1st batt.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Jubbulpore station order, dated the 1st inst., appg. Capt. G. Rowlandson, 10th Madras N.I., to act as station staff officer, until further orders, v. Capt. S. C. D. Ryder.

Head Qrs., Madras, June 30.—Leave of absence:—
17th Brigade, Royal Art.—Lieut. W. H. Hallett, in continuation of priv. leave till June 6, to enable him to join.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, July 1.—Capt. C. M. Balders, 1st (King's) drag. guards, who arrived from England on June 30, is directed to join his regt.

Lieut. col. T. Benson, of H.M.'s 66th regt of foot, is permitted to proceed to England on m.c., under the new rules, m.c., and will report his arrival to the adj. gen., Horse Guards.

Leave of absence:—

17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. W. S. Butler, from June 9—presidency, to appear before a medical board.

84th Regt. L.I.—Lieut. G. H. Granville, in continuation till July 1, 1864—Neilgherries, m.c.

Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, July 4.—The following extracts from G. O. by the C.-in-C. in India, are re-published:—

Head Quarters, Simla, June 6.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. Webb Butler, 60th Rifles, from July 28, in extension for six months.

June 8.—The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
1st Batt. 18th Foot.—Ensign H. G. Heath, to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. J. Wiley, resigned.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. G. H. Polkington, 18th Foot, to England for seventeen months from date of embarkation, doing duty with invalids on the voyage.

June 9.—The following orders are confirmed:—
No. 1430.—The undermentioned officer to proceed to England on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854, reporting his arrival to the adj. gen. Horse Guards.

Lieut. St. J. C. Shawe, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officer has furnished a certificate of qualification in surveying:—

Lieut. E. S. Berkeley, of the late 7th Regt. Light Cavalry, adj. of his excellency the gov. gen.'s body guard.

Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, July 6.—Asst. surg. D. Cullum, M.D., of H.M.'s 17th Lancers, is permitted to proceed to England, on m.c., via Bombay.

Lieut. F. Middlecoat, 7th Regt. N.I., is appointed to do duty with the 12th Regt. N.I.

Leave of absence:—

105th Regt. Foot.—Capt. E. H. M. Owen, from July 1 to Oct. 31.—Wellington.

57th Grenadiers.—Lieut. E. A. Bruce, from July 13 to Nov. 12.—Madras.

50th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. G. Thomas, doing duty 8th Regt. N.I., from date of departure till Dec. 31.—Madras.

ERRATA.—In G. O. C. C., May 18, referring to the appointment of assist. surg. J. A. Cox, M.D., for "13th Regt. N.I.," read "to do duty 18th Regt. N.I." and G. O. C. C., May 25, referring to the appointment of assist. surg. L. W. Stewart, for "11th Regt. N.I.," read "to do duty 11th Regt. N.I."

Head Qrs., Bangalore, July 3.—Surg. maj. J. Pringle, M.D., 102nd regt. foot, has leave from 1st to 31st July, to Madras, prep. to furl. to Europe.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, July 8.—Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau, roy. engrs., has reported his return on July 6 from leave to England.

The undermentioned officers, who were placed at the disposal of the C. in C. by G.O.G. No. 225, dated June 30, are directed to join and do duty as mentioned against their names:—

Lieut. col. D. G. Pollard, staff corps; under orders of officer comg. Hyderabad suby. force.

Capt. R. C. Babington, staff corps; under orders of officer comg. Ceded Districts.

Capt. A. D. Clay, staff corps; under orders of officer comg. Centre division.

Capt. J. Magnay, staff corps; under orders of officer comg. Hyderabad suby. force.

Capt. A. G. W. Burn, staff corps; under orders of officer comg. Southern division.

Maj. W. H. Watta, 5th regt. N.I.; to join his regt. on the expiration of his leave, m.c.

Capt. C. P. Molony, 26th regt. N.I.; to join his regt.

Capt. J. Flint, 38th regt. N.I.; to join his regt.

Capt. G. E. Fryer, 21st regt. N.I.; to join his regt.

Removals.—Gen. List, Cav.

Lieut. A. R. Kenney, from do. du. 1st (King's) drag. gds., to do du. 1st regt. L.C.; to join.

Lieut. H. R. Hope, from do. du. 1st (King's) drag. gds., to do du. 1st regt. L.C.; to join.

Lieut. A. H. A. Colville, do. du. 1st (King's) drag. gds., to do du. 3rd regt. L.C.; to proceed to join when the season admits.

Lieut. F. M. Onslow, do. du. 1st (King's) drag. gds., to do du. 3rd regt. L.C.; to proceed to join when the season admits.

July 11.—Lieut. C. W. Hill, 69th regt. of foot whose services were placed at the disposal of the C. in C. by G.O.G. No. 232, dated 3rd inst., is directed to join his regt.

With the sanction of Govt., Sergeant H. Thorpe, H.M.'s 1st drag. gds., will be borne on the strength of the effective supernumeraries, subject to the provisions of G.O.G. No. 1,114, dated Dec. 6, 1861, and his services are placed at the disposal of the public works department for employment at Bangalore.

Pensioned private B. Teague, No. 2,810, 1st class, is perm. to reside and draw his pension at Vellore.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—

23rd Brig. Royal Art.—Brevet Lieut. col. B. Cadell, from May 23, 1863, to Aug. 22, 1864.

68th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. L. Bolden, from May 27, 1863, to Feb. 27, 1864, m.c.

74th Highlanders.—Lieut. F. Pavy, from May 27 to Nov. 27, m.c.

105th Regt. of Foot.—Capt. H. J. Bell, from May 27 to Nov. 27, m.c.

The following addition is to be made to G.O. dated 9th inst., appg. Lieut. W. F. Worster, 108th regt., to do duty with the 69th regt., "to join at the expiration of his leave."

July 18.—The following extracts from G.O.s by H.E. the C. in C. in India are republished:—

Head Qrs., Simla, June 17.—The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Ens. F. E. Lonsdale, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, to England, by either route, to appear before a med. board, under the new rules.

Leave of absence:—

17th Lancers.—Cornet S. Y. Clarke, in cont. till Aug. 10—Neilgherries.

Ditto.—Cornet H. Faulkner, in cont. till Aug. 15—Neilgherries.

Royal Engrs.—Lieut. P. S. Marindin, doing duty sappers and miners, in cont. of priv. leave for 4 mo.—Madras, under the provisions of G.O.G. No. 116, dated April 24, 1855.

38th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. J. Corbett, adjt. native infantry depot, in cont. of priv. leave, till Oct. 31—Wellington.

39th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. S. H. Mackay, from June 6 to July 31—Madras, m.c.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of J., of a son, at Calcutta, June 15.

AYERST, the wife of Rev. W., of a son, at Gowhatti, Assam, June 23.

BAZELY, Mrs. N., junior, of a son, at Madras, June 1.

BENNETZ, the wife of T. H., of a son, at Scaldah, June 14.

BERNARD, the wife of W. F., c.e., E.I. Railway, of a daughter, at Allahabad, June 10.

BIRD, the wife of Mr. S., of a daughter, at Allahabad, June 27.

CAMPBELL, the wife of P., of a son, at Madras, June 18.

CLAY, the wife of S., Lieut. H.M.'s 103rd regt., Royal Bombay Fusiliers, of a son, at Colaba, June 5.

CLEEVE, the wife of T. A., daughter, at the "Dell," Darjeeling, June 30.

DITMARS, the wife of J., of a daughter, June 16.

DOBBS, the wife of Lieut. col. G., of a son, at Bangalore, May 28.

EDDINGTON, the wife of Conductor G. T., of a daughter, at Madras, June 18.

JEPHSON, the wife of Dr. King's Dragoon Guards, of a daughter, at Bangalore.

KENTON, the wife of Mr. A. M., of a son, still-born, at Landour, June 13.

KIDD, the wife of Asst. surg., 27th Inniskillings, of a son, at Darjeeling, June 16.

LEKFOR, the wife of W., of a daughter, at Comillah, Tipperah, May 29.

LISTER, the wife of J., of a daughter, at Calcutta, June 12.

LITTLEPAGE, Mrs., of a daughter, at Calcutta, June 19.

MCGAVIN, the wife of A., of a daughter, at Serampore, July 3.

NEWPORT, the wife of Capt. E. C., Royal Bombay Art., of a daughter, at Neemuch, June 23.

OESTERLEY, Mrs. E., of a son, at Calcutta, June 19.

REARDON, the wife of Mr. J., of a daughter, at Madras, June 15.

SCOBLE, the wife of Mr. W., of a daughter, at Madras, June 23.

SEVENOAKS, the wife of W., of a daughter, at Bangalore, May 9.

SHEA, the wife of Mr. C., of a daughter, at Calcutta, June 15.

SMITH, the wife of C., of a son, at South Entally, June 14.

STEER, the wife of the Hon. C., of a daughter, at Calcutta, July 3.

STUART, the wife of Dr. K., of a son, at Calcutta, June 16.

TAGORE, the wife of Professor G. M., of a son, at Calcutta, May 8.

WARLOW, the wife of Lieut. J. P., 5th regt. N.I., of a daughter, at Tranquebar, June 15.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. Edward F. H., to Matilda, daughter of Major-general J. FitzGerald, Madras Army, at Madras, June 15.
 CLASS, Mr. George, to Miss Victoria Desunier, at Calcutta, June 15.
 CUBITT, William George, Esq., V.C., of H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Charlotte Isabella, daughter of James Hill, Esq., of Neechindpore, Fort William, May 19.
 CHERRY, Col., 4th Madras Light Cavalry, to Hannah, daughter of the late D. G. Arnot, Esq., at Fort William, June.
 DAVIDSON, Mr. James F., to Miss Olivia Thompson, at Calcutta, June 15.
 GUYTHORP, Mr. H., to Miss M. F. Stuart, at Calcutta, July 1.
 ORR, Mr. J. E., to Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. W. L. Edwards, at Bangalore, June 3.
 SELLERS, W. H., to Mary, daughter of Mr. T. King, at Chinwara, June 5.

DEATHS.

ALCOCK, Emily, daughter of Mr. T., at Calcutta, July 4.
 BIRCH, Capt. R. C., Bengal Staff Corps, at Ranchee, June 9.
 HOUSTON, the wife of J. M., at Doomagudung, Upper Godavery, May 9.
 MURRAY, wife of J., at Calcutta, July 4.
 PENNELL, S., at Calcutta, June 1.
 PRATTEN, W., son of Mr. J., Ordnance Department, at Bombay, June 6.
 PIFFARD, relict of the late Rev. C., at Landour, June 19.
 REBEIRO, Alice, daughter of Mr. L. C., at Trichinopoly, May 28.
 RYAN, Mr. T. M., late Band Master of the 47th Regt. N.I., at Calcutta, May 25.
 ROSE, J. H., Master Attendant of Calicut, at Ootacamund, June 16.
 SCHRAMM, Louis, late of Messrs. Schoene, Kilburne, and Co., at Sibtolah Lane, May 31.
 SELKIRK, John, Esq., of Messrs. Craig and Co., at Howrah, May 22.
 SINAE, Thomas, aged 3 years, and Francis, aged 1½ years, infant sons of Mr. and Mrs. T. Sinae, at Calcutta, May 30 and June 12.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 4.

3rd Drag. Guards.—Major C. Tower to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. F. B. Barron, who retires; Capt. J. Miller to be major, by purchase, v. Tower; Lieut. C. H. Costabadie to be captain, by purchase, v. Miller; Cornet J. L. Egginton to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Costabadie; A. B. Donnithorne, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, v. Egginton.
 21st Hussars.—Troop Sergt. major B. Goodburn, from 15th hussars, to be riding master.
 Royal Artillery.—The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers to be altered to May 18, 1863, viz.:—Capt. T. C. Crowe and 2nd Capt. H. S. K. Pecheil.
 Royal Engineers.—The surnames of the undermentioned gentlemen cadets, appointed as lieutenants, with temporary rank, in the Gazette of July 17 last, are Mainwaring and Bisset, not Mainwaring and Bisset, as then stated.
 19th Foot.—Paymaster with honorary rank of Capt. J. W. Wray, from 3rd foot, to be paymaster, v. Dundee, who exchanges.
 27th Foot.—Capt. J. Moorhead, from 92nd foot, to be captain, v. White, who exchanges.
 51st Foot.—Lieut. E. B. Burnaby to be captain, by purchase, v. G. H. Best, who retires; Ensign J. V. Nugent to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Burnaby; Gent. cadet A. S. Wynne, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Nugent.
 60th Foot.—Staff surg. R. E. FitzGibbon to be surg., v. G. W. P. Sparrow, dec.
 81st Foot.—J. Wilson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. A. R. Lees, promoted, by purchase, in the 4th West India regt.
 82nd Foot.—Qrmer. O. Green, from half pay 55th foot, to be qrmer, v. R. P. Brooks, transferred as lieutenant, to 12th foot.
 101st Foot.—Gent. Cadet W. H. Abbott, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. C. Pakenham, promoted.
 102nd Foot.—Gent. Cadet A. McCally, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. J. H. Waller, promoted.
 103rd Foot.—Lieut. E. W. Trevor to be captain, v. J. E. Furneaux, dec.; Ensign C. E. Glasse to be lieutenant, v. Trevor; Gent. cadet R. J. H. Wyllie, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. C. E. Glasse.
 104th Foot.—Gent. cadet P. Alcock, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. H. F. Showers, promoted.
 108th Foot.—Gent. cadet T. A. Irwin, from the

Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. C. J. Dyke, promoted.

109th Foot.—Gent. cadet J. C. Hutton, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. A. Balderston, promoted.

Rifle Brigade.—Major H. P. Gore, from half pay late 6th foot, to be major, v. Major and Brev. Lieut. col. the Hon. J. Stuart, who retires upon temporary half pay; Capt. and Brev. major A. F. Warren to be major, by purchase, v. Gore, who retires; Lieut. A. Green to be captain, by purchase, v. Brev. major Warren; Ensign C. Johnston to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Green; Gent. cadet H. H. Mitchell, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Johnston.

August 11.

3rd Drag. Guards.—Staff Asst. surg. St. J. Stanley to be asst. surg., v. R. T. G. Catton, dec.; Aug. 11.

Royal Engineers.—Staff surg. T. W. Fox, M.B., to be surg., v. Surg. major F. C. Annesley, promoted on the staff; Aug. 11.

23rd Foot.—Lieut. W. J. Twyford to be captain, by purchase, v. Brev. major B. Granville, who retires; Ensign A. P. Hutchinson to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Twyford; Ensign W. H. Adams to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. T. J. Bowyer, who retires; Gent. cadet C. N. Teed, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Hutchinson; Aug. 11. Gent. cadet T. Cummings, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Adams; Aug. 12.

38th Foot.—Lieut. and Adj. A. F. Kelsey to be captain, by purchase, v. J. C. Ingham, who retires; Lieut. E. D. Newbolt to be captain, by purchase, v. J. Graham, who retires; Ensign T. M. Maxwell to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Kelsey; Ensign W. E. Price to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Newbolt; Gent. cadet C. F. W. Underwood, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Maxwell; Aug. 11. Gent. cadet T. H. M. Brown, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Price; Aug. 12. Lieut. W. Neal to be adj., v. Kelsey, promoted; Lieut. T. E. P. Tyrwhitt to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Newbolt; Aug. 11.

51st Foot.—Capt. S. A. Madden to be major, by purchase, v. J. H. Dickson, who retires; Lieut. W. C. E. Scott to be captain, by purchase, v. Madden; Ensign H. M. Trenchard to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Scott; Gent. cadet D. R. Macqueen, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Trenchard; Aug. 11.
 60th Foot.—Ensign B. H. Davidson to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. A. S. Heathcote, who retires; Gent. cadet W. R. Green, from the Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Davidson; Aug. 11.

88th Foot.—Ensign F. R. Wickham to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. W. J. Saul, who retires; Gent. cadet H. Howorth, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Wickham; Aug. 11.

107th Foot.—Gent. cadet A. M. Fisher, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. E. T. Rogers, dec.; Aug. 11.

108th Foot.—Gent. cadet F. E. Athporrh, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Irwin, whose appointment on the 4th inst. has been cancelled; Aug. 11.

BREVET.

Lieut. gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B., colonel of 23rd foot, and Governor and C. in C. of Gibraltar, to be gen.; July 27.

Major gen. Sir W. H. Elliott, K.C.B., colonel of 51st foot, to be lieutenant gen.; July 27.

Major gen. Sir J. H. Grant, G.C.B., colonel of 4th hussars, promoted a major general for distinguished service, and at present commanding the troops in Madras, with local rank of lieutenant general in India, to be placed on the fixed establishment of major generals; July 27.

INDIA OFFICE, AUGUST 6.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—

BREVET.

Lieut. col. G. R. Grimes, Bombay inf., to be col.; Major W. H. Freese, Madras inf., to be lieutenant col.; Capt. B. Hodson, Madras inf., to be major, in succession to Major gen. A. Carnegie, C.B., Bengal inf., dec. Aug. 2, 1862.

Lieut. col. T. McGoun, Madras inf., to be col.; Major A. S. Findlay, Madras inf., to be lieutenant col.; Capt. R. J. Edgerley, Bombay inf., to be major, in succession to Lieut. gen. T. Marrett, Madras inf., dec. Sept. 16, 1862.

Lieut. col. C. Ireland, Madras inf., to be col.; Major C. E. M. Walker, Madras inf., to be lieutenant col.; Capt. J. Nibbett, Bengal inf., to be major, in succession to Lieut. gen. W. Cullen, Madras art., dec. Oct. 2, 1862.

Lieut. col. F. W. Burroughs, Bengal inf., to be col.; Major E. E. Miller, Madras staff corps, to be lieutenant col.; Capt. W. Ashburner, Bombay cav., to be major, in succession to Gen. G. B. Brooks, Bombay inf., dec. Oct. 5, 1862.

Lieut. col. T. T. Christie, Bombay inf., to be col.; Major C. Herbert, Bengal staff corps, to be lieutenant col.; Capt. H. L. Robertson, Bengal inf., to be major, in

succession to Gen. D. Barr, Bombay inf., dec. Nov. 22, 1862.

Lieut. col. W. K. Babington, Madras inf., to be col.; Major C. J. Roberts, Bengal staff corps, to be lieutenant col.; Capt. A. Robertson, Bengal staff corps, to be major, in succession to Major gen. J. D. Stokes, Madras inf., dec. Dec. 12, 1862.

Lieut. col. S. C. Briggs, Madras staff corps, to be col.; Major S. J. Hire, Bengal staff corps, to be lieutenant col.; Capt. B. Revell, Madras inf., to be major, in succession to Gen. T. Shubrick, Bengal cav., dec. Jan. 6.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Major R. Onseley, to rank from Nov. 13, 1861.

The alteration of the date of rank of Capt. C. A. McDougal, announced in the Gazette of June 23 last, is cancelled, and he will rank from the date originally assigned him, viz., June 8, 1861.

BENGAL ARMY.

ARMY RANK.

Lieut. H. A. W. Waterfield, late 27th N.I., to be capt., by brevet, having completed 15 years service. Nov. 13, 1861.

COINS CURRENT IN INDIA.

Dr. Shekleton, of the Assay Office, has published a very elaborate table of the gold and silver coins current in India, in continuation of Tables VIII. and IX., by Mr. J. Prinsep. Among the gold coins the Mohur is, of course, predominant, though differing considerably in value according to its origin. The Ahmedabad mohur, for instance, current in Gujerat is to the Ahmedshah mohur current at Delhi as 98.040 to 100.896. The Afghan mohur, again, varies from 80.780 to 100.413, the former bearing the superscription of Shah Sooja, and the latter that of Zeman Shah. The doubloon, also, ranges somewhat widely—the Spanish doubloon being as 110.862 to 241.653 compared with that of Chili, Brazil, Columbia, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru, are all represented by this coin, while Austria, Belgium, Hamburg, Holland, Hungary, Mantua (A.D. 1784 to 1797), Poland (A.D. 1781 to 1791) and the Papal States are distinguished by the ducat. The East India Company's gold mohur A.D. 1700 indicates the assumption of sovereign rights on the part of the merchant adventurers trading to the East. A less successful assertion of independence was that made by Moolraj, when, during the siege of Mooltan in 1848-49, he struck a gold rupee valued at 6.000 as compared with 100, the standard value of the gold mohur now current in British India. The silver rupee exhibits a range as wide as that of the mohur. The present currency, which dates from 1835, being taken at 100, we find the Arcot, or old Madras currency (A.D. 1759) quoted at 99.10-4, Peshawar (Hijri 1240) at 62.13-4, Hyderabad from 36.14-0 to 87.8-10, old Benares at 101.9-0, Neemuch and Ajmeer at 94.5-8, Bikaner, N.W.P., at 102.1-0, Bhopal at 90.7-8, Bindrabun at 80.14-0, Broach at 95.3-0, Budaon 95.5-4, Bukkur in Sindh at 100.15-4, Affghan at 64.1-8 (Shah Sooja's) to 97.7-4 (Timoor Shah's). A fine time, truly, for money-changers, but the Cashmere rupee, which Dr. Shekleton stigmatises as "debased," sinks to 36.11-7, while the highest of all was the rupee of Shah Jehan of Delhi, Hijri 1037 to 1068, valued at 103.2-7. In 1811 the Madras Government appears to have issued a double rupee, valued at 201.9-0. The English crown-piece stands at 244.8-10, that of France A.D. 1726 to 1793 at 244.7-1, and that of Germany A.D. 1753 at 215.10-5. The dollar represents the commerce of half the world, and takes one back to the days when Spain and Portugal were the Maritime Powers. The Chinese dollar is highest, being quoted at 318.4-5, while that of Manila is the lowest, 203.0-6. Between these range the Austrian, Bolivian, Brazilian, Central American, Chilean, Columbian, Mexican, Spanish, Peruvian, and that of the United States. The Dutch ducat, especially coined for the East India trade, and valued at 281.9-0, has not been issued since 1804. The old Madras fanams, which even now confuse one in financial reports from that presidency, seem to possess the eccentric quality of being one-third their double: the single fanam being 5.6-6, and the double fanam 15.4-4. The French five-franc piece is 210.7-5, the English florin 97.13-1, and the "splendid shilling" 48.14-7—blessings on its frosty pow!

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS.—

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. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, August 15, 1863.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The *Times* has startled and interested its readers with the important announcement of the forward state of the Indian telegraph cable. We have made room for a portion of the article, but the pressure on our space and its great length have prevented us from giving it entire. The *Times* states that there are upwards of 900 nautical miles of the cable now lying ready at Mr. Henley's works—huge coils of thick, black-looking rope, nearly one inch and a-quarter in diameter, weighing nearly four tons to the mile, and costing about £200 per mile—"the cheapest, strongest, and, electrically speaking, most perfect cable that has ever yet been made." 350 miles more of it have yet to be manufactured. But all will be ready by September next.

THE LATE MAHARANEE CHUNDA KOUR.

THE mother of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has been laid in an English grave, but it seems a question whether she will be allowed to rest there. The Maharanee Chunda Kour was a Hindu in religion—a bigoted Hindu. Her chief native attendants, Utchul Singh and Kishen Singh, state that she was "so sensitive about the contact of persons of a different faith to herself that it was an effort on her part to bear the presence of her son." Her Highness is said to have "died delirious, without a lucid interval," and it is added that she would have been truly horrified if she had supposed that her remains would be laid in a Christian burial-ground. They now lie in the cemetery at Kensall-green, where they were interred, by order of her son, without any religious rites, Christian or Heathen. Her Highness's two principal Sikh attendants, just named, have written a sort of appeal to the British public against the disposal of the body of their late royal mistress. They demand that the body shall be burned, and the ashes sent to the Ganges. Her son was, perhaps, perplexed by the opposite wishes of his Christian advisers and the faithful native adherents of his Hindu parent, and took refuge in a very awkward and unsatisfactory compromise; for his mother's mode of burial can satisfy no party of any religion at all. We think, after all, that it would have been better to have allowed her native attendants to have honoured their Queen's remains after

their own fashion and in the way that the old lady would herself have desired if she had been in the full possession of her faculties in her last moments. Some of the London editors who have discoursed on the subject of the late Maharanee's history have mistakenly described her as the wife of Runjeet Singh, the old one-eyed Lion of Lahore. She was only his concubine. It was made a question, even, by a political faction, whether Dhuleep Singh was the son of the great Punjab Chief.

SIR MORDAUNT WELLS AND DR. DUFF, THE FAMOUS CALCUTTA MISSIONARY.

SIR MORDAUNT WELLS, at the close of his judicial career, has had an opportunity to distinguish himself by a decision of great importance respecting a question of how far a Hindoo lad is entitled to defy the wishes or the authority of his parents while under the influence of the religious teaching of Christian missionaries. A Hindoo minor, Hemnauth Bose, left the parental roof and embraced Christianity. Dr. Duff, the famous missionary, received him with open arms, and refused to deliver him up to his father. The father applied to the High Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The boy was brought before the Court, and after all that could be urged *pro* and *con*, the judge decided that the boy should be restored to his parents. This is not an Indian or a Hindu question. It is a question of natural law, in which all nations are concerned, and though if Sir Mordaunt Wells had decided against the parents it would have given the greatest possible offence to, and have caused great alarm in, the Hindu community, that circumstance was not a matter for consideration in a Court of Justice. The sole important point for the decision of the Court was of a purely legal character. Was it a whit more lawful for a Christian priest to withhold a Hindu child from its parents than for a Hindu priest to withhold a Christian child from its parents—or would any Protestant parent think himself justly treated if a Roman Catholic priest were to act towards the Protestant's child as Dr. Duff had done towards the Hindu's child? The Court in its judicial capacity had not to decide which religion was the best—Hinduism or Christianity—but whether any man of any religion had a right to withhold a child from its own parents with the intention of inducing it to embrace a new creed. The Judge in this interesting and important case decided that the father had a right to the possession of his child in spite of all force to the contrary either physical or moral. In this decision Sir Mordaunt Wells acted not only on his impartial convictions as a judge, but on the feelings of a father and a man—and, let us add—a Christian: for Christianity teaches us to do unto others as we would they should do unto us.

THE "CHINESE AND JAPANESE REPOSITORY."

VOLTAIRE was never tired of writing and talking about the vast empire of China, and the wisdom of the people, and the antiquity of their institutions, and the pure morality and unaffected good sense of the great philosopher, Confucius. Perhaps he loved and admired the Chinese none the less for their

expulsion of the Christian missionaries. He indignantly defended the people of China from the reproach of atheism, and maintained that they were ardent and humble worshippers of a supreme God, and lovers of virtue and morality. Their political constitution, he said, was the only one entirely established upon the principle of paternal authority. Very paternal, truly! Since Voltaire's day we have become better acquainted with the inside barbarians, and really know something of their best qualities and their worst. A vast quantity of most curious and interesting information respecting the Chinese—their literature and science, religion, political institutions, and manners—was collected in a periodical entitled the *Chinese Repository*, published at Canton. It was continued, we believe, for nearly twenty years. Why it was given up, at last, we know not, but its editors are said to have resigned their work with reluctance, and to have observed that it was "like cutting the unfinished web." They added the expression of a hope that the threads would be taken up by abler hands. For more than a dozen years neither stronger nor feebler hands resumed the work. At last Mr. James Summers, Professor of Chinese, King's College, London, has had the courage to revive this long-suspended periodical under the fuller title of the "*Chinese and Japanese Repository*," for we now know something of Japan as well as China, and are desirous to know more. The first number of the new series is now before us.* It has as much good matter as it has room for; but we wish it had more space for its good matter, and at a less cost. In these days of cheap periodicals half-a-crown seems too much for a magazine of only forty-two pages. As soon as the work becomes known to the curious in oriental lore, and the increase of the public appetite shall be found to grow with what it feeds upon, we have no doubt the editor will do his best to meet the larger demand, and on more reasonable terms. In fact, he pledges himself, in his introductory address, to enlarge the work as soon as it meets with a fair promise of public patronage, and he will then, no doubt, find himself in a condition to secure a better profit for the work at less cost individually to his subscribers. It is a significant peculiarity that this Asiatic work is published in our own metropolis. A few years ago this would have been almost impracticable; but steam has almost realised the lover's wish—almost annihilated time and distance. Peking and London are brought into nearer neighbourhood, and a trip from one capital to the other no longer occupies a full year; and contributions from China to a London editor may now pour in upon him with sufficient rapidity and punctuality. The articles in this first number of the "*Chinese and Japanese Repository*" are highly interesting and appropriate. The reader will pay them the compliment to wish they were longer and more numerous.

THE LAW OF FORFEITURE IN CASES OF SUICIDE.

A CASE of considerable interest and importance connected with India was decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 22nd ultimo. The question

* It is published on the third of each month by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., Waterloo-place, S.W., and at the London and China Telegraph office, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

was—Whether the goods and chattels of a Hindu Rajah (Rajah Christenath Roy Bahadur, who committed suicide in Calcutta on the 24th of October, 1844,) were or were not forfeited to the Crown—Whether English law on this point was applicable to the Hindus under the English Government? The goods and chattels of Rajah Christenath Roy were valued at Rs. 987,063 within the City of Calcutta, and to Rs. 289,500 beyond its precincts. The whole property was claimed by the widow. The Bengal Government considered that the property was forfeited to the Crown. The Supreme Court of Calcutta decided that it was not so forfeited. The case was referred to the Privy Council, which has dismissed the appeal with costs, and confirmed the decision of the Court below.

The following passage is a portion of the judgment, and will be read with interest:—

“Is the law of forfeiture for suicide one which can be considered properly applicable to Hindus and Mahometans? The grounds on which suicide is treated in England as an offence against the law, and punished by forfeiture of the offender's goods and chattels to the King, are stated more fully in the case of *Hales v. Pett*, in Plowd. Rep. 261, than in any other book which we have met with. It is there stated that it is an offence against nature, against God, and against the King. Against nature, because against the instinct of self-preservation; against God, because against the commandment, ‘Thou shalt not kill,’ and a *felo de se* kills his own soul; against the King, in that thereby he loses a subject. Can these considerations extend to native Indians, not Christians, not recognising the authority of the Decalogue, and owing, at the time when this law is supposed to have been introduced, no allegiance to the King of Great Britain? The nature of the punishment also is very little applicable to such persons. A part of it is that the body of the offender should be deprived of the rites of Christian burial in consecrated ground. The forfeiture extends to chattels real and personal, but not to real estates; these distinctions, at least in the sense in which they are understood in England, not being known to or intelligible by Hindoos and Mahometans. Self-destruction, though treated by the law of England as murder, and spoken of in the case to which we have referred in Plowden as the worst of all murders, is really, as it affects society, and in a moral and religious point of view, of a character very different not only from all other murders, but from all other felonies. These distinctions are pointed out with great force and clearness in the notes attached to the Indian Code, as originally prepared by Lord Macaulay and the other Commissioners. The truth is, that the Act is one which in countries not influenced by the doctrines of Christianity, has been regarded as deriving its moral character altogether from the circumstances in which it is committed: sometimes as blameable, sometimes as justifiable, sometimes as meritorious, or even as an act of positive duty. In this light suicide seems to have been viewed by the founders of the Hindoo code, who condemn it in ordinary cases as forbidden by their religion; but in others, as in the well-known instances of suttee and self-immolation under the car of Juggernaut, treat it as an act of great religious merit. We think, therefore, the law under consideration is inapplicable to Hindus, and if it had been introduced by the charters in question with respect to Europeans, we should think that Hindus would have been excepted from its operation. But that it was not so introduced appears to us to be shown by the admirable judgment of Sir B. Penckock in this case; and if it were not so introduced, then, as regards natives, it never had any existence. It would not necessarily follow that therefore it never had existence as regards Europeans. That question would depend upon this, whether, when the original settlers, under the protection of their own Sovereign, were governed by their own laws, those laws included the one now under consideration; whether an offence of the description was an offence against the King's peace, for which he was entitled to claim forfeiture; whether the factory could for this purpose be considered as within his jurisdiction. In that case it might be that the subsequent appointment of coroners by the Act of the 33rd George III., would render effectual a right previously existing, but for the recovery of which no adequate remedy had been previously provided. We are not quite sure whether the Court below intended to determine this point or not. Much of the reasoning in the judgment is applicable to Europeans as well as to natives, but the Chief Justice in his judgment says:—‘At present we have

merely to consider the question so far as it relates to the goods and chattels of a native who wilfully and intentionally destroys himself, and who cannot in strictness be called a *felo de se*, and we now proceed to deal with that question, and with that question alone.’ The point so decided we think perfectly clear, and it is not necessary to go further. Since the new Code, which confines the penalty of forfeiture within much narrower limits than existed previously to its enactment, and does not extend it to the property of persons committing suicide, the case can hardly again arise. We have no doubt that it is our duty in this case humbly to advise her Majesty to dismiss the appeal, with costs.”

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

An extraordinary meeting of the proprietors of this company took place on Saturday, the 8th inst., at their offices, Gresham-street, for the purpose of considering the proposal of the Secretary of State for India, viz., to sanction, on the part of the Government of India, the immediate extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway from the Ganges as far as the Jumooa, and to guarantee interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the requisite capital; and also, if they should resolve to accept the said proposal, to pass a resolution sanctioning the raising of such additional capital. J. F. Neath, Esq., presided.

The Chairman, in explaining the objects of the meeting, said the shareholders had been informed at the last general meeting that the Government of India had offered to sanction the immediate extension of the line beyond the Ganges as far as Para Pukea, on the Jumooa, a distance of forty or fifty miles, and the raising of new capital to the amount of £650,000 on a guarantee of interest by the Government of India at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and that the directors had stated, in reply, that they would recommend the execution of such extension on the same terms as those granted by the original contract with the Government, including the guarantee of 5 per cent. on the capital required; but they advised the proprietors not to undertake the proposed extension on the terms offered. At that meeting the shareholders passed a resolution approving of the course taken by the directors on the subject, and that resolution was at once communicated to the Government of India. A deputation of that board afterwards waited on the Secretary of State for India, in order to more fully explain the views of the board and to ascertain those of the Government, and to come to some arrangement agreeable to both parties. At that meeting it was distinctly stated that the Government would not give a guarantee above the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and it was proposed that the extension line should be carried on as a distinct and separate undertaking, but so far in connection with the original line as that it should be under the same direction and worked by the same staff of officers; supplementing the latter, at the cost of the new undertaking, where necessary, as had been done in the similar instances of extensions by the Madras, East Indian, Scinde, and Punjab Railway Companies, the last extension of the last-mentioned railway having been sanctioned by the Government only two months previously. In consequence, however, of a misapprehension on the part of the Secretary of State for India of what really passed at that interview, a new condition was attempted to be imported into the existing contract, which would prejudicially affect the interests of the original shareholders, by making the earnings of the present line, which are steadily increasing, liable to contribute to the payment of the interest to be guaranteed to a different class of persons, who were the shareholders of the extension line. The directors, therefore, felt that they had no alternative but that of submitting the whole matter to an extraordinary meeting of proprietors, and it would be for them to determine, by formal resolution, whether the offer of the Secretary of State for India to sanction the proposed extension of the line as part and parcel of the original undertaking, and not separated, should or should not be accepted, with all the necessary consequences, pecuniary and otherwise, of such amalgamation. After describing the great success of the passenger traffic on the main line, its receipts having in-

creased since the 10th of January, 1862, from 32,268 rupees, to 71,145 rupees, in July of the same year, he dwelt on the injustice of the attempt of Sir Charles Wood to make the shareholders of the original railway pay to strangers the cost of guarantee of the extension. He further described the manner in which the company had been crippled in their operations by the delay and inactivity of the Government, both in auditing the accounts of the company, and neglecting their agreement with the company to make certain roads which were to act as feeders to the railway, none of which had yet been commenced.

Mr. Morgan moved a resolution, that the meeting declined to accept the offer of the Secretary of State for India, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. De Witt moved a resolution, giving the directors power to treat with the Government for the extension in question, on the ground that it should be a separate and distinct undertaking.

This was carried unanimously, and after some discussion, during which the conduct of Sir Charles Wood was described as “shabby”—the amount supposed to be saved by the course he pursued being only £1,500, whilst the expenses incurred would exceed £4,000 per annum—a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE REVOLUTION IN MADAGASCAR.—The *Overland Sentinel* of the Mauritius publishes some additional details respecting the late revolution in Madagascar, the colonial barque *Bayonian* have brought news to the Mauritius from Tamatave to the 16th of June. The formal accusations made against the late king and his companions were arranged under twenty heads. The principal charges comprise corruption in the administration of justice, the reception of bribes for nominations to rank and honours, protecting murderers and assassins from interested motives, the commission of incest and unnatural crimes, hostility to Christianity, &c. Several of the charges are trivial, others have an air of improbability, and some are contradictory. It would appear that religious parties have in no way participated in the revolution, and under the new order of things Christianity seems more firmly established than ever. Nothing is yet known of the intentions of the new Government respecting the treaties and concessions to foreigners, but it is believed the Queen will not make any unfavourable alteration.

MEDITERRANEAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern on the 7th inst., Mr. H. Moore in the chair. The report stated that the company had not been compelled to apply to her Majesty's Government for assistance under the guarantee, owing to the improvement that had taken place in the revenue, which would no doubt have been much greater but for the interruption that had occurred on the Malta and Alexandria line. No serious diminution in the receipts was expected, as it was believed that the interruption would only be temporary. Since the last report the transmission of messages between Malta and Great Britain had been very much improved by the submerging of the cable by the Italian Government then alluded to. The usual dividend on the preference shares was recommended, and the same dividend as last half-year upon the original shares. It also recommended the adding £544. 18s. 2d., being at the rate of 10 per cent. on the receipts to the reserve fund. The chairman moved the adoption of the report; he said that their net receipts for messages during the past six months had been £5,409. 1s. 3d., while those of the previous half-year were £5,440. 1s. 3d. The communication between England and Malta had been interrupted by the breaking of the cable between Alexandria and Bengazi, but it would, in all probability, be restored shortly. A cable had been laid since their last meeting, between Marala and Cape Carbonara, in Sardinia, from which they expected to derive much advantage. After the reception of the report, the meeting concluded in the usual manner.

THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.—If mechanical appliances are to be depended upon, and if the most careful and experienced supervision of all relating to the scientific perfection of a submarine cable is of any avail, the whole of England before next March will have at command a means of daily, if not hourly, communication with Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay. The activity of gray shirtings or the dullness of mule twist ought to be known here to the fraction of an anna every morning; and the news from China and Australia anticipated by exactly the difference of time between an overland passage and an overland telegraph, which means the difference between thirty days and five hours. So carefully have the plans been matured, so quietly has the cable itself been manufactured, that the announcement that the expedition will in a few days begin to leave these shores to accomplish such great results comes upon us with a suddenness that is almost startling, and the notion of being in instantaneous communication with all India soon after Christmas seems almost too good and too astounding to be capable of such immediate realisation. Such, however, is at least the object with which the expedition will start, and such, we have not the slightest doubt, is the object which it will accomplish with triumphant success. The Indian Government in making their cable have proceeded so quietly that, except to a few electricians and scientific men, the announcement that a cable to connect this country with Calcutta is nearly made will, we fancy, be quite a surprise to our readers. The India Board have placed the general superintendence and control of the line under Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Stewart, R.E., an officer as well known for his gallantry during the Indian mutiny as for the great services he rendered the Government by the construction and maintenance of the telegraph lines through the wildest districts of Central and East India. For the immediate electrical and engineering superintendence of the line, and also for the arduous task of submerging it, the Indian Government have selected Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clarke, and under such auspices and supervision its manufacture is now approaching completion at Mr. Henley's telegraph works, North Woolwich. Whatever may be its ultimate fate, it is quite certain that there never yet has been a cable manufactured with such care, or one which, in point of "conductivity" and insulation, comes so nearly up to the standard of absolute electrical perfection. The vessels which are to take this line will probably leave England about the end of next month, arriving on the scene of their operations in the Persian Gulf in January or February—the best time of the year in which to lay the cable. The process of submerging it and securing the shore ends is not likely to occupy more than a month or so. The total cost of the submarine sections of the line will be less than £350,000, including the expenses of laying it.—*Times*, Aug. 12.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 4,00,000 rupees (£100,000) in bills on India took place on the 5th inst. at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were, to Calcutta, 22,00,000 rupees; to Bombay, 16,00,000 rupees; and to Madras, 2,00,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11½d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits amounted to 1,30,00,000 rupees.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—This company, on the 5th inst., paid a further sum of £25,000 to the credit of the Secretary of State for India, on account of the extension capital guaranteed ¼ per cent, making a total of £100,000 paid on this account.

APPOINTMENTS.—(*Foreign Office*, Aug. 8.)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. W. Brook as Consul at Maulmain, for his Majesty the King of the Belgians. The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. W. R. G. Mellon as Consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, for the United States of America.

SIR HENRY MARSHAM HAVELOCK, Bart., son of the illustrious Havelock, is engaged to be married to the Lady Alice Morton, daughter of the late Earl of Ducie.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Ellora*, which left on the 12th inst., took out £139,520, of which £132,020 was silver, and £7,500 gold, for Bombay.

AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.—The directors of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited) have declared the usual interim dividend of £2. 10s. per share for the half-year ended June 30.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN TURKEY AND INDIA.—The detachment of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers, selected from the companies at head-quarters to proceed to the East, for the purpose of laying down the electric telegraph between Turkey and India, have been medically inspected at Brompton Barracks, and only await final orders from the Horse Guards to embark for Constantinople. The officer selected to take command of the expedition is Lieut.-Col. Stewart, who has had considerable experience in surveying and other engineering operations. The Royal Engineers take out with them a very large quantity of all kinds of engineering stores, as it is probable they will be absent from England about five years. During the time they are employed in the work they will receive a considerable increase of pay. The party quitted head-quarters on the 13th, under the command of Lieut. Smith, who goes out in charge of the expedition.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 3. Albertine, —, Richard, —, Foo-chow, —, 4. Glen-dower, —, Foo-chow, —, Moonson, —, Woosung, —, Hadley, —, Mauritius, —, Northumberland, Hawkins, Madras; Rachel, —, China; Canning, Sharp, Colombo; Eleanor, —, Ceylon; Jamsetjee Cursetjee, —, Bombay; Conqueror, Jackson, Rangoon; City of Agra, —, Bombay; —, 5. Fleetwood, Bell, Mauritius; Julian Caesar, —, Penang; Persepolis, Rankin, Shanghai; Algernon, Miller, Foo-chow; Coringa, Wilson, Calcutta; Salamanca, Livesey, Kurrachee; Dametta, —, China; Anne Lange, —, Akyab; Josephus, Paine, Rangoon; Queen of the Seas, —, Bombay; Himalaya, —, Akyab; Olympia, —, Singapore; —, 6. Lochul, —, Madras; Cumberland, —, Caldera; —, Peterboro, Orchard, China; Algiers, Buchanan, Resolute, Wallace, Bombay; Wallace, White, Calcutta; B. B. Greene, —, Mauritius; —, 7. Onward, Barclay, Achilles, Warwick, Calcutta; Eryone, —, Kenmore, Graves, Antelope, —, Akyab; Giscoms, —, Adriatic, —, Tomogoups, Poe, Bombay; John Mayall, —, Manila; Shakespere, Anderson, Bombay; —, 8. Blanche Moore, Smith, Calcutta; Adelia, Hopwood, Japan; Western Empire, Atkinson, Mauritius; Liberator, Roberson, Ceylon; Iverland, —, Auguste and Melene, —, Deelmur, —, Rangoon; Violet, Pitt, Singapore; —, 10. Robert Ritson, Brough, Akyab; Isabella, Martin, Madras; Golden Fleecy str., Bird, Egeria, Pollock, Astronomer, Thomas, Calcutta; Edwin, —, Maulmain; Bonito, —, Singapore; Constance, —, Hedwig, Hammergren, Rangoon; Kali Maas, —, Sourabaya; Rival, Atkins, Bassin; Valkyrie, Broberg, Akyab; Jupiter, Pokkes, Singapore; Potomac, Weeks, Akyab; James Jardine, McKenzie, Allegranda Jacoba, Deurholt, Bassin; Hotspur, Thompson, Ceylon; Empress, Burr, Madras; Bristol-in, Keats, Susan Feuring, Stencome, Akyab; Avery, Gibbs, Mary Scott, Hardy, Ceylon; Sourabaya, De Boer, Bassin; La Poi, —, Calcutta; Pop Smith, —, Akyab; Landwersten, Standstodt, Rangoon; Gertie Marie, Fleus, Akyab; —, 11. Mogul, McLaggare, Cochlin; Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, Bombay; Lizzie and Kate, —, Bangkok; Hadassah, —, Bombay; Royal Stuart, Cornwall, Madras; Mary Fry, —, Manila; Belvidere, —, Ceylon; Travancore, —, Batavia; Rex, —, Akyab; —, 12. Devonale, Gibb, Akbar, Fraser, India, Thompson; Anne Jenkins, Jones, Ceylon; Zemindar, Jones, Bombay; Annie Sise, —, Akyab; Shallett, —, Cochlin; Mormo, Whitting, Bombay; —, 13. Greenwich, Banks, Ceylon; Martaban, Hepburn, Shanghai; Fort William, Castle, Caroline Agnes, —, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, August 12.—For BOMBAY.—Rev. T. T. and Mrs. Ammann, Mr. and Mrs. G. Plebst, Miss Schleich, Miss Weber, Miss Koecherhaus, Miss Schweizer, Rev. Mr. Grater, Rev. S. Gundert, Mr. K. Stotz, Capt. Green, Mr. C. F. Shaw, Lieut. Vivian, Mr. P. Lima, R.N., Mr. Erskine, Mr. J. W. Walter, Maj. Vesey, Mr. P. Chrysal, Mr. Fortesque, Mrs. Grant, Miss Mary Ehui, Mr. P. Mitcheson. For ALEXANDRIA en route to MAURITIUS.—Mr. Maroussem. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. E. Darbyshire. For SUZ.—Lieut. R. E. Bullen, R.N.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

August 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Peppé, Mr. and Mrs. Wollaston, Mr. W. Lovell, Lieut. H. Murray, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Bell. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. T. Murray, Mr. W. Carslaw. For CEYLON.—Mrs. and Miss Anderson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Thos. Dobbin, R.N. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Burt. For ALLOA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

August 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. H. Davies, Mr. R. Swanson. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Tyser.

September 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. W. G. and Mrs. Waterfield, Mrs. Hall, Mr. C. A. Crommelin, Major Layard, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Cowie, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Turner, Capt. Paget, Mrs. Barry and child, Mr. Barry, Mr. Riddell, Miss Allan, Mr. T. Lovelock, Mrs. Clay and child, two Misses Attwoods and children, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Baugh, Mr. O. P. L. Watson, Mr. Drew, Mr. F. J. J. Ferguson, Mr. D. Tapley,

Mr. James Balfour, Mr. W. E. Kinsey. For MADRAS.—Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. McCulloch and friend, Mrs. J. W. F. Bevi, Capt. G. N. Kelsall, Mr. Mockett. For CEYLON.—Miss A. Nicoll, Mr. G. Damman. For ALEXANDRIA.—Major Dawson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. McDonald. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Rice, Mr. Walker.

September 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Rodgers, General Van Cortlandt, Captain Batye, Asst. surg. C. Joynt, Mr. W. H. Middleton.

September 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. and Miss Watkins, Capt. J. B. Currie, Mrs. Wells and infant, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. R. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Smith, Mrs. Gordon Robb and infant, Major Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sapte, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mr. T. O. Mayne, Mr. L. J. Jennings, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. H. Toby Prinsep, Mr. R. Robertson, Major and Mrs. James, Miss Hutin, Mr. Sheerin, Miss Doran, Mr. and Mrs. T. Woodhouse and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, jun., Capt. A. Le Galtais, Mr. Robert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cardia, Colonel Hort, Lieut. Neal, Mr. Heavyside, Mr. James D. Campbell, Miss Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond, Mr. M. C. Cutcliffe, Mrs. Grindlay, Asst. surg. Colison, Mr. Buch, Capt. H. W. Menyess, Sergeant-major J. Naismith, Capt. and Mrs. Foster, infant, and child, Mr. Thompson, Miss Dickson, Major C. W. Miles, Mr. C. F. Inskip, Mr. W. Bedingfield, Mr. G. W. Kellier, Mr. and Mrs. H. Foster, Miss Foster, Capt. H. Oldfield, Mr. Boys, Mr. Warren, Dr. Tucker. For MADRAS.—Mr. John, Miss Acton, Miss Street, Mr. and Mrs. Brecks, Mr. and Mrs. Burton and child, Mr. F. W. Dittmas. For CEYLON.—Mr. H. Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ronald. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Roising, Mr. W. Lamond, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Remé, Capt. Thomsett. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Probat, Mr. and Mrs. Bohstedt.

September 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Francis, Mrs. W. Boyle, Mr. F. B. Norris, Mr. H. Ramsden, Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allardyce, Miss Allardyce, Mr. D. I. Roper, Mr. F. H. Seagrave, Mr. J. Russell, Mr. Clason, Mr. Havenith, Mrs. Ostrelan, Lieut. H. Justice, Mrs. Preston and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Dawes, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell. For ALEXANDRIA en route to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Stutz. For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. Isla Sitwell.

October 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Stewart Wood, Mr. J. J. Hulbert, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Pigou and two Misses Pigou, Major and Mrs. Moffat and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stutz and infant, Mr. M. J. Stephen, Mr. Molyheum, Lieut. J. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Hall and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Turnbull, Col. and Mrs. Cuertin, Rev. Mr. Henderson, Mr. J. D. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Gilbert Mowey and infant, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Banister, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Mrs. A. C. Macrae, Mr. E. Dennis, Mrs. Bazeley and daughter, Mrs. Thomas and three daughters, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Kenny and two daughters, Mr. C. E. Cresswell, Miss Goodere and Mr. Goodere, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving and infant, Captain Denneley, Dr. Hare, Mrs. Barter, Major Plowden and Miss Plowden, Miss Budgen, Major and Mrs. H. Drummond, Capt. Farquharson, Rev. A. W. Irvin, Mr. G. Probyn, Miss Warmold, Captain B. R. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. J. R. Coles, Mr. Bendon, Miss Cheape, Mr. Hamilton, Captain Grindall, Mr. Sherer, Dr. and Mrs. Treddler and two children and two Misses Treddler, Mr. Eisenbort, Mr. S. Carlisle, Mr. D. Moulle, Dr. A. L. S. Campbell, Miss Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. W. Parker, Mr. W. Clifford, Capt. Knight, Lieut. Pickard. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Gehagan, Miss Pycroft, Miss Bittleston, Miss Boyson, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Kempster, infant, and child, Miss Cherry, Mr. A. Hall, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton, Mrs. Dawson, Capt. Simpson, Capt. G. Forbes, Capt. and Mrs. Rainey and infant, Miss Clark. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Skinner and daughter, Mr. J. B. Evans, Miss Mary Blackwall Evans, Mrs. Horne, infant, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Tarrant. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Ducauson, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Rothwell.

October 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. Loch, Mrs. Forsyth Hunter and daughter, Asst. surg. Theroild, Mrs. Edward Pryce, Mr. and Mrs. Haylor and child, Mr. A. J. Hunter, Lieut. Col. Taylor, C.B., Miss Hollis, Major J. B. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham.

October 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Stainton, Mrs. Welchman, Miss Welchman, Mrs. Sanly and infant, Mrs. W. F. McDowell and infant, Miss Bayley, Mrs. J. Roe, Mr. D. K. Mair, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Blechynden, Miss Tweedie, Miss Driver, Capt. and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denman, Mrs. Paul, Mr. James R. Beard, Mrs. Greenhill and infant, Mrs. G. W. Allen and infants, two Misses Wintles, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. A. Agliusto, Mrs. Obbard, Mr. Brownlow, Mrs. J. Watson and two children, Capt. J. H. Moore, Mr. F. W. Borelling, Mr. H. Koebel, Capt. Young, Mr. F. Ferguson, Miss C. Simpson, Miss Hills, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cole and four children, Mr. C. Trevor, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Vanittart, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael, Mr. Harrison, Miss Shaw, Mrs. H. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Molony, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Miss J. W. Milroy, Mr. D'Aguiar, Mr. J. Keswick, Mr. and Mrs. Dacosta, Miss Dacosta, Mr. James Birkmyre, Maj. and Mrs. Colbe, Mrs. Fisher. For MADRAS.—Miss Thompson, Maj. and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Miss Simpson, Mr. H. Wigram, Capt. T. Beckley, Mrs. Touch, Capt. Fairlie, Mr. F. D. Meppen, Capt., Mrs., and Miss Clerk. For HONG KONG.—Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. K. McDowell, Mr. Crawford Kerr. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Callaghan.

October 27.—For BOMBAY.—Maj. W. A. Dick, Mr. W. East, Mr. Walter Cassels, Mrs. Thurn, Lieut. G. N. and Mrs. Saunders.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BART, the wife of Capt. I. N., of a son, at Lower Walmer, Aug. 8.
HARDINGE, the Viscountess, of a son, at South-park, Peshurst, Aug. 5.
STANTON, the wife of Capt. Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, of a son, at Tang-hall, York, Aug. 2.

MARRIAGES.

BATHMAN, Arthur, son of William, Hamilton-terrace, to Alice C., daughter of the late Herbert Maynard, Esq., of the Bengal Army, at St. Marks, Hamilton-terrace, N.W., Aug. 11.

BLACKWELL, Charles E., son of Thomas F., of Soho-square and Harrow Weald, to Bertha G., daughter of the late Edmund Tritton, c.s., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Army, at St. Stephen's Church, Paddington, Aug. 6.

DUCAT, Claude M., Capt. Bombay staff corps, to Fanny P., daughter of Hugh Hamersley, Esq., of Pyrtton Manor, Oxfordshire, at Pyrtton, Aug. 4.

NEWELL, Henry, H.M.'s Indian Civil Service, to Anna E., daughter of Howard N. Egan, Esq., of Sharragh, in the county of Tipperary, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Aug. 5.

MALONE, Anthony, R.M.L.I., to Mary, daughter of the late Charles Edwards, Esq., at Plympton St. Mary, Devon, Aug. 5.

BOWSON, Richard, to Elizabeth Jessie, widow of the late James E. Allen, jun., Esq., and only daughter of the Rev. T. N. Hamilton, late chaplain, H.E.I.C.S., at St. Barnabas, South Kensington, Aug. 6.

SUTHERLAND, Stanley T., H.M.'s Bengal staff corps, to Olivia E., daughter of T. W. Coventry, Esq., at St. Leonard's on Sea, Aug. 11.

DEATHS.

BAX, John, late of the Bombay Civil Service, at Wiesbaden, July 22.

CANTON, William L., sen., dentist, late of the H.E.I.C.S., at 6, Coburg-place, Old Kent-road, aged 79, Aug. 6.

CLYDE, Field Marshal Lord, at Government-house, Chatham, Aug. 14.

GIBSON, Capt. William Minto, Bengal staff corps, at Eastbourne-terrace, W., aged 32, Aug. 4.

JENDAN KOWER, H.H. the Maharane, the widow of the late Runjeet Singh, and the mother of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, at Abingdon-house, Kensington, Aug. 1.

ROBINSON, Jessy A., wife of Capt. G., of H. M.'s Indian navy, at 7, Brunswick-gardens, Kensington, Aug. 2.

BOWLANDS, Robert C., c.e., late of the Bombay Waterworks, of cholera, at Bleak House, Tardeo, June 28.

SHEPPEE, Francis, of Bedford, formerly Physician Gen. Hon. E.I.C.S., Bombay, at Lee, Kent, aged 70, Aug. 8.

TORRIANO, Margaret, widow of Major Hilliary H., Madras Engineers, at Lewisham, Kent, aged 93, Aug. 6.

WALKER, Commander Charles H., Indian Navy, of 78, Portadown-road, Maids-hill, Aug. 9.

WYSE, Captain John Chamier, late of the 34th Madras C.L. Infantry, son of the late James Wyse, Esq., Superintending Surgeon on the Madras Establishment, at 10, Salisbury-place, Newington, Edinburgh, aged 39, July 27.

India Office,

August 3 and 14, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major T. Souter, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. Shepherd, late 5th Eur. Cav.; Lieut. J. F. Trevanion, 1st N.I.; Major C. F. G. Lamb, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. W. Watson, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. G. Verner, Staff Corps; Lieut. D. Pringle, 8th N.I.; Apothecary H. Kidd; Lieut. W. P. Onslow, 11th N.I.; Lieut. W. E. Chambers, late 19th N.I.; Lieut. C. Barnett, late 19th N.I.; Capt. H. L. Gleig, 3rd N.I.; Surg. major J. H. Littler, Med. Estab.; Sub conductor J. Martin; Lieut. A. Murray; Ensign W. E. Gowan; Lieut. H. S. Anderson; Asst. surg. B. Switzer; Asst. surg. J. R. Jackson; Major D. E. Rothney; Maj. T. James; Maj. A. Ternan; Lieut. M. P. Moriarty; Lieut. R. G. Armstrong; Lieut. col. G. N. Oakes; Col. S. A. Abbott.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. C. Mackenzie, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. R. Bradstreet, Inf.; Major G. F. Browne, Staff Corps; Major A. N. Rich, 33rd N.I.; Capt. W. C. P. Haines; Capt. H. E. Ryves; Major E. H. Power; Lieut. col. H. Marr; Capt. T. W. Stanfeld; Conductor J. Kehoe; Lieut. N. D. Robertson; Asst. surg. J. M. Miller, M.D.; Lieut. J. Alves; Lieut. H. W. Bairnsfather; Lieut. H. R. Shelley; Capt. J. Jenkins; Sub conductor W. Nugent; Capt. E. W. H. Lataward; Major A. C. Gordon; Lieut. A. A. Gordon; Capt. G. T. Dick.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. W. Watson, Engrs.; Lieut. H. Martin, 26th N.I.; Asst. surg. H. J. Gane, Med. Estab.; Lieut. G. F. Beville, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. H. C. Kingstone, Med. Estab.; Ensign H. A. Laye, 9th N.I.; Lieut. A. H. Burnes, 26th N.I.; Surg. maj. F. Broughton; Lieut. J. G. E. Griffith; Capt. J. Bates; Lieut. J. Hibbert; Capt. J. Currie; Col. J. Liddell, c.m.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. G. Thellusson, late 29th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. M. Bushby, 11th N.I., 8 mo.; Col. J. M. Tytler, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. S. C. Townsend, Med. Estab., 4 mo.; Capt. G. C. Bloom-

field, 45th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. W. Peskett, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. D. Dodgson, 30th N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. D. Birkett, late 3rd Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. T. Mathew, Med. Estab., 2 mo.; Surg. W. B. Eatwell, Med. Estab., 8 mo.; Lieut. G. N. Saunders, 2 mo.; Lieut. Sir M. Barlow, Bart., 2 mo.; Lieut. G. C. Swiney, 6 mo.; Surg. S. G. Bousfield, 4 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. M. Aitchison, 15th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. D. Barne, 1st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. C. Easton, 44th N.I., 6 mo.; Major E. Clerk, 4th L.C., 6 mo.; Capt. C. H. Ricketts, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Dep. conductor W. Arnold, 6 mo.; Lieut. J. M. Kerr, 3rd L.C., 5 mo.; Capt. H. Acton, 2nd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. H. J. Bett, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Capt. T. Sweet, 21st N.I., 2 mo.; Major C. Woodland, 6 mo.; Capt. Ansley, 6 mo.; Vet. surg. D. Cullimore, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. White, Engrs, 6 mo.; Capt. R. Mccredy, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. J. H. Burke, Engrs, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. M. F. Gordon, 6 mo.; Capt. J. T. Newall, 6 mo.; Capt. J. Barras, 1 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. Chaplain Rev. J. W. Young, 6 mo., granted Aug. 1.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major A. Campbell, Med. Estab.; Lieut. T. N. Baker, 2nd N.I.; Vet. surg. A. Turnbull, Veterinary Estab.; Lieut. J. M. Urquhart, late 6th N.I.; Lieut. A. Vivian, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Tulloch, Staff Corps; Lieut. T. W. Evans, 7th N.I.; Capt. H. M. Wemyss, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. E. K. Elliot, Staff Corps; Major F. P. Layard, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. H. C. Cutcliffe, Med. Estab.; Lieut. R. M. Thomas, 10th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. Harvey, 42nd N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. M. J. Battye, 31st N.I.; Capt. M. K. Bruce, 23rd N.I.; Major R. L. Taylor, c.m., Staff Corps; Asst. surg. C. Joynt, Med. Estab.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. Clerk, 2nd L.C.; Capt. C. L. Yeoman, Invalid Pension Estab.; Capt. A. Christy, 16th N.I.; Surg. A. J. Scott, Med. Estab.
Bombay Estab.—Major E. McCulloch, 31st N.I.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. C. Brettingham, Med. Estab.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. J. Adamson, 37th N.I.

Affairs of China.

[FROM LAST NIGHT'S "GAZETTE"]

FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 14.

The following despatch has been received from Sir Frederick Bruce, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China:—

PEKIN, April 30, 1863.

"MY LORD.—Referring to my despatch* of the 8th of September, 1862, I have the honour to state that Mr. Medhurst, before leaving Shanghai, published the letter to him which formed enclosure in that despatch. The publication has done good, by clearing up the misapprehension that prevailed as to the real position of foreigners at the Chinese ports open to trade, and as evidence that her Majesty's Government will not agree to any system which does not respect the territorial rights of the Chinese Government, and its exclusive jurisdiction over its own subjects. This exclusive jurisdiction of China over Chinese, and of each foreign nation over its subjects, is the foundation on which the international relations of China with the outer world is based.

"I am glad to say that Monsieur Berthemy enclosed to the French Government the paper containing my correspondence with Mr. Medhurst, as expressing the views entertained by him on this delicate question. They are fully concurred in by the Russian and the American Ministers.

"The British and American communities have appointed a committee to prepare a scheme for the municipal government of the large part of the settlement inhabited by them, in conformity with these principles, and I hope that, with the aid of their experience, a system may be found which will meet the requirements of the place, and to which the Chinese Government will give its assent.

"The growth of Shanghai is wonderful; its population is estimated at 1,500,000; and it bids fair to become soon the most important city of the East. The Chinese flock to it on account of the

* See No. 62, in papers relating to rebellion in China, laid before Parliament in 1863.

security it enjoys, and the silk manufacture which was destroyed by the Taiping occupation of Soochow and Hung-chow is taking root at Shanghai.

"It is a subject of great satisfaction to me that our resolution to save Shanghai from the destruction that menaced it at the hands of the Taiping hordes, has not only been productive of great benefit to trade, but has afforded a safe asylum and an escape from ruin to so large a body of the industrious and respectable native population.—I have, &c.,

"FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

"The Right Hon. Earl Russell, K.G., &c., &c."

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India Stock Debentures, 1859	108½		
" " " 1863	100		
" " " 1864	104½		
" " " 1864 or 1866	104½		
India 5 per cent. for account...	108½		
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20	Ditto E Shares	7½	1½ to 1½
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Stock	East Indian	all	108 to 109
30	Ditto G. Extension	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto H. Extension	10	1½ to 1½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108 to 109
20	Ditto (New ditto)	12	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto, Jan. 1863	8	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (lim.) Scrip	100	107 to 108
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	104½ to 105½
30	5th Extension	2	to do
20	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
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Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	107 to 108
20	Ditto	2	½ to ½ pm.
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20	Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	1½ to 1½ pm.
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40	Australasia	all	78 to 79
40	New	10	
25	Bank of Egypt	all	26½ to 27½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	29½ to 30
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100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	2 to 1 dis.
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 593.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	July 14	Burmah (Rangoon)	June 26
Madras	" 17	Bombay	July 21
Agra	" 18	Ceylon	" 20
China (Hong Kong)	June 28.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 24th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of letters or newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 19th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 ½ oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

BOOKS, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1½ lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1½ lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2½ lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 ½ oz. 0s. 10d. | 1 oz. 1s. 8d. | 2 oz. 2s. 4d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d.
 Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d.; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton.
 ½ oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0s. | 2 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 4s. 0d.
 Via Marseilles.
 ½ oz. 1s. 4d. | 1 oz. 2s. 8d. | 2 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 4s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

LORD ELGIN has been ill of fever, but is now convalescent. His lordship, it is said, has summoned the members of the Imperial Council to meet him in Lahore in January next, though other reports have it that they are to assemble at Delhi. The Punjab Exhibition will be opened by his lordship in person, and it is expected to be a very grand ceremony. We hope some able reporters will be present on the occasion, to give Europe some idea of a scene in which there will be so strange a mixture of British and Oriental splendour. There will be an enormous gathering of native chiefs and grandees in gorgeous and fantastic dresses. It will be a sort of Field of the Cloth of Gold on an Oriental scale. It is uncertain whether the Viceroy will remain at Simla till January. There are hints of a tour through the Punjab, and an interview at Peshawur with Shere Dil Khan, or whoever may be the successor of Dost Mahommed.

The death of Dost Mahommed Khan has made our British politicians in India a little anxious about affairs in Afghanistan, for the people of that country need a ruler with a clear head and a stout heart. The late Dost was precisely the man for them. Not only his own people, but his British friends reposed the greatest confidence in him. His energy, and valour, and decision, were in strong contrast to the feeble and poor-spirited Shah Soojah, whose cause we had so injudiciously espoused; and since our treaty with the gallant Dost we have always found him far more faithful and straightforward than any other Indian ruler. His private character could not escape the censure of a moralist, but he had some noble qualities to redeem him from the contempt with which we cannot but regard too many of the native princes. It is said that during the preparations for the siege of Herat, he observed to the mourners about his sick bed; "Do not be discomfited; I will take Herat first, and then die." The word was prophetic. We wish only half of the prophecy had been fulfilled—that he had taken Herat, and had lived to turn his victory to good account.

The Indian papers are still vehemently discussing the case of the Hindoo lad Hemnath Bose. It is a curious fact that it is just thirty

years ago that Dr. Duff got himself into a precisely similar scrape in his honest but-somewhat indiscreet attempts to increase the number of Hindoo converts to Christianity. We allude to the case brought before the Supreme Court of Brijonath Ghose, who was claimed from Dr. Duff by the boy's father. The counsel for the Hindoo father was the late Longueville Clarke, who attacked the missionaries so severely for invading the natural rights of parents as to lead to a most virulent controversy, carried on not only in the papers, but in pamphlets.

According to the *Madras Daily News*, his Excellency the Hon. Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., has published a pamphlet on "The Gorilla," which has been received with "roars of derisive laughter," and "with no very complimentary expressions concerning the author."

Some further particulars relating to the Nana Sahib we have extracted from the Indian papers received by this mail. They are by no means so satisfactory as we could wish, and the British Indian community in general is not, we think, perfectly satisfied that there can be no mistake. We should have thought that before the mail left Calcutta, if the right man had been caught, his identity would have been placed beyond all possible doubt. The mistakes of personal identification are wonderfully numerous in India. Indian faces—speaking generally—want character; so that they are not easily remembered. The man who personated the Rajah of Burdwan, twenty years after the Rajah's body had been burnt in the presence of thousands of his countrymen, was not proved to be an impostor until after a tedious trial of half a year. Not only many natives swore that he was the Rajah, but the well-known David Hare and several other Europeans, including officers of Government of high standing, asserted that they had known the Rajah of Burdwan personally, and that they believed the present claimant to the guddee of Burdwan was the real man. The natives who have helped us to the discovery of the Nana are acknowledged to have deceived the police, wilfully or ignorantly, by pointing out the real supposed Tantia Topee, who long ago was sent to his account under the hands of

British justice. We must wait for another mail before we can quite make up our mind that the Nana is alive.

The Dinapore scandal case has been brought to a close, and we are glad to hear that Colonel Burney has gained his case, recovering damages to the extent of Rs. 50,000.

Colonel Crawley has been relieved from the command of the Inniskillings, and Colonel Prior has been appointed his successor. Colonel Crawley is virtually under arrest. He has received notice that he is not to leave his station without leave.

John Johnson, a native of Finland, and a seaman of the British ship *Dalkieth*, has been tried in the High Court, Bombay, and found guilty of the manslaughter of Captain Flucker, but recommended to mercy; sentence has been reserved.

The British ship *General Simpson*, which left Bombay for Liverpool on the 7th June, was wrecked on a reef of rocks on the north-west side of Chittag, one of the Laccadives, on the 19th idem. The *Coromandel* brought to Bombay its captain, mates, and seamen of the ill-fated vessel.

Government have notified that all salaries of Government servants above Rs. 500 a-year falling due and being payable on the 1st of August next, and all interest on Government promissory notes falling due on the same date for the preceding half-year, shall be charged with the reduced rate of Income-tax, namely, 3 per cent.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Bengal army has announced the formation in Bengal of a fifth musquetry division, and a re-distribution of the several musquetry divisions has consequently ensued.

An order has been issued recognising the claims of officers of the Electric Telegraph department, to receive medical aid free of charge whenever required, and without additional cost to Government.

An additional tax of Rs. 1., 4 annas per chest, has been imposed on opium in supercession of the old Maunpore-road dues (the Agra and Bombay-road between Indore and Sindwah). As an experimental measure, the levy of transit duties generally on this road is suspended for one year.

New rules for the admission of Pleaders in the Courts of the central provinces of Bengal have been promulgated. They chiefly refer to the granting certificates of character and qualification, recommending care and strictness in the award of such certificates.

The son of a Captain Rotton, late of the Oudh service, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and a fine of 400 rupees, as the principal in a dacoity case.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Capt. W. M. Gibbon, Bengal Staff Corps, at Eastbourne-terrace, aged 32, Aug. 24. Dr. R. Stuart, at Calcutta 2 July 5.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Warner, Mr. Ashburner. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Hugo Fehr. From MALTA.—Mr. Bury.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, Aug. 23.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. R. W. Adams, Mrs. and Miss Agab, and infant, Lieut. W. Bell, Mrs. Mackenzie and three children, Maj. and Mrs. Trowers and three children, Ens. Maling, Capt. W. C. Augrove, Dr. O'Brien. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ronalds. From MALTA.—Mr. J. P. Hunt, Rev. A. Bery.

THE LATE LORD CLYDE.

The *Western Daily Press*, after giving a sketch of the life of the late Lord Clyde, says:—"The reference to his lordship's position in the Crimean war is the only point on which an erroneous impression prevails. Whatever may have been the public desire that he should have been put in command, his own view of the matter was characteristically modest and simple. In a letter of his, dated November 27, 1855, written to the proprietor of this journal, he says:—'I assure you you are quite mistaken in supposing I have any ground of complaint—I have none whatever.' Instead of seeking or coveting rank or station, we know, from his own lips, that he shrunk from them with something like morbid feeling. The peerage, he once told the writer, he would gladly have declined, if he could have done so without offence to the Sovereign by whom it was conferred. It was the same with the field-marshal's baton which he so lately received; he valued it, not because of fame, still less because of emolument, but simply as an acknowledgment of duties he had performed. No man was more scrupulously just—almost severely just—in the discharge of those duties. It could never be said of him that he employed his deservedly great influence at the Horse Guards in behalf of any protégé or friend. Being without relations who needed help, and having achieved his noble position by his own unaided efforts, he could afford to be thoroughly independent in every department of the public service. In his very last employment at the War-office—the disposal of the Indian prize-money—he could not brook the delays of lawyers and precedents, but wrote at once to Lord Palmerston; and had the satisfaction of an answer which enabled him to carry out his own views promptly and thoroughly. Although it may be supposed Lord Clyde's health suffered from his last campaign in India, he seemed himself unconscious of it, even when he returned home in the autumn of 1860. He took the precaution, however, of going to Vichy for the winter, and afterwards appeared as active and animated as ever. Instead of setting up a great establishment he contented himself, until a few months ago, with bachelor's quarters at the Albany, in Piccadilly, and met his friends regularly at the United Service Club, where he daily resorted on his way to and from the Horse Guards. Lately he occupied a mansion in Berkeley-square, and it was a favourite excursion for his lordship to run down to Chatham, to visit his old friend and companion in arms, Major-General Eyre. It was upon one of those visits that the gallant veteran succumbed to death. In June he had an illness which showed signs of atrophy, or gradual decay; but he rallied, contrary to expectation, and was well enough until about a month ago, when weakness again set in, and he sank gradually, expiring in General Eyre's house on Saturday afternoon. The writer called upon his lordship, at Chatham, on Friday morning, and found him somewhat better; in fact there were signs of recovery, for he had passed a good night, and General Eyre had gone for the day to Gravesend, on government business. It seems, however, to have been but a temporary rally, for the same night brought us the above telegram of his death. It must have been sudden, although the medical attendants had foretold it as inevitable. His lordship was in his seventy-first year, but looked scarcely so old, being very active, cheerful, and energetic. He had a noble presence, and his eye especially was quick and piercing; his manners were those of an accomplished soldier, who had seen much of life, and who could adapt himself to various circumstances. Under a somewhat austere expression of countenance there was much warmth and geniality of heart and affection. An only sister (Miss Campbell) is the sole surviving member of his family; but there are two, if not three, cousins bearing his father's name of MacIver."

On Saturday Dr. Summers, and other medical officers from Fort Pitt, made a post-mortem examination of the remains of this distinguished officer at the official residence of General Eyre, at Chatham. The result of the examination will be reported to the Horse Guards.

CAPTURE OF THE NANA.

[From the *Times of India*, July 24.]

While the Nana is a prisoner at Ajmere, the veritable Rao Sahib, his nephew, is believed to be at this moment in the hands of the Nizam, for trial as the instigator of the late conspiracy at Hyderabad. The story of the Nana's arrest, as far as it has yet been unravelled by us, is as follows:—A few months ago two of Captain Nuttall's detectives, Dwarka Tewarree (a Jemadar of the 18th N.I.) and Gya Persand, a native of Bithoor, having quarrelled with their chief, found their way down to Bombay to Mr. Forjett, police superintendent. Having introduced themselves to this officer, they complained that Captain Nuttall was completely in the hands of his agent Guzzarshing, and that they had resigned their service in disgust at the incapacity of that officer. They affirmed that the man he had in custody as the Rao Sahib was not the Rao at all, and that if Mr. Forjett would undertake to arrest him, they knew where to lay their hands upon him, as he was at that moment in Poonah. Disbelieving their story, Mr. Forjett excused himself upon the ground that Poonah was not within his jurisdiction, and dismissed them with the charge that they should induce the Rao to come down to Bombay. The two men left for Poonah, and a few days afterwards again presented themselves at the police office, stating that they had brought the Rao as far as Khandalla, but that he absolutely refused to come below the Ghaut, and that if Mr. Forjett ever intended to take him, now was the time.

In these circumstances, Mr. Forjett we believe stretched a point, and, though Khandalla is not within his jurisdiction seized the man there, and brought him to Bombay. It now turned out that he had been befooled, the prisoner being identified in the most satisfactory manner as a citizen of Poonah for some years. He had therefore to be quietly released, and a sop given him by the Government to keep him quiet. There would seem some reason to think that the two spies were merely seeking to make a diversion in favour of the real Simon Pure, captured by Nuttall's police; and that failing in this, they determined to eclipse the arrest of the Rao Sahib, by denouncing no less than the Nana himself. Accordingly, they gave Mr. Forjett to understand that the Nana was in the neighbourhood of Jeypore, and that if deputed by the Government to do so, they were prepared to betray him. Distrusting their statement, Mr. Forjett nevertheless communicated it to the Chief Secretary; and Sir Bartle Frere at once determined that whether groundless or not, it should be acted upon. These two men were accordingly despatched to Rajpootana a month or six weeks ago, in company with two of our own detectives: and the seizure of the Nana has been made, we learn, by these men tracking him from Saloomba to Poorkha. It is of course impossible to divest one's mind of the suspicion, that as they humbugged us in the one case, so they may also have done in the other; but there are not wanting in the present instance several circumstances that point very strongly to an opposite conclusion.

What, however, we ask, in the name of common sense, is Major Davidson doing all this time, that he leaves us in so much uncertainty? Beyond the most loose and scanty account of the man's arrest, and the expression of his own "moral conviction" that he has the Nana, he has nothing whatever to tell us about him. Not a deposition seems to have been taken from any party as to the circumstances of the arrest; not a word as to the account the prisoner gave of himself; not a letter upon the thousand points of enquiry that suggest themselves. The agent seems to have lost his mind, as well as the Nana his liberty. All he seems able to do is to keep telling the Government that he has got the prisoner safe, and to flourish the prison keys in our eyes. Has he lost his senses from the magnitude of the arrest? Is he afraid to open the prisoner's cage, to ask him who he is, lest he should fly away? What account

* The depositions we publish below reached us five days after this was written.—*L.D. Times of India*.

does the man give of himself? What account do the detectives give? What do the spies say? At the time we write, Government knows no more, we believe, than the public does. It was Major Davidson's duty within twenty-four hours to lay full particulars of all the circumstances of the arrest, and depositions of all the parties concerned, before the Government. He has had the man in prison three weeks, and does nothing but reiterate that he has a "moral conviction" he is the Nana. The Government can well understand the public anxiety upon the subject, and, we trust, will do something to relieve it, by relieving Major Davidson of his charge. As we stated at the opening of this notice, the Nizam is believed to have the Rao Sahib in custody, and we are, in all probability, close to the final act of the great Indian rebellion.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.

About February last three men were sent to Mr. Forjett, Superintendent of the Bombay Police, by Captain Nuttall, Superintendent of the Sholapore Police, for the purpose of giving information regarding the presence in Bombay of certain leaders in rebellion during the late mutinies. These men, however, quarrelled among themselves, and were sent back by Mr. Forjett, but shortly afterwards two of the said three men returned to Bombay, accompanied by two others, who gave information regarding the man supposed to be the "Rao Sahib" of the Hyderabad conspiracy.

The first mentioned two men, Dwarka Tewarry and Gyapashod (or Gya Persaud), informed Mr. Forjett that there was a man in a temple at Poona in the guise of an ascetic, Purshotum Bhut by name, who had been the Nana's pundit at Bithoor, with whom Gyapashod was well acquainted. That the said Gyapashod was a native of Cawnpore, and had frequently done business with the Nana and Purshotum Bhut, and that on meeting the latter accidentally at Poona a recognition immediately took place, and the Nana became the subject of conversation, when Purshotum Bhut mentioned in confidence that the Nana was then living in a temple at Jypoor, where he had been about six months, having come there from Nepal.

On receipt of this information, Mr. Forjett suggested to Mr. L. Anderson, Secretary to Government, that the political officers at Jypoor, &c., be written to secretly on the subject; and that he (Mr. Forjett) should be allowed to despatch the men in search. Accordingly Dwarka Tewarry, jemadar of the 18th Regt. Native Infantry, and Gyapashod, accompanied by three of Mr. Forjett's detectives, were despatched from Bombay, the jemadar being furnished with letters to Colonel Brook, political agent at Jypoor, and other local authorities.

On the 24th ult., about four in the afternoon, a man bearing the outward appearance of a *fuker* came into Colonel Davidson's court at Ajmeer, and requested a private interview with that officer. This was granted, and the man having produced his credentials in the shape of the letters above referred to, proceeded to explain that he was Dwarka Tewarry, jemadar of the 5th N.I.; that he had been employed for some time on secret service by Mr. Forjett, of the Bombay Police; that, in company with the detectives and Gyapashod, he had joined the Nana near Saloomba, and had arrived with the Nana in Ajmeer about one hour previously. He then indicated the *mundah* [Hindoo temple] in which the whole party were about putting up, which was only 300 yards from the court. The man was in a great hurry to depart, fearing his absence might be noticed, and begged Colonel Davidson not to attempt any capture till evening; and it was, therefore, hurriedly settled that the place should be surrounded at night. From some reason or other which does not transpire, Colonel Davidson closed his court an hour or so earlier than usual; and about seven in the evening the jemadar again made his appearance, and stated that the Nana, from hearing a number of persons who came to the *mundah* talking among themselves of the court being closed so early, at once took alarm,

and determined to remove, which he immediately did. The jemadar, not knowing Ajmeer, could not give any clear description as to where the Nana had gone, but said it was by a *khoond* (a bye path), and there are many *khoonds* around. On learning this, instead of surrounding the *mundah* with troops as had been previously proposed, Colonel Davidson, Lieut. Repton, Captain Brodigan, with Mr. Bowyer, inspector of police, proceeded quietly in the direction the Nana was supposed to have gone; but on searching the supposed hiding-place, no traces of the party could be discovered. They then searched the *mundahs* and *musjids* around, but without success. It was then proposed to search the *mundah* where it was known the Nana had originally been. For this purpose Lieut. Repton and Mr. Bowyer left, while Colonel Davidson and Captain Brodigan continued to search the neighbourhood of the *khoond* near the old Tuhseel. Colonel Davidson descended some steps leading into a dark arch, when suddenly the jemadar came out, and on Colonel Davidson asking who he was, gave the pre-concerted answer, "We are so and so, and that is the pundit;" the person he was to point out as pundit being the Nana. He was immediately seized and handcuffed, and two other men then taken, who turned out to be one Naroo Punt and a blind priest. The whole were then taken to the magazine and searched, after which they were left in charge of a European guard till morning.

On the morrow the descriptive roll of the Nana having been procured, a comparison was instituted, and all were struck with the resemblance. The supposed Nana allowed himself to be a Dekhanny Brahmin; his age appears forty-three or forty-four, but he states he is forty-five. His complexion is fair, excepting where bronzed by exposure. He swears he has been wandering as a *fuker* for twenty-eight years, having spent most of the time in Cashmere; but his feet and hands do not give evidence of any past hardships or rough usage, such as would be the consequence of constant walking.

A strong force of Europeans is now in Ajmeer, as it was within the bounds of probability that a rescue might have been attempted by some of the *budmashes* [rabble], or disaffected rajahs who appear to have harboured the Nana. He is, however, quite safe, and none but Europeans are permitted to approach him; a threatened obstinacy as regarded taking food being overcome by an intimation that it would be forced upon him.

DEPOSITION OF THE "BLIND BRAHMIN." Evidence of Gopaljee, Deekanee Brahmin, blind from infancy, native of Wassein, near Hyderabad. Taken at Ajmeer, July 11.

"About three years ago I went to Dwarka, and being blind, a man from each village took me to the next. I remained at Dwarka fifteen days, when the other two prisoners arrived, and put up in the same *mundah*. I asked who they were, and they said they were Brahmins. On the second day the man, who is the Nana, asked me to accompany them, saying that they would take care of me. I consented, and the Nana told me his name was Appa. He told me to say we were three brothers, and on the second day disclosed himself as the Nana. We stayed at Dwarka another fifteen days. He did not reveal himself to the populace, but took me with him to the different *mundahs*, begging. When we left Dwarka we went to Kutch Bhooj, and remained four months, as the Rao's daughter's marriage was being celebrated. We had an interview with the Rao as beggars, and he gave us Rs. 15. From Kutch we went to Kurrachee, and put up with a subedar of a regiment, by name Bhya, a Mahratta. We remained there two months, begging from the sepoys. Conversation about the English raj was constant, but not in a derogatory way by the sepoys, and the Nana did not make himself known. When we left Kurrachee we went to Hyderabad in Scinde, and put up with a subedar by name Marmuttoo, a native of the Madras Presidency. We passed off as *fukers*, and from thence went to Sukkur and Shikarpore, and from thence to Mooltan, where we remained

two months, and the Nana and I went among the sepoys, but only passed as beggars. From Mooltan we went to Bhahawalpoor, where we stayed a month, putting up in a *mundah* with one Ramlal, Brahmin. While we travelled the Nana used to talk of the battles during the mutinies, and that although he lost them he would have another chance before long. From Bhahawalpoor we went to Rawul Pindee. I stayed at Rawul Pindee with a Brahmin, named Soobayee, and the Nana and Narroo went to Cashmere, via Lahore and Umritsir. He went to Cashmere with a view of getting aid from the ruler. The Nana and Narroo Punt returned to Rawul Pindee in eight or ten months. He said it was arranged for him to get aid from Cashmere. He said Narroo and himself had lost their teeth from drinking snow-water in Cashmere. From Rawul Pindee we went to Peshawur, and stayed there nearly a year. The Nana had frequent interviews with the native officers of the force. The talk was that when Dost Mahomed died there would be a disturbance; and while there Dost Mahomed came to Peshawur with a son called Hyder, and the Nana had an interview with him. Hyder got service under the British. From Peshawur we went to Nowshera, where the Nana had an interview with a Colonel Dunraj. From Nowshera we went to Attock, where the Nana had an interview with a Subedar, Bowanee Sing, belonging to the regiment there on duty, but I do not know the number. We then went to Hazara, where there was a Rusassah. We then went to Sirsa, Singrade, and on to Bikaneer, where Tania Rao was, who lived in a garden with ten sowars. The Nana told the Bikaneer Rajah he must take great care of the Tania Rao, which he promised to do. The Nana was entertained by the Rajah, whom he asked for aid, telling him Scindiah, and Holkar, and the Cashmere people would support him. The Rajah said, 'Scindiah and Holkar are your servants, but I must aid those who hold Delhi.' From thence we came to Nagare, from thence to Patee, from thence to Dundwarra, and on to Ramghur and Kishenghur, where the Rajah went to meet the Burra Sahib (General Lawrence, Governor-general's Agent for Rajpootena) at Surwar last cold weather. We remained a month at Kishenghur, passing as Brahmins. The Rajah gave us money (Rs. 10), but he did not know it was the Nana. We then went to Nusseerabad, and put up in a *mundah*. The Nana knew a native doctor, a Brahmin, at Nusseerabad, who gave intelligence. Ettoo, Mussoo Punt, and Bulwunt Punt at Nusseerabad gave us money in charity, but I am not aware that any of these people knew the Nana. From Nusseerabad we went to Oodeypoor, staying on the way at several places, in none of which they knew it was the Nana. At Oodeypoor we remained two nights, and then went to Saloomba. The thakoor there entertained us in great style, and knew it was the Nana Sahib of Bithoor. Tania Topee, the Rao Sahib, and the Begum of Lucknow are living at Saloomba. Tania Topee was not hanged, but another man named Tania. There is collected at Saloomba a large force, from 12,000 to 15,000 men, a great portion of whom are Poorbeas. We remained fifteen days at Saloomba. The thakoor wanted the Nana to remain all the rains, but he would not do so. The Awah Thakoor Koushal Shing is also at Saloomba. There guns and ammunition are also ready for a disturbance, but I do not know if the time is fixed for it to begin. The *Dusseerah* was talked of, and although it may be delayed there will be an outbreak. The Awah Thakoor is very anxious to regain Awah. The Nana did not wish a disturbance so early as the *Dusseerah*, but said when they did begin he would be ready. The Nana left Saloomba to come to Pokur. The Rajah of Saloomba and the Awah Thakoor escorted the Nana with a large force almost to Chittore, where they left. We then came on with a small tattoo as *fukers*, and at Bheelwarra we were joined by the four informers, and came to Buneera, where Gowind Singh is thakoor. Subedar, or Jemadar, Kora Singh lives at Buneera. The Rao Sahib induced the thakoor to keep him. He gets Rs. 5 per month, food, and two servants.

From Buneera we went to Assin, where the Nana had an interview with the thakoor in the garden. Where the Nana goes about as a fukeer the thakoor do not receive him in state, although they know who he is. All Rajpootana knew him wherever he went. From Assin we came to Budwar, and then through Kurwur to Ajmere, where we were caught. At Assin the thakoor had a number of arms collected. The Nana has left his family with the Ram Rajah, with whom he has left 80 lacs."

The foregoing evidence agrees very closely with that of the spies published below. We are informed that the prisoners have been kept strictly separate, and are not permitted to communicate with any natives whatever. The blind priest offered his evidence against the Nana, hoping thereby to screen himself.

DEPOSITION OF GYA PERSAUD.

Statement of Gya Persaud, Brahmin, of Zillah Cawnpoor, village Bharontee, on solemn affirmation.

"I was a resident of Cawnpoor, but at the time of the mutiny in '57 I had a shop at Saugor. At the time of the mutiny at Burhampoor, I proceeded from Cawnpoor to Saugor to join my shop. After the mutiny at Saugor my property was put in the fort, but I remained in the Sudder Bazaar; my shop was known by the name of Davideen's, who was my father's uncle. When the *sahib loque* (the English) all entered the fort, the country population poured into the cantonments, and plundered everything. Davideen ran away and made for Cawnpoor, and on the way fell in with the Nana's force. He, to escape, left the road and went to Nustulgher, on the Ganges, and died there of cholera. My grandmother and other female relatives after some time reached our village of Bharontee. After this all our property in our village was plundered by the Nana's force, and my grandfather was killed. At the time Davideen left Cawnpoor I escaped to Mhow by Bhilsa. When General Rose's force arrived at Mhow I joined it, and went with it to Saugor. I was employed in the commissariat, and accompanied the troops to Jhansie, when Major Campbell, Bazaar Master, made me his treasurer. I ultimately accompanied the force to Gwalior, and remained there a year and a-half as bazaar chowdree. At the end of that time I resigned my berth, and returned to my village of Bharontee. I there found all my property and houses destroyed, and after the stay of a month proceeded to Benares, where I determined to hunt up the Nana. Hearing he had gone to Nepal, I turned for that purpose a fukeer, and travelled all through Western India for a long period, as I knew Tantia Topee and others were about in the Baroda direction. At the time of the Hoolee, in 1862, I arrived in Bombay, and after staying there five months heard that Captain Nuttall, the police officer at Sholapoor, was hunting up the rebels, so I went to him at Sholapoor, and saw him. He joined with me, for the purpose of obtaining information, Jemadar Dwarka Tewarry, of the 8th Regiment B.N.I. At Sholapoor I fell in with one Hindoo Chobee, who wore a dress similar to what is worn in Nepal. I joined him as a fukeer, and he informed me that the Nana had left Nepal with other chiefs of the rebellion, and had come towards Sind, and that he himself was getting information of the feeling of the people. He also told me the Rao Sahib lived at Poona, and I went with him to that place. We then fell in with a Brahmin, by name Pershotum Blut, who after a time, on hearing I was a staunch friend of the Nana, gave me hopes of an interview with Kishen Rao. After a few days I saw Kishen Rao; I then wrote to the jemadar at Sholapoor that Kishen Rao was concealed at Poona, and the jemadar and Captain Nuttall joined me. Captain Nuttall would not believe me when I told him the real Kishen Rao was in Poona. I, therefore, left Poona and went to Bombay to Mr. Forjett, to whom I told all. He told me to go and get *pukka* [certain] intelligence, as the man Captain Nuttall had previously captured as Kishen Rao could not be convicted. I then returned to Poona, and from thence to

Sholapoor; and again I wrote to Captain Nuttall and told him Kishen Rao was at Poona. He still was doubtful, but sent with me two men of his own who had seen Kishen Rao at Hyderabad in the Deccan. We returned to Poona, and the two men were satisfied as to the identity of Kishen Rao. We then went to Bombay to Mr. Forjett, who gave me a paper and sent me back to Poona with orders to seize Kishen Rao; but at Khandalla I recognised Kishen Rao travelling towards Bombay, whom we seized and delivered to the bazaar master at Khandalla. I then told Mr. Forjett good intelligence of the Nana being at Jypoor. He replied that as I had caught Kishen Rao he would give me letters for the purpose of catching the Nana. Accordingly Jemadar Dwarka and myself left Bombay and went to Burhampoor, where we fell in with three of the Nana's Brahmins doing *poaja* (religious ceremonies) for him. I told them I had authority from the Arabs and others in Hyderabad to treat with the Nana for a rising in that direction, and wanted to find him to make arrangements to exterminate the British rule. For some time they would not give any information; but on my telling them I knew Kishen Rao, and promising to give them Rs. 600 if I met the Nana, one of the Brahmins took the jemadar and myself to Indore to the brother of the Jaora Nawab. I gave the Brahmin Rs. 600 on the security of another, to be repaid if I did not reach the Nana. We were escorted by some Mussulmans to Jaora, and from thence two men, one in the garb of a fukeer and the other dressed as a bheestie [carrier of water], started with us towards Saloomba. We remained three miles from the town, and the bheestie went into it, and on returning told us we should see the Nana pass. Soon after about 100 sowars [horsemen] and about 150 foot came from the town. We were afraid to present ourselves before the Nawab's attendants, who appeared to have come out to escort the Nana towards Bikaner. We followed the cavalcade at a distance, and reached Chittore, where the cavalcade left the Nana. When the escort went back, only three men appeared a head with small tattoos [horses], and the bheestie told me one of these men was the Nana. We followed the Nana to Sangannaree, at which place the detective and myself overtook the Nana's party and asked where they were going. They replied to Dwarka; we said we were also going there, and would be glad to accompany them. The Nana then said he was going to Pokar, and I replied we would also go that way. As we drew near Nusseerabad, the Nana objected to go by the road, and said if we wished to accompany him we must go through the jungles. We went, and then got more friendly with him; but he searched us, and I concealed the two letters in my dhotie. He asked several times who we were, and I replied at last that I had known him at Bithoor, that I had lost my all on his account, and was now wandering about, endeavouring to restore him, and that I had authority from many people in the south, and had arranged to raise 4,000 men if he would return to Poona. He replied he could not go to Poona, as he was going to Bikaner to meet Tantia Topee, and that the Begum of Awah and Madho were at Saloomba; also the Gondah Rajah and Goorboom Sing of Oude.

"He then invited us to accompany him to Bikaner, the rajah of which place had promised him assistance. He said all Rajpootana was on his side, and that at the dusserah he would again be at the head of a force and burn the cantonment of Nusseerabad, and after that Poona! I suggested, before attempting anything, he should worship at Ajmeer. He agreed, and we went to Ajmeer, but when he heard of the court breaking up sooner than usual, he appeared anxious, and determined to leave. I persuaded him simply to move to some other point. The Deputy-Commissioner captured with him Naroo Punt Bhalla Punt, and a blind man that accompanied the Nana to give the party more the appearance of fukeers. The Nana said in conversation that he had been well taken care of by the ruler of Cashmere, and had come down *via* Sind and Kutch, where the Rao had given him Rs. 50,000;

but the Nana told him he wanted men, not money, which not obtaining after fifteen days he went to the territory of the Ram Rajah, where the Nana's wife and children are. At this place the Nana's attendant, with the cut ear, Chinnun Singh, is also. The Nana said he had given his children eighty lacs of rupees for their subsistence. Naroo Punt Bhalla Punt told us he had been agent for the Nana with the Bareilly force, and was also at Calpee with Tantia. The real Tantia is alive in Bikaner, and the man hanged by Major Meade was a Brahmin also named Tantia. The Bikaner Raja allows him a guard of sowars, and has promised not to deliver him to the British. 5,000 of the old Bengal Sepoys are at Saloomba, and Tantia Topee's force, to the number of 40,000 men, are in the service of one or other of the independent States ready to rise on the first opportunity. The dusserah [a Hindoo festival, falling this year on the 21st October] was fixed for the time of a rising, and the force to be divided into three parts—one to pay off the Patalia Rajah, one for Nusseerabad, and one for the Deccan.

"I personally know the Nana and Bala Rao, but I do not know Tantia Topee. The Nana states that, from drinking the water in the jungles, he lost his front teeth, and his hair has become white. I do not know any particular marks on his person, but I saw him constantly at Bithoor, and he is not easily forgotten: his face is much thinner, his cheeks not so fat, and the hair on his face alters his appearance. His stomach is not so large as it was; but there is no mistaking his face, his eyes, his forehead, and powerful voice. I don't know Naroo Punt myself, only from what he has stated himself; he is most vicious against the English. He is generally called Narroobah, and the Nana is called Appajee Sahib, and the blind man Seedraj. He is only made use of as a blind to the public. All the thakoor (land-owners) and most of the rajahs of the independent States are hand and glove with the Nana. Heera Singh, an old general of the Nana's, is at Buncerah. Numbers of pundits and Brahmins are located in all the States, who do nothing but forward intelligence and pray for the destruction of the British rule. At Nusseerabad a Brahmin named Itoo, who is employed in a government office, and writes English and Persian, went out to see the Nana when he passed Nusseerabad. A native doctor also gives information, also a Brahmin from the Deccan.

"We are now afraid for our lives, and beg we may be taken care of. The Secretary to the Bombay Government told us, if we were successful in catching the Nana, or Tantia, to get the first British officer to make arrangements for our welfare."

On the Nana hearing this evidence, and being confronted with the witness, he became in a violent rage, and declared the Nana was dead long ago, and that the news of the event had reached him at Cashmere. He also asked, if he was, indeed, the Nana, what would be the use for him to deny it, as there must be plenty of people in Cawnpoor and other places who could readily prove his identity. He will not, however, state of what village he is really a native, but contents himself by asserting he is a Dekhany Brahmin.

Statement of Sergeant-major Charles Wilkins, A Battalion 4th Brigade R.A., Nusseerabad, formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons at Meerut.

"While at Meerut I constantly saw the Nana Sahib, and have very frequently spoken to him. The person I saw to-day in the magazine I feel convinced is he. He is, of course, very much changed in appearance, but the form and style of his features are exactly those of the Nana. He also states that, while standing near the prisoner, he was detailing to Inspector Bowyer the circumstance of Captain Chamberlain, of the 14th Dragoons, having been in the constant habit of riding the Nana's horses, and that directly the above officer's name was mentioned, the prisoner gave a start; and again when relating an episode of his, the Nana having taken at Meerut an English-woman into his keeping who belonged to the 14th

Dragoons, the prisoner again gave a start, and looked hard at him."

Certificate of Dr. Murray, Civil Surgeon, Ajmeer.

"This is to certify, that I have examined a prisoner in the magazine who is said to be the Nana, and I find that he has the mark of a small wound or cut on the anterior portion of the first phalanx of the second toe of the right foot. The cicatrix is little more than half an inch long, and as fine as a horse-hair; it is slightly oblique, and is precisely the sort of mark that would be made with a lancet or a fine bistoury. There is a small cicatrix on the lower part of the lobe of the right ear. The prisoner is an intellectual looking man, with remarkably full, round, large eyes; he answers in nearly every particular to the published description of the Nana."

Deposition of Ittoo, or Witoba, Brahmin, of Bombay, who resides at Nusseerabad.

"I came to Ajmeer on the 23rd with a picnic party from Nusseerabad. The party consisted of certain non-commissioned officers, all of whom are members of a club called the 'Staff Quadrille Club,' which I joined some time back. I don't know any Brahmin native doctor at Nusseerabad; Ramjee, a Mahratta native doctor, is at Nusseerabad. In February of the present year two men came from Krishnagur; one was a blind man and one with large eyes. They came to my house two or three times for charity, and at last walked up stairs without leave, and I and my brother turned them out. They stayed some time, and received charity from all the bunnas in Nusseerabad. I considered them impostors, not real Brahmins. I don't know the Nana, and no messengers come to my house. I can't write English and Mahratta; there is no one who writes Persian in my house. I have not written to any one except my brother in Bombay about some accounts. I joined the quadrille club, and dance for my own amusement. I dance the polka, quadrille, lancers, and Caledonians. I am a married man, but my family do not go to the dances. I have been in the Commissariat since 1850, and came to Nusseerabad in April, 1859, where I have been ever since."

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

DEESA, July 10.

There was a rumour about, which, perhaps, has no truth in it, that a force would be moved from this towards Jeypoor to look after some of the Nana's companions who are supposed to be in that locality. If our Europeans do catch any of those gentlemen, they are in a humour to make very short work of them. The hatred evinced towards the Nana by the European soldiers is most virulent.

NUSSEERABAD, July 13.

All the circumstances surrounding the capture of the Nana tend to confirm the belief that the right man has been taken this time. We have not heard in what direction he goes on leaving this, although most likely it will be to the scene of his sanguinary exploits, Cawnpore. It is reported that the "country" is preparing to rise in his behalf—a report which is considered to be utterly without foundation. I don't believe myself the Rajpootana people feel any interest in him—not enough, at least, to seek an application of British bullets. If, however, they are rash enough to attempt a diversion in his favour, they will find us quite prepared.

I think I told you one of the party is a blind man. When questioned, the only reply that could be obtained from him was, "What he says, I say;" but two days since he turned Queen's evidence, and told all he knew, which in substance amounts to this: That he had no connection with the party beyond acting as a "blind" to the real character of the individuals. He confirms much of Gypersaud's statement, and says the man we have taken is the veritable Nana. I hear, but cannot vouch for the correctness of the report, that the Nana is very ill.

NEEMUCH, June 30.

Major Davidson, the commissioner at Ajmere, reports that he really believes he has the real Nana under his clutches. Captain Brodigan, of the 28th, has the merit of being the first to lay

hands on him. He was assisted by Capt. Gleigson and a sergeant, as also by two native spies, who traced the Nana to a temple near Ajmere. This was on the 22nd inst. The informant declares it is the real Nana, and adds that Tantia Topce is still alive, for the Nana was on his way to Bikhaneer to meet him. Strange, then, that a wrong man should have been hung. The marks in the ear and the wound in the foot have been recognised in the Nana. The Saloomber business (of which you have already heard) would seem to have had some foundation if the spies who have been useful in catching the Nana can be believed, for they say that at Saloomber it was all arranged that 5,000 budmashes should first destroy the Europeans in Nusseerabad and Neemuch, and burn these places, after which the native troops were to be induced to rebel, and with their assistance the Nana was to pay a visit to Peona! There are two other fellows caught: one of these is of no moment; "he is blind and can't see," as Paddy Blake would say. The other is a notorious character, no less than Nana Punt, who commanded 5,000 cavalry during the whole of the mutinies. The informants further depose, that up to within three miles of Ajmere, the Nana was accompanied by 300 cavalry. He requested the company of a particular friend at Ajmere, in whose presence he seems quite reconciled. He is passionately fond of music, and is always humming some favourite tune; accompanying himself with snaps of his right-hand fingers. He sleeps soundly during the day, but seems much disturbed after dark. He is fond of exercise, and is generally walking about. His style of conversation is short, quick, and to the point. An experienced photographer has taken his likeness, which, with and without his hirsute appendages, meet the description given of him. He has been recognised by the sergeant-major of the Horse Artillery at Nusseerabad (who knew him at Lahore) as the right man, who seems, at last, to be in the right place. The fort of Ajmere has been reinforced by a strong detachment. After the rains (the roads now are impassable) he will be sent to the Presidency, when you will have an opportunity of describing his personal appearance. The few papers found among his kit (he travelled very light) are being translated. Some of them, however, cannot be deciphered; they are written in characters not known to orientalists. The Nana, among his other accomplishments, knows shorthand, and has a key of his own, and until the spies can put us in possession of this, the papers, of course, are useless.

A strong party, consisting of the principal officers of the station, is about to start for Ajmere directly there is a break in the weather.

Colonel Petrie is expected in to-day to inspect the Artillery. What between two half-yearly inspections by the Brigadier, two more such overhauls by the Colonel-commanding, a yearly review by the General, and an occasional visit by the Chief, I should say this arm of the service get quite enough of inspections. "More drill the better; more parades the better"—so say your stiff commanders. A good soldier, who knows what soldiering practically is, is of a different opinion; he thinks that having parades and inspections oftener than necessary only sickens the soldier instead of teaching him his duty, which he can learn just as well and with a better feeling with less punishment; for parades, when unnecessary, are only looked upon as punishment.

RAJPOOTANA, July 4.

It is reported eight or ten individuals have been captured in the city of Ajmere, having in their possession a large amount of coin for the purposes of the Nana Sahib and his friends; it is also stated the Nana himself at the period of his capture had no less than five different kinds of deadly poison on his person. During the mutinies a large number of budmashes and pandies escaped into the Bhikaneer and Saloomber districts, and it is now said those two localities have become a general rendezvous for these characters. It is quite certain the Saloomber Rajah has been long harbouring the Nana's gang, and it is well a force was not sent out last year, as proposed,

against this Rajpootana chieftain. Had such been the case, the gang now captured would probably have withdrawn, and we might not have secured them. It may, perhaps, be recollected that about October last year a rumour was prevalent that forces from Mhow, Neemuch, and Nusseerabad received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed against Saloomber. The cause of this anticipated movement arose out of a quarrel between the Odeypoor durbar and the Saloomber chief, the former of whom we were by treaty bound to support. It being understood, however, that the British forces would soon be in motion, the Saloomber Rajah made a verbal *amende*, probably influenced in this course by the knowledge that he could not harbour the Nana's gang with the "Sirkar's" army in front. However this may be, one thing is very certain, that a British detachment should be immediately despatched to the neighbourhoods of Saloomber and Bhikaneer. If the Rajpoot chiefs are to be allowed to harbour rebels and murderers, and escape scot-free, the future state of Rajpootana will be worse than the past. It cannot, however, be imagined that this will be suffered to come to pass. The attention of the Supreme Government will doubtless be more immediately directed to affairs in Rajpootana; and while making an example of those chiefs who may be proved to have given asylum to outlaws, it will be easy to make such alterations in existing treaties as will effectually prevent much of the confusion which at present exists.

Should troops be moved out against Saloomber and Bhikaneer, little opposition is to be apprehended at either place. The former would, probably, be the most difficult to approach, as it is surrounded by more or less dense jungle. Bhikaneer is situated on the borders of the desert tracts, and although a walled city, could not hold out against an European force. The probability, however, is that both these chiefs would give themselves up on the approach of a British force, and endeavour to save themselves by a disregard of truth. It will be an inglorious yet troublesome expedition for our troops, although none the less required on that account. Let us, however, do the business effectually, and establish a new era of improvement in Rajpootana.

RAJPOOTANA, July 5.

It appears the capture of the Nana is directly owing to the hatred cherished against him by one Naru Punt, a native of Bithoor, some of whose relatives were destroyed by the supposed order of the Nana during the mutinies. This man, accompanied by Mr. Forjett's policemen, joined the Nana when the latter was leaving Jeypoor, and introduced himself as an agent of the Arabs of the Deccan, who, he reported, were ready to aid the Nana. On arrival at Ajmere the party took up their abode in a temple near the kutcherry, but afterwards, in consequence of such dangerous proximity, retired to another building of the kind further away, in which they were taken by Colonel Davidson. It is stated the real Tantia Topce is now in one of the Rajpootana States.

The personal appearance of the Nana is described as corresponding with his appearance of a few years since in every particular, excepting that his hair is now grey instead of black, and the front teeth are gone, which he explains as the effect of the snow water in Cashmere during the twenty years he was a "jogee" there. He strongly denies that he is the Nana, although both his foot and ear are marked in the peculiar manner in which the Nana's were known to be. He states also that for twenty years he has never seen an European, but when excited and talking fast both speech and gesture betray him as one who has been much associated with the "Sahib logue." His feet and hands prove the falsity of his story of having been a pilgrim for many years, neither showing the least evidence of hardships having been undergone. Moreover, several natives have come forward who are prepared to give evidence against him.

It is also reported that he has agents in almost every station in India, and was in daily receipt of verbal news therefrom, conveyed to him by messengers, generally in the guise of fukeers.

BENGAL.

LIBEL CASE AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, July 6.—In my former letters I mentioned to you that we have in Simla a small weekly paper called the *Advertiser*, belonging to Mr. Mahony, and this is the journal which was last week prosecuted for libel on account of publishing two letters full of scandal. These letters were signed "Paul Pry" and "Vindex," and the tenour of their import was that one Mr. R. U. Cosen (some time ago one of the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay, according to his own account in court, and now employed by Major Goad as keeper of his racket court and billiard rooms) was guilty of stealing the letters missed by Captain Andrews. The damages were fixed by Mr. Cosen at Rs. 800. The whole affair is this. In January last a letter was addressed to Captain Andrews, of a private and confidential nature, in which Major Goad's name was mentioned rather discredibly, and Mr. Cosen declares he found this letter on the 6th of May in the portico of the Assembly Rooms, or about twenty-one days after they were sold to Major Goad, and two months after Captain Andrews had left the premises. Mr. Cosen refused to deliver up this letter when called upon to do so, stating that it was Major Goad's property, as Major Goad had purchased the estate "and everything that was on it." Captain Andrews put Mr. Cosen in court for the letter, and got a decree. Mr. Cosen on the trial admitted having other letters belonging to Captain Andrews, and, strange to say, when the latter went and examined his desk all the letters addressed to him by the same writer of that found in the portico were also missing. When this second trial for libel came on, Mr. Spiers, who came up from Cawnpore, appeared for the prosecution, and the defence of the journal was entrusted to Mr. E. P. Moore, who pleaded that the letters of "Paul Pry" and "Vindex" were not libellous, inasmuch as they only contained opinions and comments upon what took place in an open court of justice, and, therefore, were entitled to exemption from prosecution under the fifth exception of Section 499 of the Penal Code. He was, however, overruled by Judge Murphy, and, therefore, under protest pleaded justification and demanded a jury. A jury was formed, consisting of Lieutenant Pogson and four of the leading merchants of Simla, and the case was thoroughly sifted. It was proved that Mr. Cosen had been an almost daily visitor at Captain Andrews' house, where he was often left by himself, and that all of a sudden his visits ceased without any assignable reason or cause; and leaving the question of the portico letter entirely out of the business, the mystery was, why were the other letters on the same subject and by the same writer the only ones missed by Captain Andrews from his bureau? In his address to the jury for the defence, Mr. Moore commenced by expressing his admiration of Mr. Cosen's coolness at coming into court to ask for a pecuniary compensation for having misconducted himself. He argued that a private letter was as much a man's property as his ring, watch, or purse, and that the fact of finding Captain Andrews' private letter, and keeping it, as he did, for his own private ends, was a violation of Section 403 of the Penal Code, and came under the heading of Criminal Misappropriation; that had Mr. Cosen instead of a letter found a ring, a watch, or a purse, on the high road which he knew belonged to Captain Andrews, and kept them as he did the letter in question, would he not be considered as guilty of theft? He concluded by desiring the jury to remember that they were deciding a question of the greatest importance to the press, as, should their verdict be in favour of the plaintiff, every journalist who ventured to print, expose, or comment upon an outrage to society such as Mr. Cosen had been guilty of, would render himself liable to punishment. After a deliberation of nearly an hour with closed doors, and with Judge Murphy to help them, the Court was re-opened, and a verdict given for the defendant. So far this was satisfactory, and Mr. Murphy, as it was late, postponed

giving judgment till next day at noon. Next day came, so did the next after that, when finally, to the indignation of all, Mr. Murphy reversed the verdict of the sworn jury, gave one in favour of plaintiff with one rupee damages, and ordered defendant to pay all costs of the suit! Naturally enough all parties were exasperated.

Mr. Cosen's case and character are not much bettered by being awarded two shillings damages for being publicly called a thief, and he is going to appeal. Mr. Mahony (the defendant) is naturally indignant at having to pay a large sum in the face of the verdict in his favour given by the jury, and he is going to appeal; and the jury, furious at being made fools of and their opinions looked upon as a farce, are going to protest, I hear, against Judge Murphy's conduct, as if their verdict were not a legal one. It was his business to have pointed out the law to them before allowing them to decide upon the merits of the case before them. A prettier kettle of fish I never saw before in my life, and it now remains to be seen what Mr. Cust, the Judicial Commissioner, will say to all this.

SIMLA, July 10.

I mentioned in a former letter the case of "Coxen v. Mahony." It would appear that we are never to hear the last of it, as the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Murphy, has taken the unusual, and (as it seems to me) the very unwise, step of reversing the verdict of the European jury; of course Mr. Murphy's conduct is to be handed up to some higher authority, as the jury decline to sit passive under the stigma of imbecility cast upon them by Mr. Murphy.

A rumour has reached me that a serious accident has happened to a party of coolies engaged in the works for the extension of the Hindostan and Thibet road; two hundred of these unfortunate men are stated to have been blown up by the accidental explosion of some gunpowder. I have no doubt, however, that the number of sufferers is greatly exaggerated, and, indeed, the whole report requires confirmation.

A great many native reports are flying about here, the least important of which is the annexation of Cashmere. One is at a loss to trace such a rumour as this to its source, unless, indeed, it emanates from the unusually large force with which Sir Hugh Rose will be accompanied on his approaching visit to the Peshawur frontier.

DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT OF CALCUTTA IN THE CASE OF HEM-NAUTH BOSE, THE CONVERT, AND DR. DUFF, THE MISSIONARY.

The following is the decision delivered by Sir Mordaunt M. Wells in this important case:—

"According to the constitution of this Court a Christian father may have asked at the hands of a Hindoo judge what a Hindoo father is now asking at the hands of a Christian judge. If I examine this child I must examine him as to his religious belief. Would such an examination give confidence to natives, for whom I sit here as well as for Europeans? If an application were to be made by a Christian parent before a Hindoo judge, would any examination by the Hindoo judge as to the child's religious belief give a confidence to Christians? I do not put the slightest value upon the religious principles of this child. He may grow up a Christian, or he may again relapse into his former religion. It is impossible for me to say whether he is a real Christian at the present moment. (His lordship here quoted Sir Erskine Perry's judgment in the *Queen v. Nesbitt*, and continued)—supposing a child were sent to England for his education, and the educational establishment came into the hands of the Mormons, would a court of justice refuse to deliver the child up to its Christian parents? The child in the present instance does not keep away from his home because he is subjected to ill-treatment, but merely because he is influenced by the teaching of the missionaries. The case of *Rex v. Greenhill* supports my view, and is considered a leading authority on this point. Lord Denman there says, 'There is no doubt that when a father has the custody of his children he is not to be de-

prived of it except under peculiar circumstances, which do not occur in this case, for although misconduct is charged to Mr. Greenhill there is nothing proved against him which has ever been held sufficient ground for removing children from their father.' And further on Lord Denman says:—"When an infant is brought before the Court by *habeas corpus*, if he be of an age to exercise a choice, the Court leaves him to elect where he will go. If he be not of that age, and a want of direction would only expose him to dangers and seductions, the Court must make an order for his being placed in proper custody. The only question then is, what is the proper custody? and that undoubtedly is the custody of the father." The case came before the Court of Queen's Bench more than twenty years after in the matter of *Thomas Hakewell*, 11. Com. Bench 223, where it is quoted by Mr. Justice Cresswell, who says: "It has been held, in *King v. Greenhill*, that the father is entitled to the custody of his children to the exclusion of their mother, although they be within the age of nurture; and that, where a child is in the custody of the mother, the Court will compel her to deliver it into the custody of the father, unless it appear to the Court that the child will be improperly restrained or its morals contaminated by being placed in the father's custody." A mother's claim is ten thousand times preferable to the rights of missionaries. The rights of missionaries are insignificant in comparison to the rights of a parent. The influence of a parent is much better than the influence of a missionary. I know these gentlemen who are now before me, and recognise as much as any man their usefulness; but at the same time I cannot help saying they are most indiscreet. I must decide this case in reference to the actual state of the law, and the judgment of Sir Erskine Perry embodies that law. This decision he sent home to Mr. Justice Patteson for his opinion, on account of the opposite and conflicting decisions of the Courts of Calcutta and Madras. His opinion is priceless, for not only was it the opinion of a learned lawyer, but of a man of strong religious convictions. Mr. Justice Patteson says that a father is entitled to the custody of his child even after the age of fourteen years. That dictum from a learned judge so cautious shows how strong the law is, and clearly shows that no one should be allowed to stand between a child and his parent; and Lord Campbell also has decided that the father is the proper person to have the custody of his child to be educated in his religion; and I am of the same opinion, whether his religion be the Greek, Mahomedan, Hindoo, or Christian. With the greatest respect for the character of the learned and reverend gentlemen, Dr. Duff and his associates, I think they have acted wrongly in not sending back the child to its parents, and I therefore now direct that he be given up to his father."

The child was thereupon given up to the custody of his father.

THE BOX ON THE EAR CASE.

IN THE CIVIL COURT, LUCKNOW.

BUNDAY ALI v. DR. CANNON.

Claim, Rs. 1,000 damages for assault and battery.

JUDGMENT.—The rule here is that the finding of a majority of a jury is conclusive to all questions of fact; but nothing is said as to how the court is to deal with such questions of opinion as properly fall within the proper province of a jury, and result in nothing more than an assessment of damages. In the present case there were four findings by six persons. I have, therefore, taken the average of the four different sums denoted by them, and decree accordingly.

In this case we have had a special jury of European and Native gentlemen, but of as mixed elements as possible. A civil officer of the Oudh commission; a civil-military officer of the Commissariat; an editor of an English newspaper; three Europeans; two Mahomedans of rank; one Hindoo of the mercantile community; three natives. Total, six jurors.

It would not have been proper to have had more Europeans than natives, as there was a native plaintiff and a European defendant. There could

then be no uneven number for the whole, nor (if there were) on a question in which there might be a variety of findings, would it have been in anywise more certain, that, if divided, they would be so divided, as to furnish a majority for any one finding, nor would it have been judicious to have had a larger number, as it is only with great difficulty that the requisite number in any jury can be got together in a place where the European element is so sparse, and every man has so much to do.

The defendant is a gentleman in high position, having various important duties. One of these is that of master of jail-works in Oude, and one of such works is the construction of a central jail at Lucknow on which several lacs of rupees have to be expended. He burns his own bricks and uses as fuel a material well-known in the west—the desicated contents of the city cess-pools. The plaintiff contracted with the Government for the clearance of these cess-pools, and sold the contents to the defendant for his brick-kilns. The defendant and his witnesses represent the plaintiff as having always behaved in a most disrespectful manner, and of having done so with an eye to damages from the Civil Court. What brought matters to a point was the attempt to settle accounts. This took place at the house occupied by defendant and his family, and in which also he holds his public office. Plaintiffs being then on public business constituted no trespass. His side of the story is that he was to be paid only for the quantity of dirt formally measured, which was much short of the stock admittedly delivered; and yet that, because of his refusal to give an acquittance as in full of all demands, he was expelled and assaulted, without the least provocation in manner or language. The defendant's verified statement shows that an acquittance (and not a mere receipt) was demanded of plaintiff; that when ordered out of the office room, plaintiff did go out; and that he was assaulted because he remained looking in from the outside. It is also admitted that defendant called his sweeper to remove the plaintiff if he did not forthwith take himself off the premises. But there are two important circumstances urged for defendant as of an extenuating character. Being a medical officer, and at present acting also as civil surgeon of Lucknow, it appears that a lady friend in a very feeble state of health had come to reside with his family for the benefit of his professional care. It is certain that there was a great noise going on in the office room about plaintiff's business, and that a European servant maid was sent from the inner apartment to caution the people there to be quiet, plaintiff alleging that he was not aware there was a lady inside sick, and that he himself made no noise. I should myself believe the evidence, that spoke to his being noisy, and also to his knowing why quiet had been ordered. Still that was not the immediate reason for the assault. His refusal to give the "acquittance" appears to have been the offensive point in the office room, and his standing inside in (what was regarded as) an insolent attitude, which brought the maltreatment on him. As he is not alleged by defendant to have been making any noise outside, of course the sick lady was not incommode by his being there. Putting that consideration out of account the matter stands thus on defendant's own showing—that seeing plaintiff stand in a defiant attitude outside, he went out to him, boxed his ears, gave him a simple kick on his posterior, and threatened him with removal by the disgracing hands of a sweeper. This not only cannot be justified in law, but manifests a spirit which would entitle plaintiff to substantial damages. Yet considering that from plaintiff's dirty occupation, defendant might have not known the respectability of his connections, and that he held a subordinate relation to defendant, coupled with his habitual insolence, I should not, if myself sitting as a juror, have awarded very heavy damages. The plaintiff, was doubtless respectably connected with native society; but his present occupation ought to have due weight, in an estimate of the injury done to his feelings by a very slight assault, as far as personal suffering went. He wholly failed to prove that either in

pocket or social privilege any real damage had been inflicted. The European members of the jury unfortunately took extreme and opposed views, and thus we have two of three votes for damages at one pice, and the third for the full claim at sixteen hundred rupees. I need hardly add that in my own view it would have been better if all these gentlemen could have agreed to discover a golden mean.

The Mahomedan gentlemen voted that Rs. 500 should be granted to the plaintiff; the Hindoo thought Rs. 5 sufficient.

I do not think a better solution of the difficulty presented by this conflict was discoverable than to allow the low votes to qualify the high ones,—that was indeed the resolution which I believe practised jurors adopt in England when they are compelled to be unanimous.

The law bound me, when the matter had been referred to a jury, to abide by their decision. The provision was in no wise affected by the nature of the issue. All that the Court had to do was to apply that provision of the law, and since the remaining provisions were not in terms applicable, to discover the method by which the discordant findings might be fairly construed into a practical result. The taking of the average gave every vote its proper effect; and in no other way could the findings have been turned to account at all. Not being at liberty to reject the findings of the jurors, if the law relating to our civil jurors is at all to operate under such circumstances, and as by general rule it would not be good policy to interfere were the discretion allowed, I must, as judge, decree more than I would, as a mere juror, think requisite; as it is, the present instance tends to confirm the remark I have frequently made, that our special juries never work so satisfactorily as our common juries. For this there are reasons that might be interesting in a theory, but are not necessary to a judgment.

DECREE.

Damages for assault and battery	Rs. 434.2.9
Costs thereon	59.8.0
Total	Rs. 493.16.9

(Signed) E. G. FRASER, Civil Judge.

"MR. THOMAS FROM INDIA."

The Bishop of Calcutta is not the only philanthropist in the field with benevolent views for the education of Christian children, whose parents are unable to send them to Europe. The competitor of the excellent prelate is the notorious Mr. Thomas, who, though his fraudulent devices have been more than once exposed, continues to pursue his base calling, trusting to the credulity, the fears, or the kindly impulses of those who have just arrived from the East. A case that has just come to our knowledge fully explains his ordinary plan of operations. Calling at a very unfashionable hour upon a lady who had very recently returned to England, he was admitted into the drawing-room on representing himself to be an old friend of her husband and her father-in-law, and his subsequent conversation disarmed suspicion. It was clear that he had seen the gentlemen in question, and that he had been himself some time in India, and his manners are described as correct and gentlemanly. His visit, however, became prolonged beyond the usual limits of a morning call, and threatened to become "a visitation," until at last the lady began to suspect that it was not "all serene," and was finally compelled to allude to her personal engagements, and to inquire if he had anything to say to her of a business nature. He then stated that he was collecting subscriptions to establish schools at the Hill Stations, and requested a donation of £10. Though somewhat alarmed, the lady preserved her presence of mind and pleaded poverty, but added that she would ask the landlady to lend her half-a-crown to pay his fare back to town—the scene being laid a few miles beyond the suburbs. Going into her bedroom she carefully put away her purse, after taking out the sum she had named, which she afterwards handed to her guest, with an expression of regret that her poverty and not her will consented to bestow so little. The fellow at once took the money, with the remark that it

would not pay his expenses, but that, being a poor man, he would not refuse it—thus throwing off the mask, and showing himself in his true colours. He is, indeed, an old offender; but every ship or steamer from the East that arrives at Southampton or in the river brings him fresh victims, and provides him with "fresh fields and pastures new" in which to disport his craft and duplicity. With a view, therefore, to put the unwary on their guard, we have dwelt at this length upon one of his most recent attempts at extortion; and we would further suggest to our readers that if ever they admit to their presence an unknown "Mr. Thomas from India," they will at the same time take care to call up the policeman from the kitchen.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

ANOTHER MUTINY TRIAL.

The trial of the Queen *versus* Zuhoo-rool Hoosein came on in the Commissioner's Court, Colonel Barrow, C.B., presiding. The following is a copy of the charge:—

(Copy.)

Criminal charge.

"I, William C. Capper, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, declare that there is hereby made against Zuhoor-ool-Hoosein, son of Ikram-oolah Syud, formerly a vakeel of Raja Ironee Sing, of Mithowlee:—

"First,—That before the murder of Captain Orr and others by rebels or mutineers in front of Keysurbagh at Lucknow, on or about the 10th November, 1857, and previous to the passing of the Indian Penal Code, he did at or near Mithowlee arrest or instigate the arrest of Captain Orr and party; that he was present as a leader and director at such arrest, and did as leader or as one of the leaders of the armed party escort the said party to Lucknow as prisoners, with the knowledge that such act of his would ensure or was likely to ensure the murder of the said Captain Orr and party, and that Captain Orr and others of the party were accordingly murdered, and that he, Zuhoor-ool-Hoosein, was thereby accessory before the fact to the murder of the said Captain Orr and party, and did commit murder.

"Secondly,—That he did, on or about the 21st and 27th October, 1857, escort as leader or one of the leaders of an armed body of rebels as prisoners to Lucknow, Captain Patrick Orr and other Christians, and did deliver them up to the Rebel Government, they being subsequently murdered, and was thus a leader of rebellion.

"That he has thereby committed offences punishable by the Court of Sessions, and I hereby direct that Zuhoor-ool-Hoosein be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

(Signed) "W. C. CAPPER, Deputy-Commissioner.

"Lucknow, 21st April, 1863."

Captain Orr's party consisted of himself, Sir Mountstuart Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Orr and child, Lieutenant Barnes, Sergeant-major Morton. The prisoner is defended by Mr. J. U. Sandys. He pleaded not guilty, and the prosecution has called all its witnesses excepting a native, who was not forthcoming when called, and Mrs. W. G. Rose, formerly relict of the late Capt. P. Orr, one of the parties whose murder by Ahmed-oolah Shah's troops is laid to the prisoner's charge. The trial is postponed *sine die* for the attendance of Mrs. Rose, who has to be subpoenaed from Calcutta. Mr. Sandys, on the part of the prisoner, objected to the reception of three letters to the address of his brothers (Alexander and Adolphus) written by the late Captain P. Orr, when a refugee in the Mithowlee district during the mutiny, on the ground that, if regarded as a dying declaration, such declaration is admissible only where the circumstances of the death are the subject of such declaration; this not being the case with the declaration in question, which only contains expressions of the writer's conviction that Zuhoor-ool-Hoosein was treacherous, and would deliver him and his party to the rebels. The authorities cited in support of this view of the case were Mead's case in 2 B and C 600, and Hutchinson's case 2 B and C 608. The court, however, ruled in favour of the reception of the declaration. Mr. Sandys also objected to the reception, as evidence, of a brochure by the said Mrs. Rose, entitled "The English Captives in Oudh," on the ground that, to render a deposition of any kind of evidence acceptable against a party, it must appear to have been taken on oath in a judicial proceeding, and that the party should have an opportunity to cross-examine the witness, citing several cases in support of his objection.

The Court allowed this objection, and decided upon *subpanning* Mrs. Rose, the author of the brochure, to give evidence *viva voce*. That is how the case stands at present.—*Oudh Gazette*.

TEA CULTIVATION.

The *Madras Athenæum* supplies us with some interesting facts in connection with the cultivation of tea in that presidency. Whilst Bengal has made such rapid progress in extending the cultivation of tea during the last ten years, Madras has been altogether stationary, and this is traceable, not to the non-adaptability of the soil, but rather to the absence of all enterprise. At present, we are told, only two plantations exist in the whole Madras presidency, although Dr. Cleghorn maintains that there are many localities adapted to the purpose, such as the Shevaroy hills, Coorg, Nundidroog, Bababodeen hills, Neilgherry hills, Pulin hills, &c., &c. Dr. Cleghorn addressed a letter to the Government of India in 1860, in which he detailed the prospects of tea cultivation in the presidency, and made many valuable suggestions. Sir Charles Wood, on the publication of this letter, expressed himself as anxious to do all he could to extend the growth of tea, and acting on a recommendation contained in the letter, sanctioned the introduction from the North-West provinces of skilled tea manufacturers, "in order to assist those who had entered on the cultivation of tea." It appears that this order was not acted upon at the time, "as it was found on enquiry that there was not a sufficient number of plants ready to be picked." The latest information relative to the cultivation is derived from the proceedings of the Madras Board of Revenue, published in the month of April of last year. From this, it appears that Dr. Macpherson called upon the Madras Government in August 1861 "to bring down manipulators of the tea leaf from the North-Western provinces, in order that Madras planters might ascertain the marketable value of tea grown in Southern India." Dr. Macpherson says—"I am acquainted with the plantations of Mr. Mann and Mr. Fisher at the Neilgherry hills and Shevaroy, and am persuaded that a correct system of manufacture is alone necessary to render the former equal, if not superior, to that grown on the lower ranges of the Himalayas." Mr. Ouchterlony, who had charge of Mr. Mann's plantation for some years, supplies much valuable data. On this gentleman's taking charge of the garden, there were twenty thousand trees, "from which leaves were picked and tea prepared to the amount of two thousand pounds weight." Repeated experiments were made by him, with a view to ascertain whether the tea produced was really a merchantable article. These trials resulted unfavourably, and Dr. Cleghorn was obliged to admit that the tea was not palatable. Mr. Ouchterlony expresses an opinion, that defective manipulation is the primary cause of this failure to produce a merchantable article. To use his own words, "There seems much reason to believe that the tea prepared from plants growing on the Neilgherries has been rendered unpalatable because of its defective manipulation; and the acid taste so constantly complained of, even when the proper leaves have been selected for the manufacture, has resulted from the want of a right manufacturing apparatus, and from the ignorance of a necessity of every particle of moisture being removed from the leaves, and of how to effect it." The produce of this plantation, however, commands a fair value in the bazaar at Ootacamund, and is used to a considerable extent by the residents. It is said to possess the peculiar property of improving with age, "and if a pinch be added to the ordinary China tea, it imparts to it a most agreeable flavour." The average yield per acre from the gardens at Coonoor has been four hundred pounds, and it is anticipated that this quantity might be increased. With respect to the amount of capital necessary to commence with, four hundred rupees per acre is held to be sufficient. Our contemporary is not at all disheartened by the fact that the produce of Mr. Mann's plantation has hitherto been of poor quality, and consoles himself with the reflection

"that the first essay at tea making by Chinamen imported by Mr. Fortune, in the Himalayas, was a dead failure, having the objectionable Ankoy flavour." The attention of some enterprising speculators is at present directed to the Neilgherry hills, "where land admirably adapted for the growth of tea is said to be obtainable."

COLONISATION IN THE HILLS.

A recent author remarks:—"If colonisation, as America and Australia were colonised, were possible in this country, some instances of the kind would have already occurred. But the melancholy truth is, the European race dies out. Of the numerous pensioners who have settled at our principal military stations, how many have been colonists? There is not a single instance! There is not a great grand-child, or grand-child of these pensioners, retaining their European characteristics. An infusion of native blood is essential to the continuance of the species, and the barrier once broken down, the remoter descendants of a European ancestor become rapidly feeble, astute, passionate, and indolent, as any of the darker races around them."

The colonisation of India is an almost hopeless problem, even upon the Hill ranges; but it was with sincere pleasure that we found much relating to this subject latterly brought forward in the "Report on the Extent and Nature of the Sanitary Establishments for European Troops in India," published in Calcutta in March last. This selection from Government records contains the reports of various officers who have recently explored the hill ranges of Bengal and the North-West. Unlike a former selection, published two or three years back, devoted to "Hill Sanitaria" already existing, the present volume contains, chiefly, a description of hitherto unknown localities.

Children furnish the most delicate test of the salubrity of any place. This is demonstrated by the Registrar-General's returns, in which it is shown that the mortality of children in crowded towns is some three times greater than the death rate which obtains in rural districts. It is also evidenced by the extreme mortality of barrack children on our Indian plains. The delicate organisation of the child cannot withstand the subtle forces of disease, which the adult may overcome. Any locality which admits of the healthy growth of children will be favourable to adults. As proof, then, of the suitability of certain of our Hill climates to Europeans, we will quote Dr. Mackinnon's letter to Sir George Cowper regarding the "Lawrence Asylum" at Mussoorie. Dr. Mackinnon writes:—"By the blessing of God we lost only three boys out of the large number of our charge, during fifteen years. Not one of the three died from disease contracted here. Neither was there any coddling of the boys. As soon as a new arrival was at all able to join the promiscuous crowd, he was sent to rough it. Those who stayed through the winter, benefited amazingly by the frosty weather, and appeared to be never so well as in time of snow."

Reports, more or less favourable, leading to the same conclusion, have also been made from other asylums in the Himalayan mountains. Even the *inter-tropical* hill-stations, as the Neilgherry and Mount Abo, appear to possess a climate in which the race may be reared without serious degeneration. It is now recommended to Government to establish a number of colonist stations (one or other of the mountain sites; and under proper regulations these endeavours may not improbably be crowned with success. Among the localities which have been recently explored, Captain Rowlett strongly recommends the neighbourhood of Shillong as well suited for a sanitary station, and for the permanent settlement of a European colony. Shillong, on the borders of Assam, is described as having an elevation of 5,000 feet above the sea level, while the want of a sanatorium within easy reach of Assam has been much felt. Owing to the great success attending tea planting, the European population of the district has become already considerable, and is increasing daily. Unlike most hill tracts Shillong is so gently undulating, and free from deep

chasms, that no obstructions exist for the indulgence of exercise, or against the ground being brought into cultivation. Indeed, it would appear to present an admirable site for a colony, being well drained by nature, and but a short distance from the River Gowhatty, which large boats may navigate throughout the year. The Nunklow district in the "Jynteah Hills," with an elevation of some 5,500 feet, is also recommended. Here "small agricultural farms, combined with cattle and sheep breeding, would probably answer very well, indeed." Again, in the territory of Khyrum, elevation 4,700 feet, Mr. Stainforth, of the Civil Service, formerly had a farm, now converted into a thriving tea plantation. It is stated that this locality, called Pomriang, is one of the most desirable sites for a colonist experiment.

Reports of these and other places having been submitted to Government, the Governor-General in Council has requested the Bengal Government to keep the question in view, in order that small military stations may be formed as a nucleus, for the protection of the colonist, should the proposal for European colonies be carried out. Colonel Jenkins, Agent to the Governor-General on the North-East Frontier, states that "he is inclined to think, the best means of ascertaining the capabilities of the hills would be to establish a village of selected European invalids, with their families, giving each small tracts of land to farm, and assisting them, besides their pensions, with certain sums to buy the necessary cattle, implements, grain and poultry, to enable them to commence their farms, and construct their houses. The experiment to be made effectually will involve a considerable expense to Government, but there seems no other method of ever adapting this fine hilly country to the purpose of European colonisation."

But the majority of soldiers who have served long enough in India to entitle them to their discharge, are either sickly, addicted to drink, or otherwise incapacitated for the arduous life of a colonist. Occasionally, men may be found, after ten or fifteen years' soldiering, able to enter upon the life of a settler, and with sufficient self-reliance to encounter its hardships. But our army system, our plan of providing everything to the soldier's hand, does not foster the formation of such qualities. The discharged soldier is like an old war horse, who in the squadron at the bugle's sound performs his part satisfactorily, but when away from the ranks he ceases to perform his work with credit, and discovers weaknesses of which we had no previous knowledge. If this be the case with the man who is supposed to be in good health and has only been discharged because he has served his allotted time, the argument must apply with double force to invalids. In fact an attempt to settle this problem by locating invalids in the hills, is absurd. Hill climates are not only not beneficial, but are prejudicial to men organically diseased, and amongst Anglo-Indian invalids but a very small per centage, it may be feared, would not come under such a category. The cold of the hills frequently kills the invalid.

It was not by invalided, or broken-down, or even by discharged healthy soldiers, that America, and Australia, and Canada were colonised. In those countries, with the climate in their favour, the best and youngest blood of the mother country have been absorbed. In India, where the climate is adverse and the constitution depressed, it is gravely proposed to form colonies of invalids and of discharged soldiers, hardly to be regarded as much better. The thing is absurd. Common sense and physiological science alike condemn the proposal, and we protest against public money being frittered away upon such experiments. Let us try hill colonies by all means; but let the colonists be young, strong, and healthy, instead of old, weak, and diseased. If ever a colony in India is to succeed, it must be attempted by a race that would establish itself in other lands. European colonisation in India has never yet had a fair trial, and hence the conflicting opinions which prevail on the subject. Until we have seen the experiment tried by the young and healthy, the problem will remain undetermined. Until then, the answer of Dr. Martin before the Colonisation

Committee of the House of Commons in 1859 is all that can be given to inquiry, viz., that European colonists will live on Indian hills "to a certain extent not yet determined."

Were a healthy European colony, say a regiment without previous residence, detention, or deterioration in the plains, carried at once to the Hills, they would probably retain their health. They would be in a very different condition to others who had become diseased, or predisposed to disease, by a prolonged sojourn on the malarious and unhealthy plains. "Fresh from the West, they would withstand the diluted mountain malaria of the East," and probably produce a healthy and vigorous stock. The children of such parents, being born on the mountain site, would, probably, under a proper sanitary revision, retain their European characteristics; and with an occasional infusion of new blood there does not appear to be any reason why the race should not be indefinitely continued; although several authorities have recorded their opinion that Europeans, even on Hill climates, would not be able to undergo the continued labour of tilling and cultivating the ground. This is a matter which only experience can fully decide, but with systematic attention to the peculiarities of climate it is not unlikely that such a trial will be successful. However this may be, it is certain that the suitability of the Hill climates of India to European colonisation has never yet been satisfactorily tested.—*Times of India*, June 22.

THE PIFFARD CASE.

The third part of Mr. Edgar Hyde's carefully edited series of "Reports of Cases Decided by Sir M. L. Wells, Knt., in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal," contains the only too famous case of "Charles Piffard, Esq., B.A., and Edmund George Francis, Esq., Captain of her Majesty's 20th Foot." Nine judges out of eleven held that if "a barrister, offended by the use of a strong expression on the part of a judge while sitting in court, sends an officer to the judge's private residence upon a pacific errand, to ask for an explanation," both "the party sending the message and the party conveying it are guilty of contempt of court." To this extraordinary ruling Mr. Hyde appends the following significant foot note:—

"The power of Colonial Courts to prevent advocates who misconduct themselves from practising before them cannot be disputed. See *In re the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas at Antigua*, 1 Knapp 267, where Lord Wynford says—'Now advocates and attorneys have always been admitted in the Colonial Courts by the judges only. The power of suspending from practice is, we think, be incidental to that of admitting to practise as is the case in England with regard to attorneys.' As to punishment for contempt out of Court, see *Dean's case* Cr. Eliz. 689, where Anderson J. says—'There are divers statutes that for private discourtesies one shall not be imprisoned; and therefore I do not see how this custom can be maintained. A man may be imprisoned for a contempt done in court, but not for a contempt done out of court; and therefore he ought not to have been committed for such a private abuse.' By assent of the whole Court the prisoner was discharged. See also *Rex v. Faulkner*, 2 Mon and Ayr 321, where Lord Abinger says—'Then if the judge had received that letter not sitting in Court it would not have amounted to a contempt;' and again—'I can only say that if I received such a letter I should not consider myself at liberty to commit him.' Alderson B.—'There would be a great many committals if such a course were pursued by judges.' Lord Abinger.—'Do you mean to say that one of the judges has the power to fine a man for sending him a silly letter or an impudent letter, about any matter that he has decided? I can only say that I should be very much afraid of exercising it.'

The *Mossulite* happily pointed out, at the time, that the apologies made by Mr. Piffard and Capt. Francis, being extorted under duress, were null and void; but the question arises—what would the court have done had those gentlemen declined to apologise? Would they have sent

Capt. Francis to prison for endeavouring to act as a peace-maker? Or would they simply have stultified themselves by pronouncing the defendants guilty, and acquitting them? Their decision, indeed, amounted to that.—*Hurkaru*, June 29.

ENSIGNS RENNY AND HUTCHINSON.

Lucknow, July 11.—I enclose the charges on which Ensigns Renny and Hutchinson are under trial. The first charge in which Mr. Renny is the alleged principal, and Mr. Hutchinson the accessory, was exhausted yesterday and the court adjourned, after nine days' hard work, to Monday next, when the second charge, in which Mr. Hutchinson is the alleged principal, and Mr. Renny the accessory, will be gone into. The evidence in the second case is expected to be a mere repetition of that already given. The general impression is that the case will be a signal failure. From the reports extant during the past few months, one would imagine the case to be one of deliberate bestiality, and this impression was fostered also by the peculiar construction of the present charges, but the evidence, so far, leads to the impression that the charges are the result of some conspiracy to get rid of disagreeable neighbours. In support of the charge of rape against Mr. Renny we have only one witness, the alleged victim, although the offence is stated to have been committed in a village with the huts close to each other. The police were unable to discover, on a cowdung-floor, any marks of force or resistance. Lieutenant Tottenham, who was of Messrs. Renny and Hutchinson's party, but confined to his tent at the time through indisposition, within fifty yards from the village, was brought in as a witness for the prosecution, and deposes that he heard no noise; no report of a disturbance reached him, and when his companions returned to the tent he did not perceive any disarrangement in their dress or general appearance. These officers appear to have made themselves disagreeable to the inhabitants by poking about the village after such ignoble game as dogs and cats. The evidence against the prisoners is defective, also, inasmuch as there is no medical evidence, and in Mr. Hutchinson's case there is the favourable fact that he was first called on to answer the minor charge of adultery. Only one awkward circumstance occurs in the case; money was paid to the accusers in view to a "compromise;" on the part of the defence, it is urged that the compromise was a suggestion of Captain J. S. Ross, Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, before whom the accusation was first brought for trial. Excepting the testimony of the accuser and Lieutenant Tottenham, the evidence is all hearsay. We understand that very strong testimonials to character are on record in this case. I have already told you that the prisoners have had the assistance of counsel. Would you like to have a copy of the whole case? If so, I shall try and get one. I hear that a most elaborate and effective defence was put in, and though, of course, the finding of the court in the first case is unknown, the general impression is in favour of an acquittal.—*Delhi Gazette*, July 14.

[From the *Athenæum and Statesman*, July 7.]

It is both deeply painful and humiliating to every Englishman who has a spark of moral or manly feeling alive in his nature to find the names of two of her Majesty's British subjects, holding the position of gentlemen and bearing commissions as officers of her army, mixed up in a criminal transaction like that below recorded by the *Oude Gazette*:—

"Our readers will remember the case of Ensign Kenny, 27th Inniskillings, and Ensign Hutchinson, 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, who were committed by the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, in Oude, under Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, on a charge of rape, so far back as October last. There was much difference of opinion as to whether the accused could be tried by the local Criminal Court, whether they should be sent to the High Court, Calcutta, or whether they might not be tried by court-martial. The matter was referred by the Chief Commissioner to the Supreme Government, who referred for opinion to the Advocate-general, who at length decided that 'the trial can properly only take place before a court-martial,' being 'peculiarly a case which it

would be desirable to have disposed of by such a tribunal.' Accordingly, a European general court has been ordered to assemble at Lucknow on Saturday next, the 27th inst., and of which Lieut.-colonel Campbell, H.M.'s 48th Regiment, has been nominated president. Captain Hill, Oude police, has been appointed to prosecute, and Captain Lees will officiate as deputy-judge-advocate."

We well remember the *Gazette's* former reference to this distressing case, but the particulars then mentioned were of so incredible a nature, that we abstained from publishing them. Even now, we trust that the trial of the accused young men will bring out a state of facts very different from the story told by the accusers.

Why the matter has been suffered to lie over so long, while the military and civil authorities were squabbling about jurisdiction, we are at a loss to discover, because the legal decision as to the competency of a court-martial to dispose of it, which was, after long argument pronounced and acted on in Lieutenant Jackson's case, seems to have sufficiently settled the question, if the terms of the articles of war left it in doubt. The two cases, so far as the newspapers inform us, appear to be strictly liable to the same rule of law. At all events, it is most necessary that some distinct rule of action for the future guidance of judicial authorities should be laid down promptly by Act of Parliament, that no more unseemly interruptions of the course of justice may occur hereafter, to the serious prejudice of all parties concerned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR HUGH ROSE.—While the British Parliament was expressing its indignation at the cruel and unjust treatment of the late Sergeant Major Lilley, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was enjoying the gaieties of Simla, dancing with all the hilarity of three-score. And while the "mighty chief" is thus disporting himself in the hills, unmindful of the Arab proverb that there are two things colder than ice—the old young man and the young old man—irregular and immoral practices are bringing disgrace upon several stations in the plains. At Meerut, at Fyzabad, at Benares, "scandals" have occurred of a very serious nature, nor does it appear that a very strict discipline is maintained at Barrackpore, or in Fort William. We may mention, however, parenthetically, that the statement of the Burney case given in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 6th June is utterly and entirely wrong from beginning to end. The brigadier has not resigned the service, as there stated, and only brought an action against Captain Eyre after he had failed to obtain a court-martial. The whole circumstances of the case, however, will shortly be brought to light, when it will be seen that Brigadier Burney was the victim of a deep, but ill-laid conspiracy.—*Overland Bengal Hurkaru*, July 13.

LOCUSTS.—The locusts have evidently been making the grand tour this season. Only a few days ago the people of Delhi congratulated themselves on the fact of every other station in the neighbourhood having been visited by them, and their own spared the honour. On the 1st, however, they made their appearance at Delhi, taking an hour to pass over, and settled in such swarms outside the city that hundreds of Mussulmans were busily engaged in collecting them for food. The birds appear to fancy them best uncooked, for during the flight hundreds of kites, crows, parrots, minahs, sparrows, swallows, and even smaller birds were busy catching them. The scene was one of great animation. The sky wore the appearance it does during a snowstorm. The whirr of the locusts' wings and the deafening noise made by the citizens to prevent them from settling inside the city was, for a time, troublesome, but, as soon as it became known that the flight had descended, the noisy ones all betook themselves to the grass land outside, and commenced collecting for their meal.

THE KING OF BURMAH.—The *Englishman* states that the King of Burmah has brought from the Calcutta arsenal one thousand smooth bore muskets and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Calcutta seems to be the market for the material of war for the rest of Asia.

ENSIGN STROUD.—We referred the other day to another social squall, in which Ensign Stroud, of the unattached list, barrack-master at Berhampore, and Lieut. Jackson, of the general list, are involved, and for which both officers are under arrest. A Court of Inquiry assembled to investigate the affair and take evidence on both sides, but, as the Court sat with closed doors, the result of its proceedings is not known, and at this stage of the case we think it would be premature to publish the details furnished to us in private letters. We believe, however, that a court-martial on both the officers concerned is probable; on one, certain.—*Englishman*.

LIEUTENANT JACKSON AND ENSIGN STROUD.—The affair between Lieutenant Jackson and Ensign Stroud at Dinapore appears to have been little to the credit of either party concerned. A court martial, however, will doubtless mete out equal justice to all, and by the severity of its sentence check the irregular and immoral practices which are bringing disgrace upon the Indian Army. The attempt at homicide at Fyzabad is also to be brought before a court martial, and the wronged and wrathful husband may congratulate himself on the faithlessness of his gun—unless that too was a part of the vaudeville. As the story has come to us, it reads more like an episode from Boccaccio, or the Heptameron of Margaret of Navarre. Giving out that he was going on a distant journey and would not return for a day or two, the jealous husband bids a tender farewell to his loving spouse, and goes forth into space with “a smile on his lip and a tear in his eye.” The glad tidings of his absence is quickly conveyed to the cavalier gallant and gay, favoured of the dame so fickle and fair. On the wings of love Lothario sped straightway to his beloved, “as a bird hasteth to the snare and knoweth not that it is for his life.” Over the fatted capon and the sparkling Sillery many a word, many a glance of love, was exchanged, seasoned it may be by sportive allusions to the Absent One. But when the banquet had been removed, and while the enamoured couple lay “emparadised in one another's arms, the happier Eden,” the Absent One stole back in the darkness of night, and “with jealous leer malign eyed them askance.” Then raising his gun to his shoulder he pulled the trigger and—“only that, and nothing more.” Had the Absent One come in accidentally and caught the fond couple as he did, he would have been fully justified in taking the life of either or both, on the spur of the moment. But to go off with a lie upon his lips, in order to afford an opportunity for his own shame, and then to steal back with malice prepense and fire at the Cicisbeo, was the act of a false-hearted coward and a sneaking murderer. Such a man deserves to be deceived. But for all that, these disgraceful occurrences must cause bitter anguish to his stern and ascetic Excellency, the pure-minded Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. How is it that young men will not follow his excellent example, and walk singly and uprightly in all their ways? It is well that he does not himself dwell in a glass house, and that he can dare to throw the first stone, knowing that he is himself without sin.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 11.

SETTLERS IN INDIA.—The *Hills*, in discussing the subject of “Settlers in India” in a somewhat lengthened essay, says:—“In a Calcutta newspaper, heretofore all in favour of the European settler, we find an article above all disparaging to that now comer. The writer declares ‘there is no such thing as a settler; no man seeks a grant of land with a view to end his days on it.’ Well, we should hope most settlers have more sensible purposes in ‘view’ than to pervert a grant of land into an instrument of suicide! Men generally, we admit, no more strive to obtain land that they may straightway finish themselves on ground of their own, than they buy knives of their own to cut their throats withal! But that many men strive after grants of land in fee, that they may acquire a possession on which they may securely dwell, and confidently expend their means as a provision for themselves and their offspring after them, we assert as an incontrovertible fact.

Had Canning's rules been in force to this day, the number of ‘settlers’ would have been tenfold the present total—considerable as that is declared by the *Friend of India* to be, viz., 50,000, a number, let it be remembered, more than sixty-fold greater than that of all the civilians in the three Presidencies.”

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.—At the May meeting of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, the Rev. Dr. Murphy, Cathedral Chaplain of Madras, drew the following picture, somewhat highly coloured, of Europeans in India:—“The European in India was not worse naturally than the European at home; but the unregenerate heart, wherever it was, was prone to give way to the temptations presented to it, and the temptations in India were of the most seductive character. A European living there had to contend with the disadvantage of the climate, which confined him to the house for a considerable portion of the day. Confinement induced lassitude, and this sometimes led Europeans to use stimulants, which certainly did not conduce to the health of either body or soul. Again, there was a danger of constant irritation in dealing with native servants, on account of their habitual fraud and peculation. Again, there was the constant contamination and defiling effect of contact with idolatry and idolatrous practices. When an Englishman first settled in India the sight of an act of idolatrous worship produced a strong feeling of repugnance in him; but after a time his sensibilities became blunted. The European child was left to grow up under the influence of the heathen by whom it was surrounded, and the effect of such contact was most demoralising. The conversation among the native servants was often such as would horrify Europeans not accustomed to it; and falsehood was so constant among them, that it seemed almost impossible for children who lived amongst them to grow up with any idea of truth. Indeed, the Hindoo did not look upon falsehood as being associated with evil.”—*Friend of India*.

A NOTORIOUS OUTLAW.—We understand that the notorious outlaw Jowahir Sing, an accomplice of the famed Burjore Sing, has given himself up to the authorities at Jhansie. We should like to know whether at such a late period he can be entitled to pardon under the Proclamation. Where was he all this time, and how did he succeed in evading capture at the hands of the constabulary? It is to be hoped that an interest will be taken in the trial of this man's case, which should be well sifted. We have no doubt but several persons will come forward to prefer charges against the rebel.—*Allahabad Gazette*.—The same journal, in alluding to the death of Baija Baie, the grandmother of Scindiah, relates an anecdote of her:—“While she was Ranees of Gwalior, she travelled through Ojein, where, falling short of oil for torches, her attendants applied at an oil shop which happened to be close by. The oil-man was absent at the time, and his wife refused point blank the request made to her, saying she had seen several such Ranees, for whom she cared not a jot. This fact being conveyed to Baija Baie, raised her ire to such a degree that she had the woman brought prisoner before her, and having had her wrapped in about 100 yards of silk of great value, caused it to be saturated in large quantities of oil, and had fire put to the unfortunate victim, who was soon consumed to ashes. The Baie, however, gave the husband of the deceased one lac of rupees to put him in a position to marry a woman possessed of better manners.”

THE LATE DOST MAHOMED.—During his preparations for the siege of Herat, Dost Mahomed fell sick, and the story is told that to the long faces about his bed he replied, “Do not be discomfited, I will take Herat first, and then die.” True or not, the story is an index of the old man's character, and has proved prophetic. Within one week we have heard that Herat has fallen, and that Dost Mahomed Khan is dead. Death has led the captor captive. The Dost was of the Barakzai tribe, and the fortunes of his family commenced with his father Payandah Khair, who was raised by Taimur Shah to the

Chiefship of the Barakzais, with the title of Sarfraz Khan. The succeeding king, however, put old Payandah to death, and the Dost at once went into rebellion. On Shah Mahomed becoming king, he became reconciled to the Government, an elder brother became vizier, and he himself was made a sirdar. Shortly afterwards, having been sent against Herat, and having on the fall of the city offered an indignity to the Sultan's wife, Mahomed Shah had his brother, the vizier, murdered. The Dost himself went into rebellion again, and succeeded in dethroning Shah Mahomed, and seizing for himself the kingdom of Cabul. This brought him into conflict with Shah Soojah, the rightful heir, who had married one of the Dost's sisters. Of the mission of Burnese, of the Persian and Russian intrigues which led us to espouse the cause of Shah Soojah, of our fatal expedition into Afghanistan, of the Dost's capture, imprisonment, and restoration, and his long fidelity to his treaty with us, and of his recent capture of Herat, it is unnecessary for us to write. The character of the Dost exhibited the worst vices of his race. He was treacherous and cruel even beyond Afghan precedent, a drunkard and debauchee. He had a passion for music, and this, with his invariable bonhomie and his faithfulness to the British Government, are the only redeeming traits of a man, bad as it is well possible for an oriental despot to be. His death is not unlikely to involve the Government once more in the affairs of Afghanistan, in the independence of which we are so deeply interested.—*Times of India*.

ANDAMANS.—We hear that Major F. Crossman, now commanding the 25th Punjab N.I., is appointed to succeed to the throne of the Andaman Islands, vacant by the abdication of King Tytler. We do not think that a better selection could have been made, and are confident that Crossman I. will turn out the right man for the post, and a monarch of great firmness, moderation, and judgment.—*Englishman*, July 4.

THREE CHOWKEDARS convicted of torturing a prisoner by fire at Calcutta have been sentenced to seven years' transportation each. A European constable, who ought to have prevented them, narrowly escaped.

LIEUT.-COL. NICOLLS, R.E.—We are happy to announce that Lieut.-Col. Nicolls, R.E., superintending engineer of this circle, has been promoted to the higher post of Chief Engineer in Oude.—*Allahabad Gazette*.

BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—We have to announce the formation of another shipping company under the above title. The capital of the concern is to be Rs. 25,00,000, to be divided into 500 shares of Rs. 5,000 each. All the shares have been taken up, and a call of Rs. 1,500 is payable on or before the 23rd instant. The promoters are Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, and Company, and the following directors have been appointed:—Mr. Andrew Grant, Mr. W. F. Stearns, and Mr. Kursondas Madhowdas. Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, and Co. are managers and treasurers. The shares are already at a premium in the bazaar.

LETTER STEALING.—We alluded some time ago to the short-comings of a Post-office Baboo to the extent of stealing hundreds of letters, and destroying them for the sake of the stamps, or of their contents. Jubbulpore was the scene on which the fellow operated so extensively, and we are delighted to hear that he has met with his deserts. Transportation for life to the Andaman Islands has been the well-merited punishment inflicted on this wholesale plunderer.—*Delhi Gazette*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 6. Indiana, Smyth, London; Osiris, Rojer, Cardiff; Vespasian, Higginson, Liverpool; Philosopher, Ross, London; Rose Standish, Hutchings, Cardiff; Clemence Leonie, Ladit, Marseilles.—7. Chillingham, Dunn, Tondemanor.—10. Royal Alice, Ravanagh, Shields; Derbyshire, Summerdon, Liverpool; Pearl, McFarlane, Singapore; Florence Nightingale, Fletcher, Liverpool; Nemesis, Coleman, Suez; Golden Horn, Rice, Melbourne; Camperdown and Putte Shah Alum.—12. Ravenscrag, Inglis, Liverpool; Guide, Butler, Port Blair; Countess Russell, Thompson, Mauritius; Lord Lyndhurst

Graham, London; Marian, Knight, Liverpool; Latous, Henderson, Liverpool; Marc Antonio, Eymé, Bourbon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Nemesis*.—From South Hampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Anslie and infant, Capt. Ormsby, Mr. Corston, William Fife, Alfred Taylor, Mrs. Temple, Messrs. Adam, W. Henderson, W. Collins, R. Cross, Mrs. Mitchell. From Marseilles.—Mr. Muller, Mr. Douteau, From Bombay.—Mr. J. J. Woolly. From Galle.—Rev. D. Fenn. From Madras.—Mrs. Betvan, Lieut. H. Moileod, Mr. Little, Mr. Edmund, Mr. Rose, —Loring, Cornet Brief.
Per *Golden Horn*.—Mr. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Forster, Captain's wife and child.
Per *Guide*.—Mr. G. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Tittle and child, Messrs. Fergusson, Robinson, and Seaton.
Per *Lord Lyndhurst*.—Charles Mash, W. G. Kennedy, ensign 97th.

DEPARTURES.

July 3. Hippogrieffe, Adley, Colombo.—4. Allum Ghier, Henderson, Singapore and Hong Kong; Golconda, Pennington, Boston; City of Manchester, Watson, London; Mooltan, Dunn, Suez; Erymanthe, Macaire, Galle.—6. Eliza, Nicholson, Bombay.—8. Maxwell, Jones, London; Winefred, Sergeant, London; Conte Wickenburg, Bettini, Bremen; Princess Royal, Watson, China; Minerva, Merryman, London; Mahmud Shaw, Baline, China; Good Success, McQueen, Muscat; Persia, Greig, Rangoon, Moulineau, and Straits.

MADRAS.

OOTACAMUND.

If we may judge from the report just published by Dr. Rogers, the medical officer in charge at Ootacamund, that favourite sanitarium is rapidly losing its high character for salubrity. Dr. Rogers describes the state of the drains to be worse than when reported on last year, and he is of opinion that disease is on the increase, "and that, too, of a more violent type, producing typhus and typhoid fevers, small-pox, dysentery, and cholera." The description given by him of the station itself is something horrible.

To remedy this disgraceful state of things Dr. Rogers recommends that a health officer be at once appointed, and measures adopted for ensuring the proper conservancy of the station. An artificial lake in the immediate vicinity is made a receptacle for the filth of the town, and the noxious effluvia arising from this is represented as perfectly dreadful. It will be seen from the following extract, that Dr. Rogers apprehends the worst results in the event of remedial measures being longer delayed.

"It would be very sad indeed were it to be said that this beautiful climate of Ootacamund was no longer pure, invigorating, and a desirable place of residence. But unless the measures I have endeavoured to explain as being necessary are very soon acted upon, and made law, I believe that Ootacamund will be productive of serious disease, and that fevers of the worst form, small-pox, and other malignant disorders, will have their origin in that beautiful sanitarium, then no longer a place of refuge to the sick. From nearly four years' experience, I can confidently say that the fevers of late years have assumed a formidable type, and the state of Ootacamund has correspondingly increased in filth and in its number of inhabitants."

The Government have determined upon acting promptly in the matter, and have directed the collector of Coimbatore to place himself in communication with the executive engineer, with a view to devise some means for improving the drainage, and rendering the station more healthy. It is some consolation to find that the present insalubrity of Ootacamund is in no way traceable to a change in the climate, but is solely owing to the filthy condition in which the station is allowed to remain owing to defective drainage, and an absence of any attempt at sanitation.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OOTACAMUND.—The *Madras Athenaeum* mentions that a Mr. Taylor is about to take out a patent for a locomotive engine to run up such an incline as it is proposed to make to Ootacamund from the railway. As the branch to Bangalore will be complete at the end of the year, it would be easier to adopt that route to the finest hill station in India.

NEW STAR.—Mr. Pogson, the Madras astronomer, has discovered a variable star. This is the fourth heavenly body, a knowledge of which we owe to him, the other three being planets, according to the *Madras Daily News*.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARREST OF NATIVES.—NUSSEERABAD, July 3.—The natives are much disturbed about something—no one knows what. Many arrests have been made of high caste natives, who were in communication with the Nana after he came into Ajmere. Amongst the rest the head commissariat clerk from here (Nusseerabad), who went out to Ajmere the day he came in, and was in communication with him an entire day.

BOMBAY LINE OF STEAMERS.—A company, it is reported, has been formed to run a monthly line of steamers of large size, fitted up with the best accommodation for all classes of passengers, and constructed for speed, between this port and Aden and Suez, and also between Bombay and China. The Suez line will be worked in connection with the "Messageries Imperiales," part of the mails and passengers proceeding via Marseilles, and the heavy portion of the mails being conveyed by steamer to Liverpool. We have not heard who are the principal promoters, nor will the shares be allotted to the public until the arrangements for working the line are completed, but that such a company will receive strong public support we entertain little doubt.—*Bombay Saturday Review*, July 11.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.—POONA, July 18.—Sir Bartle Frere, with council meetings and public visitations, appears to be doing good work in return for his income. In my last I gave you an account of his tour through the city, and since then he has presided at the council meeting, disposed of any quantity of official arrears, and paid a state visit to the Rhani of Tulligaum. This lady is one of the highest of the Deccan noblesse, and owns one of the richest tracts of country to be found in the Deccan table-land. It is, I think, not unlikely that the press will soon hear a good deal of the Tulligaum barony. The young rajah, or chief, is, I need hardly tell you, one of the Deccan sirdars, and is still a minor. His affairs have been, as is usual in India, managed by a native minister. This functionary, who also filled the office of tutor, bears the name of Gopinath Bugganathjee, and was formerly a moonsiff at some place the name of which has escaped me. He had charge of the treasury.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—KURRACHEE, July 4.—A very sad event has occurred, in the death of a native pointsman on the line, caused by an engine driver named Mackinlay, who, finding some fault in the man's performance of his duties, got down from his engine and gave him a severe beating; after which, whether purposely or from inadvertence no one can tell, he drove his engine over the feet of the man as he lay on the ground. The injured party had to be amputated, and death ensued. No doubt great allowances ought to be made for these men, who suffer very severely from exposure to the sun during their trying and arduous work. No European constitution can long stand out against the effects of such work and exposure, whilst natives are from their carelessness utterly unfit to be trusted with the lives of passengers in a train; and this must ever form a great hindrance to railway operations in India.

SEDASHUGHUR.—Sedashughur, by all accounts, is by no means in the forward and flourishing condition which those who have not seen it suppose it to be. Nor are the public works there being carried on as rapidly and vigorously as the "general reader" has been led to believe. The great want there is labour. Under the Public Works Department, Captain Kerr has seven hundred convicts at Beitkul, and three hundred at Urgey. A short time ago a hundred Gujeratee convicts were sent away as useless. The Chinese and Malays, of whom there are three hundred, are the men for work, the only ones of real use to the Public Works Department. Chinese labourers are the best in the East; and two or three thousand of them would have changed the face of Sedashughur long ago. The coolie labour hitherto and at present employed at Sedashughur is not by any means so great as even the authorities on the spot have supposed. There are at present about eight hundred coolies employed there in

the various departments of the Public Works; and we doubt very much whether there has ever been a much larger number than that actually employed. The Karkoons of the several departments know well how to make the same set of coolies count to all the departments. As they muster for the different departments at different times, it is easy for them to muster the same men at different times. This they have done; it has been their practice to do so. It is well known that they have not mustered honestly. Of the coolies employed there, only the women are said to be robust and in working order. The men are a miserable set. In regard to the morals of both, the worst accounts are given. It is said, even at this late date, that cotton will not come over the Ghat for two seasons to come. It is a question whether the site for the town has been wisely chosen, after all that has been spoken and written about it. The town lies very low, some say below low water-mark. The officers employed there are being put into very comfortable quarters. Very good wooden houses are now being erected for them in blocks, with corrugated iron roofs, verandahs, storerooms, and bathrooms. The executive administration of the place is in good and efficient hands.

The bazaar is not well spoken of. Anything that is to be had is very dear. The staple vegetables, potatoes and onions, have to be brought from Bombay. The Ghat scenery is very grand and very lovely, and presents a great variety of aspects. As we said at the outset, "the great want of Sedashughur is labour." And it is a matter deserving the immediate consideration of Government, whether the best way of supplying this serious want would not be to arrange for bringing from China, at once, such a supply of Chinese labourers as would bring the works, which at present drag on at a snail's pace, to a rapid and satisfactory conclusion.—*Bombay Gazette*, July 24.

PURCHASE SYSTEM OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.—We have received a copy of a pamphlet entitled "The Purchase System in the Bombay Army," being an attempt to show that the system was, up to the amalgamation (so called) a privilege openly conceded to the army, and, after it, a right guaranteed by the statute law of England; by a Bombay officer. This little book possesses the rare merit of combining conciseness and brevity with a full and clear exposition of the subject with which the writer deals. We never doubted that the new Government was in honour bound to recognise and take into liberal consideration the purchasing-out system, which had become sanctioned by immemorial custom and the express permission of the Court of Directors, in the Company's armies; but we think that the writer of the pamphlet before us has clearly proved that the officers of these armies have strong legal claims upon the country for indemnification as regards their ruined interests and money sunk before the mutinies in purchasing out their seniors. The whole subject is very ably handled by the writer, who deserves the thanks of his brother officers in the three armies.

TRAFFIC ON THE INDUS.—The *Sindian* states the value of the traffic on the Indus, conducted by eleven steamers with flats, during 1862-63 at Rs. 65,14,616. The traffic by native craft amounts to the very large sum of Rs. 1,13,08,421, being the estimated value of 12,37,285 maunds of goods borne by 3,195 boats. The gross traffic thus shows a grand total of Rs. 1,77,23,037. In addition to this there is the treasure of which the Indus Flotilla carried Rs. 23,38,346, and the other boats, Rs. 23,07,685. To the general trade, railway material contributes Rs. 12,91,828, and cotton Rs. 63,33,561.

A TERRIBLE STORM.—Kurrachee was visited by a furious rain and thunderstorm last Thursday evening. It burst upon us at about four o'clock, and continued with unabated force till near six. It is said such a volume of water has not fallen at any one time since 1851. The quantity marked by the pluviometer at the General Hospital was nearly five inches. Only three inches and seven cents were gauged at the Civil Hospital, not because the fall was less there than in camp, but on

account of the wind which blew very strong across the plain. In the course of the night, twelve cents were registered. The streets had a depth of water varying from eighteen to twenty-four inches over them. It was knee-deep across the Post-office square, and the drains being filled up to a dead level with the surrounding surface, formed dangerous pitfalls, in one of which a native nearly lost his life. He stepped into a ditch and was being carried by the current under a culvert, when he was caught by his clothes and pulled out. We are sorry to hear that an unfortunate native perished on the road to Landi. He attempted to pass a body of water sweeping across his path, when he was taken off his feet, swept away, and drowned. His friends who had started in search of him, found his body among some bushes yesterday morning. The men of No. 10 Company of H.M.'s 100th Regiment narrowly escaped injury. The lightning struck their barrack, and dashed a door open. Walls and outhouses may be seen in ruins in all directions. We regret to learn that the greatest damage caused by the storm was among the goods at the Bunder-head railway station and in the merchants' compounds. The loss of property in these places is estimated at fourteen lakhs. We hope the figure will prove less when the extent of the damage is properly ascertained. The railway line has suffered considerably also, and the traffic has been interrupted. The line about ten miles distant from Kurrachee, was washed away by the torrents which rushed over the ballast. The water was so deep in the vicinity of No. 5 cutting that it actually put out the fires of an engine which was passing at the time. The 9.45 a.m. passenger down-train was detained on the road between Landi and the dangerous places, but the mail bags were brought down in the night in a "trolley," and the passengers were transferred at an early hour yesterday morning to carriages this side of the break. Every exertion is being used to put the line in order, and it is expected the necessary repairs will be completed to-day and the traffic resumed. The Mayting division also gave way, but was put to right by 7 a.m. We are also informed that several telegraph posts were washed down. Water to the depth of four feet rolled down the Lyaree, very much to the delight of the inhabitants, thousands of whom plunged in, and it continued running, the depth gradually decreasing, until between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the flow ceased. From Kotree we learn that the steam-ferry met with an accident during the storm, the particulars of which have not reached us as yet. We fear we shall have to record serious disasters from the interior. We have learnt since the above was in type that another man, labourer at the Quarries, lost his life by being washed away, and that the Doolie Bearers' lines have been almost demolished.

—*Sindian*, July 11.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—We find in the *Friend of India* of June 25th the following paragraph:—"If the promises of Colonel J. P. Kennedy, the consulting engineer, are to be trusted, the Bombay and Baroda Railway ought to be open throughout the month. The line from Bulsar to Ahmedabad, its northern terminus, 185½ miles, has been open since January; that from Bulsar to Bombay is 124½ miles in length. This line has the far from creditable character of being the worst constructed in India." We have reason to believe that Col. Kennedy made no promise of the sort, but doubtless the *Friend of India* will be glad to know that the railway in question is nevertheless now all but completed; and though railway work that is fresh from the last touch of the workman in the midst of such a monsoon as we have in Western India cannot at once be made available to the public, we have the best grounds for believing that this railway will, throughout its entire length from Bombay to Ahmedabad, be opened for goods and passenger traffic in perfect condition by the first of January next, and probably sooner. We congratulate the community of Bombay on the near prospect of an event which cannot fail to be productive of the highest advantages to every interest connected with the place.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 7. Str. Coringa Blackmore, Kurrachee.—8. Minnihaha, Henderson, Moulmein; str. Malta, Hyde, Suez.—10. Marinus, Keenan, Kurrachee.—11. Surge, Andrews, Sea.—13. Sydney Eggers, Campbell, Liverpool.—14. str. Arratoon Apar, Smidt, Calcutta.—15. Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair, Liverpool; Sumadanie, Macoda, Judda.—16. str. United Service, Ganno, Hong Kong.—18. Sirocco, Roy, Cardiff.—19. str. Coronandel, Carew, Laccadive Islands.—20. Thomas Seddon, Dodd, Liverpool; str. Pioneer, Taunton, Kurrachee; Cheribon, Cona, Bahrice.—21. Art Union, M. rison, London; Colonel Ledyard, Wells, Kurrachee.—22. Mary Crocker, Stuber, Kurrachee; Mirrain, Rhind, Calcutta.

NAUTICAL INCIDENT.—Per Surge, from Sea.—Bombay, 30th June, returned, having blown away her sails and having no spare ones to hand.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Coringa.—Mr. Hennell, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Browne, Mr. Williams, Lieut. Adams, Mons. Touche. Per str. Arratoon Apar.—Rev. J. C. Abraham, Mr. Zachariah, Mr. S. G. Apar, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. Martindale and three children. Per H.M.'s str. Coronandel.—Mr. Kennelly, Asst. Dock-master, Capt. Coxhead, 2 mates, and 25 seamen of the British ship General Simpson, which vessel was wrecked on a reef of rocks to the N.W. side of the island of Chittore, on the 19th June, having left Bombay on the 7th June bound to Liverpool. Per str. Pioneer.—Mrs. Arthur. Per Cheribon.—Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Mr. S. S. Peters, Mr. Shervos, Mrs. Cons. Per Colonel Ledyard.—Mrs. Wells and child. Per str. Malta.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. H. Langray, Mr. W. Coirne, 3rd Drag. Gds., Mr. H. Becker, Mr. D. Acquency, Mr. L. Rousset, Mr. C. H. Aisen, Mr. Loderick. From Suez.—Mr. C. J. Shaw, Mr. Jacob Greenbury. From ADEN.—Four rank and file, 95th Regt.

DEPARTURES.

July 8. Alexandra, Cedargrin, Falmouth.—9. str. Jeddo, Browne, Aden and Suez; str. Dalhousie, Moreland, Kurrachee.—10. Africana, Hatfield, Liverpool.—11. Forganahall, Guthrie, Liverpool.—12. Douglas Castle, Steel, Liverpool.—13. Postillon, Greve, Batavia; Africa, Bowle, Calcutta.—14. str. Ottawa, Reesley, China.—15. Lord Raglan, Pope, Colombo; Margaret Blais, Ball, Liverpool.—16. Impulse, Gilchrist, Moulmein; John Kerr, Sweetser, Madras; Harvest Home, Dickey, Moulmein.—17. Elizabeth, Amerstedt, Malta.—18. Nerbudda, Nac da, Penang, Singapore, and Siam.—19. Shannon, Heshmuth, London; Anna Armstrong, Oliver, New York; str. Forbin, Simon, Saigon.—20. Leocadie and Anna, Goffine, Havre; Amatoool Rahman, Nacoda, Kurrachee; Mathuran, Mesnard, Liverpool.—21. Albion, Thompson, Liverpool.—22. St. Hilda, Logan, Rangoon.—24. P. and O. str. Malta, Hyde, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Dalhousie.—For KURRACHEE.—Lieut. col. Hawkins, Capt. Hawkins, Lieut. Stubbs, Ens. Mayhew, Mr. and Mrs. McCombie, Mr. Syed Hussion, Mr. and Mrs. Tarleton and family. Per Africa.—Mr. D. Cargill. Per Lord Raglan.—Capt. Tatham. Per P. and O. str.—For GIBRALTAR.—Signor F. de Costa Mendes. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. H. Fehr. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. W. Adams, Maj. and Mrs. Trower and two children, Mrs. Mackenzie and three children, Lieut. Bell, Mrs. and Miss Agabaz and infant, Mr. Zooze, Mr. P. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Baker, Conductor Wilkinson, Miss Whitman, Miss Mann.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, July 24, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. —	
4 ditto Loan.....	1832-33	Rs. 104 100 Sa
4 ditto ditto.....	1835-36	Rs. 9½ 100 Co.
4 ditto ditto.....	1842-43	Rs. 9½ 100 do.
4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	1854-55	Rs. 9½ 100 do.
5 ditto Loan (New).....		Rs. 109½
5½ ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....		118½

BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	176 pm. xd
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....	160
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....	102 pm.
Central Bank of Western India.....	70 pm.
Agri Bank (Rs. 500).....	145
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	125
Apolo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd up.....	Rs. 26 000
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China.....	200 40 pm.
Chart. Mercan. Bank of India, Lond., & China.....	143 pm.
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000).....	7,000 ditto
Hydraulic P. Company.....	4,000 ditto
Cotton Spinning Company.....	4,600 ditto
Colaba L. Company.....	10,000 ditto
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway.....	1,000 ditto
Bombay S.N. Company.....	500 ditto
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....	5,000 par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....	150 250
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,100 400 dis.
Throstle Mill Company.....	4,000 300 dis.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....	560 200 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,500 400 dis.
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 225 prem. in England.....	Rs. 12
Ditto New £30 Shares at 2½ per share.....	Rs. 12

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. for Doc. Bills.	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 0½d. 9-16 for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	99
Ditto at 30 ditto.....	99½
Ditto at sight.....	100
On Madras, at 30 days'.....	99½
Ditto at sight.....	100½
On China, at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 250 per 100 dols.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes.....	10 3
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs. 240
Republic Dollars.....	ditto 213½
German Crowns.....	ditto 913
Sycee Silver.....	105
Gold Leaf.....	per tola, Rs. 16-8
Bar Silver.....	106½ to 106½
Mexican Dollars.....	231
Carolus.....	290

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 5s. to £2. 17s. 6d.; Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2 10s. to £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 5s.

CEYLON.

MR. ANSTRUTHER.

Many in Ceylon will hear with much regret of the death—noticed in our obituary to-day—of Mr. Philip Anstruther, late Colonial Secretary of this Island. We believe that in the able discharge of the important duties connected with his high official position here, Mr. Anstruther has been equalled by few, and surpassed by none, among either predecessors or successors in the Colonial Secretaryship of Ceylon. Among the Singalese, his name will long be remembered with regard and esteem, as that of one who, by becoming thoroughly acquainted with their habits and feelings, won the entire confidence of the people in his administrative position. No better proof could be afforded of this, than the cry of the disturbed natives during the troublous times of 1847-48, for the "One-armed Rajah!" (by which appropriate title Mr. Anstruther was known amongst them), to settle their grievances. This was many years after he had left the island, and, we believe, the remark made at the time of the so-called rebellion, by the then Chief Justice (Sir Anthony Oliphant), was by no means exaggerated:—"That had their 'One-armed Rajah' been in Ceylon then, and stood upon one of the Kandian hills, he might have dispersed the angry multitudes with no greater difficulty than by using the simple and authoritative command of one of old:—

"To your tents, Oh Israel!"

and so have saved so much ill-feeling, trouble, and indeed bloodshed, as marked that unhappy period.—*Colombo Observer*, July 10.

SUSPENSION FROM OFFICE IN THE SERVICE.

We (*Colombo Observer*) have just heard that Col. Watson, Provincial Inspector of Police at Galle, has been suspended by the Governor, for, it is said, inconsistent if not untruthful statements. A similar charge, it will be recollected, was brought against this gentleman last year, but a merciful committee acquitted him on the ground of having a "slippery memory." It appears nothing can justify the present hallucination. A rumour is current to the effect that Mr. Power, of Ratnapoora, has also been suspended from office on a still more serious charge.

THE 50TH REGIMENT.—We (*Colombo Observer*) see it stated by our contemporary of the *Examiner* that there is a probability of this Regiment being shortly removed from Ceylon to Bangalore. We do not know whether this piece of information is well-founded. Bangalore is a district in the Madras Presidency, the town being situated 3,000 feet above the sea-level, and about 180 miles directly west from Madras.

GAS LIGHT FOR COLOMBO.—We (*Colombo Observer*) learn that the company for lighting Colombo by gas, and perhaps supplying us with water also, is now in course of formation, under the auspices of a well-known commercial gentleman here. It may be some short time yet before the project is laid before the public.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
THE STAFF REGULATIONS.

Simla, June 20.—No. 83a.—The following extract from a military despatch from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 171, of May 9, is published for general information:—

2. You have informed H.E. the C. in C. that it was never contemplated to appoint officers of one presidency to the army staff departments or to the corps of the regular estab. of another presidency, and so long as there are officers of the Bengal army available for employment, you cannot sanction the appointment of Madras or Bombay officers to corps on the regular Bengal estab.

3. You have also stated, I observe, that officers of other presidencies have always been freely employed in the Punjab and Hyderabad and other irregular forces under the orders of the Govt. of India, and are of course still eligible for such situations.

4. I approve of the decision you have formed upon the subject.

5. In my despatch, No. 319, dated Aug. 18, 1861, I observed, with reference to the subject, that I should not object to the practice of officers of the staff corps in one presidency being employed in another being extended, on special occasions, but that I concurred in your opinion that ordinarily it would be inconvenient to bring officers of all the presidencies promiscuously into the several staff departments of the armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

6. I consider, therefore, that so long as there are officers of the Bengal army available and qualified for employment, Madras and Bombay officers should not be appointed to corps on the regular Bengal establishment.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Public Works Dept., July 4.—No. 160.—Removal.—Mr. J. Gilmour, asst. supervisor, attached to the 2nd div. of the Grand Trunk Road, is removed from the upper subordinate estab. of the public works dept. in Bengal, with effect from the 20th ult.

July 6.—No. 151.—Postings.—Lieut. H. Trotter, R.E., apptd. a probationary asst. engr., and attached to Bengal (notification, Govt. of India, public works dept., No. 60, of June 16), is posted to the 2nd div. of the Grand Trunk Road.

No. 152.—Mr. D. Robertson, overseer, attached to the Cuttack Circle (notification, Bengal Govt., public works dept., No. 136, of June 21), is posted to the Balasore div.

July 7.—No. 153.—Mr. J. A. Windle, asst. engr. of the 1st class, assumed temp. charge (notification, Bengal Govt., public works dept., No. 127, of June 12) of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road div. on the afternoon of the 29th ult.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Police Dept., Nymee Tal, June 26.—No. 548a.—Maj. E. Tyrwhitt, dep. insp. gen. of police, Meerut div., is invested with the full powers of a mag. in all the districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilkund divisions, for the purpose of prosecuting inquiries into the conduct of persons concerned in the crime of gang robbery, and who belong to the tribe of Delhiwal Bowreahs.

July 1.—No. 562a.—Mr. G. A. Harrison, district superint. of police at Muthra, is app. to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of police of the Agra div., in add. to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Capt. C. T. Hallett, or until further orders.

No. 565a.—One mo.'s priv. leave of absence, under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, is granted to Lieut. H. W. S. Clarke, district superint. of police at Boolundshuhur, with effect from June 1, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Lieut. C. Shuttleworth, assist. insp. gen. of police in Meerut div., is app. to offic. as dist. superint. of police at Boolundshuhur during the absence on leave of Lieut. H. W. S. Clarke, or until further orders.

Gen. Dept., Nymee Tal, June 19.—No. 2,298a.—Mr. C. Grant, sen., is appointed to officiate as a jt. mag. and depy. coll. of the 1st grade at Futtehpore.

June 24.—No. 2,337a.—A second instalment of priv. leave of absence for 15 days, under Sect. XII. of the C.S. Absentee Rules, is granted to the Hon. R. Drummond, civ. and sessions judge at Shahjehanpore, from May 15 last, or from the subsequent

date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

No. 2,360a.—Rev. J. H. Messmore, A.M., is app. to be a marriage registrar under Act V. of 1852 in the dist. of Shahjehanpore.

No. 2,361a.—Rev. R. Pierce, A.M., is app. to be a marriage registrar under Act V. of 1852 in the dist. of Bareilly.

No. 2,362a.—Rev. T. J. Scott, A.M., is app. to be a marriage registrar under Act V. of 1852 in the dist. of Budoun.

No. 2,363a.—Rev. J. L. Humphrey is app. to be a marriage registrar under Act V. of 1852 in the dist. of Moradabad.

June 26.—No. 2,374a.—One mo. leave of absence, under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, is granted to Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher, officg. civil asst. surg. of Boolundshuhur, from the 7th of June, 1863, or from the subsequent date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

No. 2,376a.—Privilege leave of absence for 1 mo., under Section XII. of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. W. Oldham, joint mag. and deputy coll. of Ghazepore, with effect from the 15th prox., or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2,383a.—Leave of absence for 24 days, contained in the orders of the Government of India, dated 7th October, to proceed to presidy. prepar. to leave to Europe on m.c., is granted to Asst. surg. J. R. Jackson, supt. of the central prison at Allahabad.

No. 2,394a.—Mr. R. M. Edwards is app. to be mag. and coll. of Banda, from 4th inst., but will continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bareilly.

No. 2,395a.—Mr. P. J. White, officg. asst. commissioner in the district of Jaloun, is app. to be a member of the dispensary committee of that district.

June 27.—No. 2,401a.—The following officers reported qualified for the public service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, are appointed to be assts. in the divisions specified opposite their names, and are invested with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class, with those of an asst. to the coll.:—

Mr. J. H. Fisher, to the Benares div.

Mr. E. W. Barron, to the Allahabad div.

Mr. W. E. Neale, to the Meerut div.

Mr. H. M. Rogers, to the Rohilkund div.

Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, to the Agra div.

June 29.—No. 2,412a.—Dr. T. Murray, civil asst. surg. at Ajmere, is invested with the powers of a mag. as described in sec. 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the precincts of the jail under his charge.

No. 2,415a.—Surg. F. Turnbull, officg. civil asst. surg. at Shahjehanpore, is placed in charge of the jail of that district, and is invested with the powers of a mag. as described in sec. 22 of the code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the precincts of the jail under his charge.

June 30.—No. 2,421a.—Fifteen days' privilege leave of absence, under sec. 7 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mirza Vikar Ally Beg, dep. coll. of Mooradnugger, with effect from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

July 1.—No. 2,425a.—Twelve mos leave of absence to Europe, under sec. 6 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. R. J. Leeds, asst. mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Public Works Dept., dated Nymee Tal, June 24.—No. 560a.—Notifications.—Sub overseer Sunt Lall, attached to the Jhansie div. public works, is dismissed from the dept.

No. 574a.—With reference to notification of the Govt. of India, in the public works dept., No. 54, dated the 6th inst., Lieut. J. H. Forbes, R.E., exec. engr., 4th class, is appointed superint. N. div. Ganges Canal, v. Mr. T. Login.

June 25.—No. 578a.—Privilege leave for 3 mos. is granted to Mr. W. W. Clarke, exec. engr., Rohilkund Trunk Road.

Mr. J. Lewis, asst. engr., Rohilkund Trunk Road, will offic. as exec. engr. during Mr. Clarke's absence.

June 27.—No. 653a.—With reference to notification No. 67, dated 15th inst., by the Govt. of India, in the public works dept., permitting Mr. C. Hyne, asst. engr., 1st class, employed as civil divl. engr., Agra div., to resign his appt. in the public works dept., the following appointments are made:—

Mr. W. C. Hannessy, asst. engr., 2nd class, deputy superint., Cawnpore div., Ganges Canal, to be civil engr. of the 3rd grade for the districts of Agra, Furruckabad, Etah, and Mutttra.

July 3.—No. 3,139a.—With reference to notification No. 509a, dated 19th ult., Lieut. A. J. C. Cunningham, R.E., is posted to the Cawnpore div., Ganges Canal.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

General Dept., July 3.—No. 1,433.—Leave.—Capt. A. A. Munro, offic. dep. commr., Peshawur, has 3 mo. priv. leave from Aug. 15 next.

No. 1,434.—Rev. J. P. Harris, chaplain of Umritsur, has 1 mo. leave on m.c.

June 4.—No. 1,441.—Capt. C. A. McMahon, judge

small cause court, Umritsur, has 1 mo. priv. leave, with effect from Sept. 1.

Educational Dept., July 4.—No. 802.—Appointments, with effect from June 1:—

Mr. J. C. Beddy, head master, Lahore School, salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

Mr. H. Hutton, B.A., head master, Delhi School, salary Rs. 300 per mensem.

Mr. J. D. Staines, head master, Umritsur School, salary Rs. 250 per mensem.

Mr. D. Thomson, 2nd master, Lahore School, salary Rs. 200 per mensem.

Mr. Lambert, head master, Hoshiarpore School, salary Rs. 160 per mensem.

No. 147.—Leave of absence:—Lieut. F. J. Keen, 2nd in com. 8rd Punjab inf., from Aug. 18 to Oct. 31 next, on m.c., to remain at Cashmere or Murree, in ext.

Public Works Dept.—No. 783c.—Transfers:—

Mr. E. W. Mossop, special asst. engr., from the Sutlej Canal survey to Sutlej inundation canals, Mooltan.

Lieut. E. A. Trevor, asst. engr. 2nd class, from Sutlej Canal survey to Kohat div.

Gen. Dept., July 2.—No. 1,420.—Leave:—Mr. J. G. Delmerick, extra asst. commr., priv. leave for 1 mo., with effect from Sept. 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Military Dept., July 3.—Leave of absence:—Lieut. W. R. Craster, doing duty officer, No. 2 Punjab light field battery, from June 14 to Oct. 15, on m.c., to remain at Dalhousie, in ext. of priv. leave.

EDUCATIONAL DONATIONS.

Educational Dept., June 27.—No. 295.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has much pleasure in notifying, for general information, that the Rana of Joobbal has liberally presented the following sums for the benefit of the institutions detailed below:—

Simla Government School...	Rs. 2,000
Kalka Government School...	Rs. 1,000
Simla Government Dispensary...	Rs. 2,000

General Dept., June 25.—No. 1,370.—Mr. A. J. S. Donald, extra asst. commr., has priv. leave for 1 mo. during July next, with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same.

June 26.—No. 1,381.—Transfers:—

Mr. G. D. Westropp, judge of Small Cause Court, from Hoshiarpore to Loodiana.

Lieut. R. J. M. Lang, asst. commr., from Loodiana to Hoshiarpore.

No. 1,384.—Lieut. G. G. Young, asst. commr., from Goordaspore to Hoshiarpore, and placed in temp. charge of the Small Cause Court in the latter district.

No. 1,385.—Lieut. F. W. Grant, asst. commr., from Umritsur to Goordaspore.

June 27.—No. 1,392.—Lieut. J. Havelock, asst. commr., from the Hissar to the Kurawal district, with effect from date of expiration of leave.

No. 1,394.—Appointments:—

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to confirm the undermentioned appointments, made by the Financial and Judicial Commissioner, respectively:—

Mr. J. Lincoln to be superint. of the financial commissioner's office, from Nov. 18, 1861.

Mr. W. P. Woodward to be superint. of the judicial commissioner's office, from May 27.

June 29.—No. 1,404.—Mr. F. E. Moore, personal asst. to the financial commr., has priv. leave for 1 mo., with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same.

Military Dept., June 30.—No. 142.—The regtl. order, dated 13th inst., by Lieut. col. W. T. Hughes, commdg. 1st Punjab cav., directing R. C. Hutchinson, doing duty officer, to act as adjt., with effect from May 10 to 18, in room of Lieut. Maclean, apptg. 2nd in com., is confirmed.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Simla, June 4.—Leave of absence:—Staff Corps.—Major C. F. G. Lamb (doing duty at Fort William), from May 22 to June 22, to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to furlough to Europe, or m.c.

62nd Foot.—Ensign H. L. Powys to England, on m.c.

Gen. List. Cav.—Lieut. F. W. Macmullen (attached to 7th drag. guards), from June 15 to July 14, in extension.

Late 56th N.I.—Brev. major F. W. Lambert (hon. A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov. gen.), from May 30 to June 3, to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to furlough to Europe.

June 5.—Appointment, subject to H.M.'s approval:—82nd Foot.—Lieut. J. A. Brock to be instructor of musketry to the regt., v. Bunbury; dated March 19, 1863.

Lieut. H. J. Wilkin, 7th hussars, to be A.D.C. on the personal staff of H.E. the C. in C. in India, from 15th ult., v. Capt. H. H. Lyster, v.c.

Lieut. A. Lindsay, late 68th N.I., is directed to do duty with 7th drag. guards for instruction in cavalry drill, &c., instead of with 8th hussars, as announced in G.O.C.C. of April 24 last.

Unattached Ensign J. Milrick, attached to 37th

N.I. is appointed to do duty with 8th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

The following order is confirmed:—

Chinsurah station order, dated July 16, 1861, appointing Lieut. T. G. Saunders, 77th foot, adj. of the recruit depot, Chinsurah, to be station staff officer, in addition to his other duties.

By the Officer commanding 94th foot, dated April 28 last, directing Lieut. P. R. Anstruther to perform the duties of adj., until further orders, v. Lieut. and Adj. S. Malthus, promoted.

By the Officer commanding 42nd royal highlanders, dated 3rd ult., directing Lieut. J. E. Christie to act as adj., until further orders, v. Lieut. W. Wood, promoted to capt. unattached.

Bareilly station order, dated 5th ult., appointing Lieut. and Adj. A. L. Douglas, 104th foot, to act as station staff officer during the absence of the brigade major, on duty in the district.

By the Officer commanding 32nd regt. N.I., dated 8th ult., appointing Lieut. F. H. B. Marsh paid doing duty officer, to act as adj., v. Ensign T. P. Stevens, acting as 2nd in command.

Gwalior station order, dated 15th ult., directing Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald, 1st regt. N.I., to proceed and assume medical charge of 34th regt. N.I. and 15th Bengal cav., at Jhansie.

By the Officer commanding 34th foot, dated 16th ult., appointing Lieut. G. Malcolm to act as adj., v. Lieut. and Adj. J. F. Wise, promoted.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. A. Sievright (G battery 11th brigade), from April 28 to Oct. 27, to Simla, on m.c. [This cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C. of 11th ult.] Lieut. C. R. Foulger (6th battery 24th brigade), to England by either route, on m.c., under new rules; Lieut. J. Robertson (B battery 11th brigade), from May 15 to Oct. 31, to Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

42nd Foot.—Capt. W. Baird to port of embarkation for 2 mo. from date of leaving the regt., and to England for 15 mo. from date of embarkation.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. D'U. W. F. Blyth to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, on m.c., under new rules. 91st Foot.—Asst. surg. R. Henry to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, on m.c., under new rules.

June 6.—Appointments:—

1st Bengal Cav.—Lieut. J. Colledge, gen. list, cav., to be paid doing duty officer, dated May 23.

3rd Bengal Cav.—Lieut. A. Murray, late 60th N.I., to be paid doing duty officer; dated May 23.

17th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. V. J. Hodson, doing duty, to be paid doing duty officer; dated May 23.

18th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. J. S. Robinson, doing duty, to be paid doing duty officer; dated May 23.

The leave of absence for 6 mo., granted to Capt. T. G. B. Atkinson, 94th foot, in G.O.C.C. of 21st ult., is cancelled.

Capt. W. Keily, veteran estab., is permitted to do general duty at Lucknow, till further orders, with effect from 8th ult.

Ensign C. C. Brownlow, gen. list, doing duty with 37th N.I., is directed to do duty with 20th regt. N.I.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 22nd ult.—Permitting Lieut. W. Gordon, 7th regt. N.I., to proceed to Dinapore, in anticipation of his application to do duty with 16th regt. N.I. being sanctioned.

Dated 27th ult.—Directing Brevet major T. W. Lambert, late 56th N.I., to do general duty at the Presidency, with effect from 10th idem.

The following orders are confirmed:— Meerut station order, dated March 17 last, directing all reports of the station to be made for the information of Col. W. F. Beaton, Bengal army.

Meerut division order, dated April 23 last, directing Asst. surg. C. Prentis to assume medical charge of the European and Native establishments attached to the Haupper stud depot, with effect from 20th idem, in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. D. Hood.

By the Officer commanding 42nd (Assam) regt. L.I., dated April 27 last, assuming charge of the adjutant's office, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. F. V. R. Jervis, proceeded on command to Suddiyah.

By the Officer commanding 15th regt. N.I., dated 4th ult., appointing Lieut. and Adj. B. Rogers to act as 2nd in command, and Lieut. T. G. Macaulay, paid doing duty officer, as adj., v. Lieut. R. G. Armstrong, proceeded on leave.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. H. L. Gibbard to proceed to England, on m.c., with the sanction of Govt., via Egypt; and Lieut. C. E. Basevi (A battery 4th brigade), to proceed to England, on m.c., with the sanction of Govt., via Egypt.

4th Foot.—Capt. J. Constable, from date of embarkation to England, for 15 mo.

60th Rifles.—Lieut. col. W. Butler, from July 28 in ext., for 6 mo.

June 8.—7th Hussars.—Brev. major A. E. Wilkinson, from April 15 to April 30, in ext.

21st Hussars.—Capt. B. Cuppage, from March 1 to April 15, in ext., on m.c., to remain at the Presidency.

13th Foot.—Capt. C. H. Chichester, from date of leaving the regt. to Oct. 15, to Hills north of Deyrah.

18th Foot.—Capt. G. H. Pocklington to England for 17 mo. from date of embarkation, doing duty with invalids on the voyage.

35th Foot.—Lieut. R. H. W. Troup, from April 15, in ext., to remain at Almorah, pending his retirement from the service.

43rd Foot.—Capt. E. Utertton, from July 15 to Oct. 14, to Simla.

54th Foot.—Lieut. W. P. Hodnett (instructor of musketry), from May 15 to Oct. 1, to Cashmere.

Late 32nd N.I.—Capt. H. L. Gleig (doing duty 3rd N.I.), from May 15 to July 15, to visit the Presidency, on m.c., preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

June 9.—The following Peshawur division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 4th ult.—Appointing Asst. surg. R. T. Lyons, 101st foot, to the medical charge of a detachment of European troops going to work on the Murree and Abbottabad road.

Appointing Staff Asst. surg. W. John to the medical charge of troops and establishments at Cheerat.

Directing Asst. surg. T. S. Veale to proceed and assume medical charge of 6th Punjab inf., at Bunnoo.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Darjeeling station order, dated Feb. 12 last, directing Asst. surg. L. Kidd, 27th foot, to assume medical charge of a detachment of 22nd foot, quartered at Jullapahar.

By the Officer commanding 25th regt. N.I., dated 5th ult., appointing Lieut. J. H. Broome, gen. list, inf., to officiate as paid doing duty officer.

By H.E. Sir J. H. Grant, G.C.B., C. in C., Madras, dated 7th ult., permitting, with the sanction of the Madras Govt., under date May 1, No. 1,430, the undermentioned officer to proceed to England, on m.c., under the furlough regulations of 1854, reporting his arrival to the adj. gen., Horse Guards:—

Lieut. St. J. C. Shawe, R.A.

June 10.—Appointment:—

10th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. W. S. A. Lockhart, late 44th N.I., to be paid doing duty officer; dated May 28, 1863.

With reference to G.O. No. 358, Capt. F. D. Ogilvie, late 46th N.I., is reappointed to do general duty at Meerut.

Major C. H. Byers, staff corps, is appointed to do duty with the Kussowlie depot, during the present hot season.

Lieut. F. E. Wiggins, gen. list, inf., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on April 15 last.

The following Presidency division order is confirmed:—

Dated 22nd ult.—Permitting Lieut. C. R. Cock, late 20th N.I., to proceed and do duty with 43rd regt. N.I., at Gowhaty.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. C. Herbert, C.B., commanding 54th foot, dated Aug. 14, 1861, appointing Ensign R. Magill to officiate as instructor of musketry, v. Ensign W. P. Hodnett, on general leave, with effect from May 17, 1861.

By the Officer commanding 21st regt. N.I., dated April 6 last, appointing Lieut. and Adj. R. S. Robertson, late 6th Eur. regt., to act as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 1st idem, during the illness of Lieut. H. Collett.

By the Officer commanding 2nd regt. N.I.I., dated April 15 last, appointing Lieut. P. Wheeler, late 15th N.I., to act as qmrr.; and Lieut. T. R. Cowie, gen. list, inf., to act as adj., while Capt. H. Fellowes commands the regt.

June 11.—Staff Asst. surg. J. A. Illingworth, doing duty at the Chinsurah depot, is directed to proceed and report himself to the officer commanding 7th royal fusiliers, at Ferozepore, for duty with the regt.

Staff Asst. surg. J. Collins, attached to 13th foot, is directed to proceed with all possible despatch to Phillour, to take medical charge of a detachment of 19th foot at that place.

Leave of absence:—

94th Foot.—Lieut. C. Wilson, from May 20 to Aug. 15, to Cashmere.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. S. B. Home (doing duty 4th N.I.), from June 13 to Oct. 15, in ext.

Ordnance Dept.—Conductor W. Webb, from June 2 to Dec. 2, to Agra, on m.c.

June 12.—Appointments:—

17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. G. Hearn, gen. list, inf., doing duty with 3rd regt. N.I., to be paid doing duty officer; dated May 29.

32nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. E. Downing, late 51st N.I., to be paid doing duty officer; dated May 29.

Major F. C. Maisey, deputy judge advocate gen. of Sirhind division, officiated as deputy judge advocate gen. at army head quarters, in addition to performing his divisional duties, from May 18 to Sept. 9, 1862, until confirmed in the higher appointment by G.O. No. 852, dated Sept. 3, 1862.

Posting Surg. G. R. Pemberton, attached to 34th regt. N.I., to the artillery division at Agra; and transferring Asst. surg. Hensman, doing duty with 25th brigade R.A., to the same division.

The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. W. J. Saul, 88th foot, subject to approval by her Majesty; dated May 29.

Staff Asst. urg. Barnswall, recently arrived from England, for the first time, will proceed to Morar and report himself for duty to the officer commanding the detachment 91st foot.

The following order is confirmed:—

Saugor district order, dated 30th ult., appointing Capt. F. J. S. Gully, brigade major, Saugor, to officiate as deputy asst. qmrr. gen., in addition to his other duties, until the arrival of Capt. A. C. Bruce, 91st foot, appointed officiating deputy asst. qmrr. gen., Saugor district, v. Capt. F. Hall, deputy asst. qmrr. gen., removed to the Presidency division.

June 13.—Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. J. Butchart, G. battery, 16th brig., from date of embarkation for 15 mos., m.c., to England, via the Cape of Good Hope; Lieut. H. A. Mackey (A. battery, 11th brig.) to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, m.c., under new rules; and Capt. W. French (11th brig.) from Dec. 1 to April 30, 1864, in extension.

20th Foot.—Lieut. H. F. G. Webster, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules.

72nd Foot.—Lieut. J. Thomson, to England, m.c., under new rules.

90th Foot.—Capt. T. Carlisle, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, m.c., under the new rules.

June 15.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

94th Foot.—Lieut. P. R. Anstruther, to be adjt., v. Malthus, prom. Dated June 1, 1863.

3rd Goorka Regt.—Lieut. F. A. Buckley, late 37th N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer. Dated June 3, 1863.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the officer commanding the 19th foot, dated Jan. 3, 1862, appg. Lieut. A. D. Anderson, late 61st N.I., to act as interpreter to the regt. from 4th idem, inclusive, during absence of Lieut. Bennett, m.c.

Nagode Station order dated 8th ult., directg. Surg. maj. H. B. Hinton, 11th regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of a detachment of the 91st foot, and detachment 12th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. B. Hensley, m.c.

Roorkee Station order, dated 12th ult., appg. Lieut. and actg. adjt. M. W. E. Gosset, 54th foot, to act as station staff officer.

ERRATUM.—In G.O.C.C., dated the 2nd inst., granting leave of absence to Lieut. A. W. Hearsay, of the 107th foot, for "May 2 to March 1," read "May 2 to Nov. 1."

G.O.C.C. of 5th ult., p. 105, permitting Col. H. Palmer, inf., to do duty at Darjeeling, is hereby cancelled.

Gwalior district order, dated 29th ult., app. the undermentioned officers to do duty with 1st regt. N.I.:—

Lieuts. B. E. Gowan, late 15th N.I.; J. A. Temple, general list, inf.; and Ensign C. F. Thomas.

Leave of absence:—

91st Foot.—Lieut. H. C. Kemm, from April 2 to June 1, to proceed to Calcutta, on m.c.

June 17.—The C. in C. is, with the sanction of Govt., pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt. J. D. Laurie, of 34th foot, to be 5th district inspector of musketry.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Capt. C. F. Packe, 2nd in com. 3rd Bengal cav., from May 1 to Oct. 15, to Almorah, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Col. C. J. B. Riddell, C.B., 11th brigade, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 9, to Calcutta, and to England from Aug. 10 to Feb. 9, 1865; Lieut. M. G. Browne, C battery 5th royal horse brigade, from June 12 to July 11, to Calcutta, prep. to applying for leave to England.

3rd Batt. 60th Rifles.—Ensign F. E. Lonsdale, to England by either route, on m.c., under new rules.

35th Foot.—Capt. E. Teddie, from June 1 to Oct. 14, to hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

72nd Foot.—Major A. Croubie, from May 14, to England, for 15 mos.

77th Foot.—Lieut. G. A. White, from June 1 to Oct. 14, to Dacca and lower provinces of Bengal.

94th Foot.—Lieut. J. Mackinlay, from May 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

97th Foot.—Major F. A. Walter, from June 23 to Aug. 25, in ext.

Infantry.—Col. G. A. Fisher, com. 5th N.I., from June 24 to July 20, in ext.

33rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. Stevenson, doing duty 4th N.I., from July 5 to Nov. 4, to Calcutta, prep. to leave to England.

General List, Inf.—Lieut. C. J. Walter, (doing duty 8th N.I.) from May 15 to Oct. 14, to Calcutta; Lieut. J. H. C. G. Lassalle (doing duty 29th N.I.), from June 1 to Sept. 30, to Calcutta; Ens. A. S. Roberts, from Feb. 6 to Aug. 6, to remain in Calcutta, to study the native languages.

June 18.—Capt. E. T. Sadler, staff corps, at present specially employed in the department of the quartermr. gen., will continue to do duty, until further orders, in the office of the quartermr. gen. at the presidency.

Appointments:—

14th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. H. Alexander, late 43rd N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer; dated June 8.

Deputy insp. gen. of hospitals J. H. K. Inuis, c.b., recently arrived from England, is directed to proceed to, and assume charge of the deputy insp. gen.'s office at Lucknow, and the medical superintendence of the divisions, late under charge of Dr. Prendergast, proceeded to England.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal Comdg. in Chief has been pleased to confirm the appointment of Lieut. T. S. Clay, as musketry instructor of the 103rd foot, with effect from Sept. 23, 1862.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers, recently promoted, having been posted to the battalions specified:—

18th Foot.—Capt. E. L. Dillon, to 2nd batt., and Lieut. C. C. Y. Butler to 1st batt.

Capt. Dillon is directed to join the 2nd batt. in New Zealand.

The undermentioned officers were declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed in Hindoostanee on 8th inst.:—

Lieut. J. Waterhouse, No. 2 batt. 25th brig. R.A.
Lieut. M. Millett, late 43rd N.I.

Orders confirmed:—

Berhampore station order, dated July 18, 1862, directing Lieut. R. C. Clifford, late 38th N.I., doing duty with the 9th Bengal cav., to act as station staff during the absence on leave of Lieut. C. S. De F. Roche.

By the officer commdg. the 77th foot, dated 18th ult., appg. Ens. G. Cook to be musketry instructor to the regt., v. Capt. H. M. L. Colquhoun.

Agra garrison and station order, dated 22nd ult., appg. Staff asst. surg. H. F. Hensman to do duty in the artillery div. hospital at Agra.

June 19.—The Sirhind div. order, dated April 24 last, directing Asst. surg. E. J. Franklyn, M.D., 7th drag. gds., to proceed to Calcutta, and take medical charge of the hospital ship *Bentnick*, is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 8th inst.—Directing Lieut. G. C. DeLautour, gen. list, inf., to do duty with the 31st regt. N.I. at Barrackpore, there being a paucity of officers with the corps.

Dated 9th inst.—Appg. Lieut. H. A. Pakenham, late 55th N.I., to do duty with the 31st N.I. at Barrackpore, temp.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Asst. surg. G. Baly, to England, by the overland route, to appear before a medical board.

Late 5th Eur. Regt.—Capt. H. J. Templer, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, to Landour and the hills north of Dehra, This cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C. dated April 16.

Late 11th N.I.—Lieut. W. P. Onslow, from May 30 to June 28, to the Pres., on m.c., to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Military Dept., July 3.—No. 350.—The underment. officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. W. L. Briggs, July 1.

July 6.—No. 353.—With ref. to G.O. 309, of June 16, the extra allowance of Rs. 35 per mensem for the staff duties of artillery details (art. 26, sec. IV., Jameson's Code) will cease from July 1.

MEDICAL PAY, &c.

No. 354.—According to the rule in the Bengal presidency the pay and allowances of a surgeon in medical charge of a regt. of Silladar cavalry will be as follows from July 1:—

Pay and field allowances ...	Rs. 415 6 0
Staff or consolidated allowance...	300 0 0
Horse allowance for two chargers	60 0 0

Total per mensem...Rs. 775 6 0

No. 355.—Capt. C. F. Grant, of H.M.'s 3rd regt. N.I., 2nd in com. of H.M.'s 21st regt. N.I. or marine batt., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mo. on m.c.

ALLOWANCES TO SUBALTERNs.

July 7.—No. 336.—Subaltern officers of artillery and infantry, on first appointment to field batteries and Silladar cavalry corps, will in future be allowed advances to enable them to supply themselves with horses and equipments. These advances are limited to Rs. 1,000 on appointment to the cavalry, and to Rs. 800 on appointment to a field battery. They will be recovered without interest by monthly instalments of Rs. 50.

No. 359.—Lieut. M. P. Moriarty, late 41st regt. Bengal N.I., and adjt. 3rd inf. Hyderabad cont., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 360.—Capt. J. J. Jenkins, of H.M.'s 26th regt. Madras N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 3 years, on m.c.

No. 361.—Lieut. N. D. Robertson, of H.M.'s 19th regt. Madras N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 8 mos., on m.c.

Political Dept., July 8.—Mr. S. Mansfield, comr. in Scinde, has been allowed leave of absence for two months under section 12 of the civil absentee rules.

Judicial Dept.—H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment by the hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court of Mr. R. West as registrar at the appellate side of the High Court, in succession to Mr. Pinhey, from June 1.

Mr. J. King, acting 2nd asst. mag. of Kaira, is vested with the powers contemplated by Act IX. of 1860 in the Kaira collectorate.

Luxmon Govind, head carkoon in the Beedee Talooka of the Belgaum collectorate, is vested with the powers of subordinate mag. of the 2nd class.

Wassoodew Annund, head carkoon in the Tasgaum Talooka of the Belgaum collectorate, is vested with the powers of subordinate mag. of the 2nd class.

Revenue Dept., July 7.—Mr. A. A. C. Jervois, civil service, passed an examination in the Canarese language on the 9th June, 1863.

July 8.—Mr. J. Elphinstone acted as coll. and mag. of Dharwar from the 29th March to 3rd June, 1863, both days inclusive.

The under-mentioned junior civil servants passed examinations in the languages specified against their names, on the 4th July, 1863:—

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, Guzerathce.

Mr. W. B. Mulock, Murathee.

July 2.—Sub. asst. surg. Jamsetjee Byramjee is transferred from the charitable dispensary at Hooblee, to the Victoria dispensary at Nowsaree, and asst. apothecary Pandoo Chivan (No. 110), is appointed to the Hooblee dispensary.

July 8.—Mr. W. E. Frere, junior, has passed an examination in the Murathee language.

Mr. D. J. Kennelly, asst. dockmaster, assumed charge of the duties of inspector of contract mail steamers of this port on the 1st June, 1863.

Educational Dept., July 4.—Rao Sahib Mahadeo Govind Shastri is app. inspector of Murathi schools in Bombay.

Ecclesiastical Dept., June 28.—Rev. G. L. Fenton was granted privilege leave of absence for 3 weeks, from 15th May.

Rev. C. H. Leigh Lye was granted 15 days' privilege leave on the 3rd inst., five days of which are cancelled.

Office of the Principal Insp. Gen., Medical Dept., July 8.—No. 76.—Asst. surg. C. G. Ross, 2nd grenadier regt. N.I., received charge of the duties of civil surg., Belgaum, on April 8, from Surg. maj. Glasie.

Northern Division.—Poonah, June 30.—The undermentioned officer has assumed charge of his appointment:—

Mr. J. King, actg. 2nd asst. coll. and mag. of Kaira, June 22, 1863.

Poonah, July 2, 1863.—Mr. W. Williams, asst. conservator of forests in the Tanna Collectorate, received charge of his appointment on May 4, 1863.

Mr. Mahomed Ismael, sub-assistant conservator of forests in the Tanna Collectorate, received charge of his appointment on May 11, 1863.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, June 22.—Mr. J. Howe, conservator and registrar of the river Indus, is appointed an additional member of the municipal commission of the town of Kotree.

June 30.—The undermentioned officer has authority to exercise the powers specified against his name, in relation to the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

Lieut. O. V. Tanner, acting capt. of police, Shikarpoor, full powers of a mag.

July 4.—Mr. W. Maher, dep. coll., assumed charge of the Nowsaree deputy collectorate on the 27th ult.

Mr. H. Maxwell, merchant of Kurrachee, is appointed a member of the municipal commission of that town.

July 8.—No. 362.—Capt. O. Bourdillon, of the Invalid Establishment, pension paymaster at Dapolee, has passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

July 10.—No. 366.—The following appointments are made:—

Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals F. S. Arnott, c.b., to officiate as insp. gen. of hospitals during the absence of Insp. gen. T. Mackenzie, c.b. on furl. to Eur.

Surg. Maj. H. D. Glasie to officiate as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, v. Arnott.

No. 367.—The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Adjustment of Rank.—Medical Department.

Surg. J. McA. Hyslop, M.D., to rank from Aug. 25, 1862, v. Surg. maj. W. H. Bradley, ret.

Surg. W. C. Brown, M.D., to rank from Sept. 10, 1862, v. Surg. maj. J. Deas, dec.

Surg. R. G. Lord, M.D., to rank from Oct. 25, 1862, v. Surg. mag. F. Lodwick, dec.

Surg. J. G. Nicolson, M.D., to rank from Nov. 27, 1862, v. Surg. R. Dent, ret.

Surg. R. Millar, M.D., to rank from Dec. 18, 1862, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals B. White, ret.

Surg. J. H. Wilmot, M.D., to rank from Jan. 1, v. Surg. J. Reynolds, ret.

Promotions.—Medical Department.

Asst. surg. C. G. Wiehe, M.D., to be surg., from Jan. 7, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals D. Grierson, dec.

Asst. surg. J. T. Sanderson, M.D., to be surg., from July 1, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. J. Hamilton, ret.

No. 370.—The following officers are appointed probationers in the Commissariat Department:—

Lieut. H. R. Van Heythusen, of the staff corps.

Lieut. J. M. Boyd, of the 30th Regt. N.I.

July 15.—No. 371.—The house of Mr. Lawrence at Belgaum is excluded from military limits.

Political Dept., July 14.—Capt. P. H. LeGeyt assumed charge of his duties as acting 3rd asst. to the political agent in Kattywar, on May 26 last.

July 15.—Lieut. R. Goodfellow has been appointed to act as 2nd asst. to the political resident at Aden, from May 23 last, the date of his confirmation, as Arabic Interpreter to the political resident.

Judicial Dept., July 9:—

Mr. F. D. Melvill, to act as asst. judge and session judge of Tannah.

Mr. W. H. Newnham, to act as asst. judge and session judge of Poonah.

Mr. Gopal Rao Hurry Deshmookh, to act as asst. judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur.

July 15.—Mr. A. F. Davidson, superint. Khandeish survey, is vested with the powers of a subordinate magis. of the 1st class, in the Khandeish district.

Revenue Dept., July 10.—The superint. of bazaars at Bhooj has been appointed an assessor of income-tax for that station.

July 14.—Mr. W. Wedderburn has been appointed acting 1st asst. to the collector and magis. of North Canara, from the commencement of the current official year.

Public Works Dept., July 9.—Lieut. A. T. Mander, R.E., executive engineer, Kaira Collectorate, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence, from July 25.

July 10.—Lieut. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., has been appointed a probationary asst. engineer, with effect from Dec. 14, 1862.

July 11.—Mr. W. C. Radenhurst, sub engineer of the 2nd class, is promoted to the grade of 1st class sub engineer.

Educational Dept., July 15.—Mr. T. B. Curtis received charge of the office of Guzerati Translator from the Rev. Dr. Glasgow, on the 30th ult.

Kurrachee, July 14.—To be municipal commr. of the towns of Halla and Gotana—Capt. F. J. T. Ross, dep. mag.

Military Dept., July 16.—No. 376.—With reference to G.O. No. 82, dated Jan. 31, 1862, the rank of Ens. A. C. Babington is to date from Dec. 12, 1861.

No. 378.—The following promotions are made:—

Inf.—Senior Major E. C. Beale, from 22nd regt. N.I., to be lieut. col., from June 29, v. Lieut. col. J. McGrigor, dec.

22nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) T. A. Cowper to be major, on the cadre of the above regt.

Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. Y. H. Shortt to be capt., on the cadre of the above regt., from June 29, v. Beale, prom.

Gen. List.—Ens. A. A. Godwin (lieut. in the 103rd foot), to be lieut., from June 29, v. Lieut. W. Y. H. Shortt (staff corps) prom.

No. 380.—Order confirmed:—

Dated June 19.—By Maj. gen. Coghlan, on his departure for Europe, making over command of the Aden brigade to Lieut. col. Vialls, 95th foot.

SUPPLY OF REGIMENTAL TUNICS.

No. 382.—The adoption of the following provisions of War-office Circular of Jan. 26, 1860, respecting the supply of tunics to regts. of cavalry serving in India, is sanctioned:—

All regts. of cavalry stationed in India will receive a tunic biennially, instead of annually and the sum of £1. 12s. for sergeants, and £1. 4s. for privates, will be allowed as compensation in the year no tunic is received, which sum is to be expended by commanding officers in the provision of clothing suitable to the climate.

No. 383.—Asst. surg. H. C. Kingstone has a furl. to Eur., for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs., with permission to embark from Aden.

No. 384.—Lieut. A. M. Shewell, of the cadre of the 2nd Bombay Eur. regt., is app. a probationer in the commissariat dept.

No. 391.—Surg. maj. W. Campbell, M.D., is app. to officiate as Presidency surg. 1st district, v. Acting dep. insp. gen. of hospitals D. Costelloe, M.D.

Political Dept., July 22.—Major W. L. Merewether, c.b., received charge of the office of political resident at Aden from Brigdr. W. M. Coghlan on June 19.

The following notification, issued by the Govt. of India, is republished for general information:—

"With reference to G. O., dated March 3 last, No. 190, it is hereby notified that her Majesty has been pleased to recognise Mr. T. Davison as acting Vice-Consul for France at the port of Bombay.

Revenue Dept., July 17.—Mr. C. M. Hogg to be 3rd

asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish, continuing to act as 2nd asst. in that collectorate.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie is confirmed in the appointment of extra 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

July 18.—Mr. T. C. Hope, acting coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 2 years from the date of sailing of the first steamer in August, 1863. Mr. Hope is also allowed prep. leave for 20 days.

Mr. E. H. Little, C.S., passed an examination in the Canarese language on July 9.

Mr. A. C. Jervoise, 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar, is allowed leave of abs. for 2 mos. from Aug. 10 next.

Financial Dept., July 22.—Mr. George Inverarity, comr. of customs, salt, and opium, is app. a Govt. director of the Bank of Bombay.

Lieut. col. H. Rivers has been app. consulting engr. for reclamations, from the date of Lieut. col. De Lisle's departure to Europe.

Capt. J. S. Trevor to be consulting engr. to Govt. for Bombay Waterworks.

Public Works Dept., July 18.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. in the public works dept. :—

Lieut. col. M. K. Kennedy, R.E., to be sec. to Govt. in the public works and railway depts.

Col. G. B. Munbee, R.E., to be superintg. engr., S. div.

Lieut. col. H. W. B. Bell, R.E., to be supering. engr., N. div.

Lieut. col. W. R. Dickinson, R.E., to be superintg. engr., pres. div.

Lieut. col. W. Kendall, R.E., to be auditor of public works accounts.

July 22.—Lieut. col. M. K. Kennedy, R.E., assumed charge of the office of sec. to Govt. public works dept. on the 22nd inst.

The prom. of Lieut. B. O. Seton, R.E., to the grade of 2nd class asst. engr., is to have effect from April 7, instead of from May 20 following, as notified on June 24 last.

Serg. overseer J. W. Williams has 3 mos. privilege leave of absence.

Educational Dept., July 20.—Mr. W. A. Russell is confirmed in his appointment of educational insp., N. div.

Asst. surz. R. Haines, M.B., Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College, is allowed priv. leave of absence for 1 mo.

Ecclesiastical Dept., July 21.—The Rev. R. F. Colvin, senior chaplain, Church of Scotland, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mos. on m.c.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, June 29.—No. 554.—The following order by H.E. the C. in C. in India is re-published :—

Head Qrs., Simla, June 13.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appt., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known :—

103rd Foot.—Lieut. col. J. D. Carmichael, C.B., from 94th foot, to be lieut. col., from June 10.

No. 555.—Capt. C. A. C. Hawkins, staff corps, is app. staff officer at Bhoj, and is directed to join.

No. 556.—Capt. J. Miles, staff corps, is attached to do duty with the 16th regt. N.I. at Rajcote, and will proceed and join, at the public expense.

No. 557.—Lieut. T. Trueman, cadre 3rd Eur. regt., is app. paid doing duty officer 30th regt. N.I., or Jacob's rifles.

No. 561.—Leave of absence :—

Royal Arty. E. Battery, 18th Brig.—Lieut. T. H. Trafford, from July 3 to July 31, to Bombay, on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

56th Foot.—Lieut. W. Bell, from June 27 to July 26, to Bombay, on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

56th Foot.—Lieut. A. R. Heyland, June 24 to July 23, to Mount Abo, on m.c.

July 9.—No. 562.—Lieut. H. W. Harris, 10th regt. N.I., is appointed paid doing duty officer to the 1st regt. L.C., and is directed to join on the opening of the season.

July 11.—No. 566.—Capt. J. Blair, V.C., is confirmed in the appointment of 2nd in command 2nd cav., with effect from Dec. 1, 1862.

No. 567.—Ens. J. Galway, 103rd foot, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on June 8, 1863.

No. 568.—I. H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. and Adj. J. FitzSimon, from June 5 to Dec. 5, m.c.

II. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery A Battr. (18th Brig.)—Lieut. P. H. Harcourt, from July 1 to July 31, in extension, m.c.

23rd Regt. N.L.I.—Lieut. W. R. Adams, paid doing duty officer 27th N.I. or 1st Belooch battn., from June 23 to July 22, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Europe.

July 14.—No. 591.—The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in the native language, as follows :—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Capt. T. Nuttall, cadre 29th regt. N.I., superint. of police, Sholapore.

July 15.—No. 593.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the native language, as follows :—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Asst. surg. L. S. Bruce, 2nd regt. L.C.

Lieut. H. Phillips, cadre 29th regt. N.I., attached to 2nd regt. L.C.

Lieut. A. R. T. McRae, general list, attached to 8th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. P. S. Turnbull, D battery, 18th brigade royal art.

No. 595.—Leave of absence :—

Capt. J. Miller, 3rd dragoon guards, to England, via Egypt, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

Ens. R. Hennell, attached to 23rd regt. N.L.I., general list, from Aug. 4 to Sept. 2, in ext.

July 17.—No. 599.—Lieut. H. Phillips, cadre 29th regt. N.I., is app. paid doing duty officer 2nd regt. light cav.

AUGMENTATION OF THE NATIVE REGIMENTS IN CHINA.

July 18.—No. 601.—The Govt. of India has directed that the native infantry regts. serving in China shall be augmented to a strength of 700 privates.

With a view to early completing the regts. of this presidency serving in China to the augmented strength, Govt. has sanctioned a bounty of Rs. (20) twenty for all men who may volunteer for the 22nd and 25th regts. N.I.

The C. in C. requests that officers comdg. regts. will call for volunteers for the above corps, previously explaining to the men the advantages offered by service in China, viz. full batta, free rations, and on arrival warm clothing suitable for the climate.

No. 602.—With the sanction of Govt., Capt. F. A. Whish, royal art., is perm. to resign the service.

No. 603.—Lieut. H. Gibson, qmrm. and interp. to the 11th regt. N.I., is app. to act as adjt. to that regt. from 6th inst., during the absence of Brev. capt. Green.

No. 604.—Subject to approval and conf. by superior authority, the C. in C. is pleased to app. Lieut. T. Horniblow, 28th foot, to be instructor of musketry to the regt., v. Ens. Singer, res.

No. 605.—The following orders are conf. :—

Dated Feb. 19.—By Major W. S. Furneaux, appg. Lieut. G. H. Bridges to act as staff officer to the detachment of the 103rd foot at Sattara.

Dated July 6.—By Lieut. col. Travers, app. Lieut. J. M. Boyd, cadre 30th regt. N.I., to act as qmrm. and interp. to the 11th regt. N.I., during such time as Lieut. Gibson may be acting as adjt., or until further orders.

Dated July 9.—By Major Thacker, appg. Lieut. Lyons, paid doing duty officer, to act as 2nd in com. 21st regt. N.I. or marine battn., v. Grant.

Dated July 9.—By Lieut. col. Taylor, appg. Capt. C. A. Moore to perform the duties of adjt. to the 2nd regt. L.C. until the arrival of Lieut. Fagan.

No. 607.—Leave of absence :—

Capt. J. Miller, 3rd Drags. from July 1 to July 15, and Ensign H. H. Johnston, 56th Foot, from July 6 to Aug. 4, to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

June 13.—The following exchange has been sanctioned by His Excy. the C. in C. in India :—

Between Lieut. G. E. Hancock, G battery 18th brigade, and Lieut. T. H. Trafford, F battery 18th brigade.

Lieut. A. C. Hawkins is transferred from Belgaum to Ahmedabad, to command head quarters 14th brigade and R.A. northern division, during the absence of Col. J. B. Dennis, proceeded to Bombay on sick certificate.

Second Capt. A. S. Hunter, H battery 14th brigade, will do duty with F battery of the brigade, and is directed to join.

The following extract from regimental order No. 6, dated May 11, by the C. in C. in India, is published :—

The following officers are posted permanently to the batteries and brigades to which they are at present attached, viz. :—

Riding Master J. Sampson, to 5th brig. royal horse artillery.

The following regtl. order No. 8, and memorandum No. 6, dated Simla, May 30, by H.E. the C. in C. in India, are published for general information :—

In compliance with the G.O. of H.E. the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India, No. 68a, the following officers are appointed to the com. of the royal art. in the various divisions and districts of the army :—

Lieut. col. R. Warburton, 19th R.A., to com. the royal art. of the Peshawar division.

Lieut. col. H. A. Carleton, c.b., 24th R.A., to com. the royal art. of the Lahore division.

Col. J. Abbott, 5th R.H.A., to com. the royal art. of the Sirhind div.

Col. A. Hayshe, 2nd R.H.A., to com. the royal art. of the Meerut div.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) C. J. B. Riddell, 11th R.A., to com. the royal art. of the Oudh div.

Lieut. col. W. H. Delamain, 22nd R.A., to com. the royal art. of the Gwalior district.

Col. C. S. Reid, 25th R.A., to com. the royal art. of the Benares div.

Lieut. col. F. W. Swinhoe, 16th R.A. brigade, to command the R.A. of the presidency division.

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) H. A. B. Campbell, c.b., 11th R.A. brigade, to command the R.A. of the Sagar district.

Capt. (brevet major) T. W. Hastings, 11th R.A. brigade, to command the R.A. of the Rohilcund district.

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) E. Kaye, 25th R.A. brigade, to command the R.A. at Allahabad.

Lieut. col. E. Wintle, 25th R.A. brigade, to command the R.A. at Delhi.

Further orders will be issued appointing field officers to other detached stations.

The officer commanding the R.A. in each division and district of the army will command the whole of the artillery serving in it, whether the batteries belong to his own brigade or not, and will be responsible for their discipline and efficiency to the gen. officer commanding in the division or district; and the jun. field officers and the officers commanding batteries at detached stations in the division or district will correspond with him on these subjects and on all local matters.

July 15.—Lieut. col. J. R. Hawkins, 21st brigade royal art., is directed to proceed and do duty with the head quarters, 18th brigade royal art., at Kurra- chee.

The following extract from gen. regtl. order, No. 484, dated Horse Guards, June 2, is published :—

The following exchanges of officers have been sanctioned, viz. :—

Between 2nd Capt. T. A. J. Harrison, 14th brigade, and 2nd Capt. T. V. Straubenze, of the 1st brigade.

The following order is confirmed :—

Dated July 8.—By the officer commanding 14th brigade royal art., appointing Lieut. E. V. Stace officiating qmrm. to the brigade, v. Lieut. Bethune, relieved from the appointment.

Lieut. col. A. M. Murray, in charge of the ordnance on the works, Bombay, is allowed to proceed at his own convenience to Kirkee, for the purpose of undergoing instruction in Armstrong gunnery. This arrangement is not to interfere with the performance of his duties in Bombay.

NAVAL.

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, July 6.—No. 40.—The following temporary arrangement in connection with the late Indian Navy is confirmed :—

By Captain J. W. Young, c.b., Superintendent of the Bombay Marine.

Calcutta Squadron Order.

Lieut. H. Jackson to reside on shore on m.c., at Calcutta, for the benefit of his health, from April 9 to May 10, 1862.

No. 41.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Captain J. W. Young, c.b., Superintendent of the Bombay Marine and Dockyard.

Mr. W. Edging, 2nd officer of the *Hugh Rose*, to be acting 2nd officer of the *Coromandel* from June 6, 1863.

Mr. Gower to be 2nd officer of the *Dalhousie* on June 1, 1863.

No. 42.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments in connection with the late Indian Navy are confirmed :—

By Captain J. W. Young, c.b., Superintendent of the Bombay Marine.

Mr. J. C. Lawrence to be 3rd class pilot in the department of the master attendant and conservator of the port from April 10, 1863.

Mr. Salmon, acting master of the *Coromandel*, to be store accountant of that vessel from October 15, 1861, to March 31, 1862.

Mr. S. Mansfield, Commissioner in Sind, has been allowed leave of absence for two months under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee rules.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS, Mrs. G., of a daughter, at Calcutta, July 3.

ARNOTT, wife of Dr., of a son, at Mhow, July 13.

BAIGSTOCKE, the wife of Capt., 51st L.I., of a son, at Murree, June 22.

BLACK, wife of Capt. S., of a daughter, at Murree, June 27.

BLUNT, wife of Capt. A., of a son, at Kirkee, July 9.

BUTLER, Mrs. E. A., of a daughter, at Simla, June 28.

COBBOLD, wife of Rev. A., of a son, at Madras, July 10.

COUPER, Lady, of a son, at Lucknow, June 24.

DAVIDSON, wife of R. m.c.s., of a daughter, July 11.

DEMAZURES, the wife of L., of a son, at Koorjah, June 25.

ENGEL, wife of G., of a son, at Poona, July 10.
ETHERIDGE, wife of Capt. H., of a son, at Colaba, June 11.
FITZGERALD, wife of Lieut. J., Staff, of a son, at Akda, West Berar, July 8.
GILLESPIE, wife of W., of a son, at Bombay, July 8.
HENDERSON, wife of Capt. J., Madras Staff, of a daughter, at Cuttack, June 27.
HOLLAND, wife of Capt. R. E., of a daughter, at Magazoo, July 7.
HORSBURGH, the wife of Rev. A., chaplain of the Derajat, of a son, at Murree, June 18.
JACOB, wife of Lieut. H., Staff Corps, of a son, at Dharwar, July 8.
JOHNSTONE, wife of Maj., of a daughter, at Belgaum, July 2.
KEATINGE, wife of J., 1st Battalion H.M.'s 19th Regt., of a son, at Kussowlie, June 29.
KETTLEWELL, wife of G., son, at Deyrah Dhoo, June 22.
LATAPIE, wife of E. D., son, at Calcutta, June 27.
MARTINANT, wife of E., of a son, at Ahmedabad, July 17.
MAXWELL, wife of Capt. H., son, at Meerut, June 23.
daughter, still-born, at Darjeeling, July 6.
McINROY, wife of C., Madras army, of a son, at Secunderabad, July 13.
NEWMARCH, wife of Capt. G., engineer, of a daughter, at Simla, July 1.
PATON, wife of R., of a son, at Bangalore, July 17.
PRESTAGE, wife of F., of a son, at Barrackpore, July 9.
ROSS, wife of W. A., Capt. R. A., of a daughter, at Simla, July 12.
ROSS, wife of Rev. W., chaplain 42nd Royal Highlanders, of a daughter, at Dugshai, June 27.
SCOTT, wife of W., of a daughter, at Egmore, July 7.
STEEL, wife of G., of a son, at Malabar-hill, July 10.
STEVENS, wife of A., of a daughter, at Calcutta, July 8.
STEWART, wife of E., daughter, at Calcutta, June 30.
STOCQUELER, wife of E. R., of a son, at Colaba, July 15.
SWEETING, wife of E., of a daughter, June 26.
TAYLER, wife of Graham, C.S., of a son, at Burrisaul, July 4.
URMSTON, wife of Capt. H. B., son, at Bunnoo, June 26.
WOOD, wife of T., of a son, at Chowpatty, July 12.
WARD, wife of Asst. surg. A., of a son, July 21.
WIMBERLEY, wife of Lieut. E. B., daughter, at Rajpootana, June 24.
WALLACE, wife of Capt. H., of a daughter, at Ahmednuggur, July 16.

MARRIAGES.

GOVER, C. E., Esq., to Clara, daughter of W. T. Taylor, Esq., Agra Bank, at St. Andrew's Church, July 9.
KARNEY, Mr. W., to Miss Harriet, daughter of Mr. Henry Herbert Lynsdale, at Kotagerry, July 8.
NUTHALL, Lieut. H. J., H.M.'s 56th Regt., to Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Edward MacLeod, at Gowhatti, July 1.
PERKINS, Capt. E., Bengal Engrs., to Janette W., daughter of W. Cathrey, June 29.
ROSS, Josiah, to Josephine, daughter of Mr. Robert Hosie, at Vepery, July 8.
SYMONDS, W., to Annie, daughter of the Rev. P. Percival, at St. Thome, July 11.
WARRANT, R. H., Bengal C.S., to Elizabeth, daughter of C. Fowke, Esq., at Nowgong, June 20.

DEATHS.

ADAMSON, the infant son of Mr. G. A., at Madras, July 4.
ANDREWS, Mr. H. F., aged 27 years, at Simla.
BLANCHETT, T., sen., at Agra, May 26.
COLEMAN, Mr. T., at Rajpore, June 23.
COX, A. H., Esq., of Calcutta, at Suez, on board steamer *Nemesis*, June 23.
CLAUDIUS, Mr. T., senior civil asst. engr., trigonometrical survey, at Cuttack, June 7.
DALY, Anne, the wife of Capt. J. M., on board the *Downes*, R. P., Esq., barrister-at-law, at Sidney, Australia, Jan. 2.
DUNBAR, Mr. F. K., at Calcutta, aged 36, May 2.
Adamant, at sea, aged 18, March 30.
ETHERIDGE, F., infant son of Capt., at Colaba, July 16.
EVANS, Stewart, at Howrah, aged 39, June 4.
EYLES, daughter of the late C., at Madras, July 10.
FAWCETT, F., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, pub. works dept., at Dharwar, July 6.
HOJEL, Jane, infant daughter of asst. surg. A., at Baroda, July 10.
JACOB, infant daughter of A., Esq., at Sattara, July 8.
LONGHURST, child of Mr. and Mrs., at Calcutta.
McLEOD, Mr. G., Head Accountant of the Collectorate, aged 59, at Vizagapatam, July 1.
MURPHY, the wife of Capt., 52nd L.I., at Darjeeling, July 6.

PEET, wife of Surg. maj., M.D., H.M.'s Bombay Army, at Bombay, July 15.
PRENTICE, J., of H.M.'s I.N., by drowning, at Ossoor, July 3.
STUART, Robert, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., aged 53 years, at Calcutta, July 8.
TAYLOR, the infant son of Capt. F. C., Madras Staff Corps, at Oodeypoor, July 12.
VARDON, infant child of A. M., at Calcutta, June 30.
WOOD, wife of G., late Deputy Collector in Scinde, at Dhurrumtholla, June 1.
WYLIE, infant daughter of Dr., Bombay, at Ketwaddy, July 10.

NEW JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES IN BOMBAY.—The mania for joint-stock companies has taken a new direction within the last fortnight, and shipping companies have now displaced the new banks and cotton presses in public favour. The new mania seems to have spent itself however; and it is rumoured that the projects of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., Messrs. Volkart, Bros., and Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, will be withdrawn. The first in the field was the Bombay Shipping Company, projected by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. The shares of this company going immediately to a very high premium, brought other houses at once into the field. It is no part of our purpose, however, to give the history of this movement, as it presents little of interest to any but those who are well acquainted with its facts. The heavy preliminary calls made by the shipping companies, Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 upon each share, have had a very sedative effect upon the market. To meet these calls, a sum of not less than thirty lakhs will be withdrawn from circulation, and speculative holders in some instances will probably be forced to abandon their shares. Since writing the above, we understand that another bank is projected by the native brokers of Bombay with a capital of £500,000.

KHELAT AFFAIRS.—Trustworthy accounts from Khehat state that Khodadad Khan, in attempting to take the place, was repulsed with the loss of the whole of his guns. The game is now ended, and the chiefs have now offered him a pension of Rs. 1,000 a month, on the condition of his at once leaving the country. If Khodadad Khan be wise he will accept this offer—one made, most likely, out of respect for the memory of his father, who appears to have been a very able and gallant man; for it is difficult to imagine that there could be any loyalty or affection for Khodadad Khan personally, when we call to recollection the occasion on which, having invited the chiefs to a friendly personal conference, he opened all his masked guns upon them, and besides wounding, killed fourteen on the spot.—*Our Paper* (Kurrachee), July 3.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	—	par
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	—	100
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	—	98½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	—	—
34 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	98½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	9 1	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	9 1½	107½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	9 2	116½

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Pera*, Aug. 20, 1863.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£5,000	—
Ceylon	3,000	—
Madras	321	—
Singapore	—	£900
Hong Kong	—	11,000
Foo Chow	—	1,600
Shanghai	—	37,750
Hobson's Bay	—	2,000
	£8,321	£53,250

Official Papers.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE RULES.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date June 8, 1863.

Financial Department, Fort William, June 8.—Read the following papers regarding rules for leave of absence and pensions to uncovenanted servants:—
A memorial on the subject from uncovenanted servants in the three presidencies.

Letter from the supreme Government to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 42 of June 15, 1861, forwarding the above memorial, and one from officers of the Education Department in Bengal, with other correspondence regarding pension rules for educational officers.

Financial letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, No. 205 of Dec. 8, 1862.

Ordered, that an extract, paragraphs 1 to 18, of the despatch of the Secretary of State, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information, and for the guidance of the several departments of the supreme Government, of the local Governments and administrations, and of all officers and departments concerned.

Extract (paragraphs 1 to 18) from a Financial Despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, to the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, No. 205 of 1862, dated Dec. 8.

I have considered in Council the memorial from the uncovenanted servants of the several governments in India, praying for modifications in the existing rules which govern the grant to them of pensions and leave of absence, together with your public letters, dated June 8 and 15, 1861, Nos. 37 and 42; August 6, 1861, No. 58, and your financial letter, dated August 4, 1862, No. 110, on the same subject.

2. The great body of the uncovenanted servants of India have always been natives; and it has been the just and wise policy of the Government to employ, as largely as they could with advantage the natives of India in the administration of their own country. It is still the desire and intention of her Majesty's Government that whilst, to a certain extent, European agency beyond the covenanted servants must always be employed in various situations, natives of India should constitute the great majority of the uncovenanted servants in India.

3. Your Government points out the impossibility of making any distinction between Europeans and natives. In that opinion I entirely concur, and whilst, therefore, I cannot but admit that there are differences of various kinds in the circumstances of persons of the different races who are employed in the uncovenanted service of India, it appears to her Majesty's Government to be indispensable that the rules to be laid down should be such as are applicable to the whole of that body, of whom the great majority are, and must always be, of native race and of native habits.

4. I think there is, however, sufficient ground for an exception as regards educational officers, and law officers, and native judges. In those cases a previous course of study, and, in many instances, practical experience is required, and there is, consequently, reason for making a distinction in regard to that class of servants whose claims will, therefore, be separately considered.

5. I now proceed to convey to you the decision of her Majesty's Government as to the general body of uncovenanted servants.

6. It has been decided that no uncovenanted servant shall in future be allowed to count for pension any period of service antecedent to his having attained the age of 22 years, and, in calculating the period of service required by this despatch as a qualification for pension, the period must be reckoned from that age.

7. The allowance to be granted to uncovenanted servants on retirement are in future to be as follows, viz.:

On production of such medical certificates as shall satisfy the Government, under which the applicant may be serving, of his incapacity to serve longer in India:—

1. Under fifteen years' service,—a gratuity not exceeding twelve months' salary.

2. After fifteen years' service,—one-third of his salary (and of his personal allowance, if any), provided that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding the sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor of Rs. 2,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

8. After twenty-five years' service,—one-half of his average salary (and of his personal allowance, if

any) during the previous five years, provided, however, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor exceeding Rs. 4,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum; after thirty years' service, or upwards, a pension may be granted, without production of medical certificate, of the same amount and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for twenty-five years' service on medical certificate.

8. The period of service which is to be admitted in considering a claim to pension must be continuous; but in case of the abolition of the office held by an uncovenanted servant, and his being subsequently employed by Government, his first period of service is to be taken into account.

9. Pensions of the full amount stated are to be granted only as the reward of approved service. In any case in which an uncovenanted servant, without having incurred the penalty of removal from Government employ, shall, nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government under which he has been serving, not to be entitled to the full amount of pension, the local Government will make such a reduction in the amount of pension as it shall consider just.

10. These pensions have hitherto been payable only in India. As a rule, Europeans on being pensioned desire to return to this country, and they are consequently under the necessity of employing an agent in India to receive and remit their pensions. If the pensions are allowed to be paid in England, the delay, risk, and inconvenience of agency will be saved, while the charge to Government would be very inconsiderable. Her Majesty's Government have therefore decided that each uncovenanted servant shall, on retirement, have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may, at a subsequent period, change the place of payment from England to India, or *vice versa*. This change can, however, be allowed but once.

11. The rate of exchange is an important consideration in regard to payment in England. Her Majesty's Government will not now fix any permanent rate for the purpose, but as a rate of exchange, based on the intrinsic value of the rupee, and the market price of bills, is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers, which rate is applied to family remittances of officers serving in India, the same rate appears to be equitable for the payment in England of the pensions of uncovenanted servants and is therefore to be adopted.

12. I am desirous of being furnished with a list of the uncovenanted servants who are entitled to the benefit of the pension rules; and it must be understood that it is not now intended to grant the benefit of those rules to any of the lower grades of servants who are not at present entitled to pension.

13. An uncovenanted servant may, under the existing rules, be granted, on sufficient cause being shown, leave on private affairs for six months in one period, retaining his office with half salary up to £600 per annum, which is the maximum amount allowed to be drawn. This leave may be repeated after intervals of six years, and is allowed to count for pension. Leave of this description may still be granted, but the period of absence will not be allowed to count for pension, and the option may be given to uncovenanted servants of taking in lieu of the above leave a furlough for one year after ten years' residence, and a second furlough also for one year after eighteen years' residence in India, such absence being limited to two years during the whole period of service. For such periods an absentee, whose salary does not exceed Rs. 200 per month, may be allowed to draw one-half salary; provided, however, that it shall not exceed Rs. 800, or £80 per annum. If the absentee's salary shall be above Rs. 200, and not exceeding Rs. 400 per month, he may be granted an allowance of Rs. 1,300, or £130 per annum; above Rs. 400, and not exceeding Rs. 700 per month, Rs. 2,000, or £200 per annum; above Rs. 700, and not exceeding Rs. 1,200 per month, Rs. 3,000, or £300 per annum; above Rs. 1,200 per month, and not exceeding Rs. 4,000, £400 per annum.

On taking leave on private affairs for the first time after the publication of the new rules, an uncovenanted servant must decide whether he will apply for six months' leave on private affairs, or for one year's furlough, and having once exercised his option and obtained leave accordingly, he will not, during the remainder of his service, be eligible to the other description of leave.

14. In regard to absence on medical certificate,

an uncovenanted servant, under the existing rules, may be granted leave of absence for three years during the whole period of his service, of which two may be continuous, and two only can be counted as service qualifying for pension. For one year of the entire period the absentee may draw half, and during the remainder one-third of his allowances, limited, however, to £600 per annum.

15. Instead of the period of leave now allowed, Her Majesty's Government authorise the grant of leave of absence, on medical certificate, with allowances, to the extent of three years, in two periods of which not more than two years may be taken at one time.

16. For the first fifteen months of each period the absentee may be allowed one-half salary, provided that it shall in no case exceed £600 per annum; and for the remainder of his absence, within the prescribed limit, he may be allowed one-fourth of his salary, limited to £300 per annum.

17. If any further leave should be applied for on medical certificate, it may be granted as exception leave, but without any allowance.

18. These periods of absence on furlough and medical certificate are not to count for pension; but privilege leave in India may be allowed for one month in each year, which is not, however, to accumulate, and the grant of which must be always subject to the condition that no inconvenience or charge shall be caused to Government thereby; this privilege leave will count in the period of service qualifying for pension.

[Here follows republication of a Government notification consisting of "Revised Rules for the Grant of Leave of Absence to Uncovenanted Civil Servants."]

ABSENTEE PAY.

20. Absentee pay, if at half salary, shall in no case exceed Rs. 6,000, or £600, per annum,—or if at one-fourth salary, shall not exceed £300 per annum. Within these limitations absentee pay will be given as follows:—

I. To an officer absent on sick leave in or out of India—half salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, and one-fourth salary during the remainder of his absence on allowances.

II. To an officer on leave on private affairs,—one-half of his salary for a period not exceeding six months of continuous absence, and for any further period of preparatory leave which may be granted to him. But if an officer, absent on private affairs, obtain an extension of leave on medical certificate, he will be subject for the whole period of his absence to the rules of sick leave.

III. To an officer proceeding on furlough whose salary does not exceed Rs. 200 per month,—one-half of his salary, provided, however, that it shall not exceed Rs. 800, or £80, per annum. If the absentee's salary shall be above Rs. 200, and not exceeding Rs. 400 per month, he may be granted an annual allowance of Rs. 1,300, or £130; above Rs. 400, and not exceeding Rs. 700 per month, Rs. 2,000 or £200 per annum; above Rs. 700, and not exceeding Rs. 1,200 per month, Rs. 3,000 or, £300 per annum; above Rs. 1,200 per month Rs. 4,000 or £400 per annum.

IV. To an officer on preparatory leave—one-half salary before commencement of other leave; and, on return from leave—one-half or one-fourth salary, or furlough pay, according to the rate of salary he may be then drawing.

V. To an officer on privilege leave—full pay.

21. An officer who overstays privilege leave by not more than one month will forfeit pay for the period in excess; but if he exceed his leave by more than one month his office will become vacant. An officer on privilege leave who may resign the service, or who may obtain sick leave without first re-joining, will in the former case forfeit his salary for the period of privilege leave, and in the latter case be subject to the rules for sick leave for the whole period of his absence.

PAYMENTS OF ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES.

22. Officers absent on privilege leave cannot draw pay until they return to duty.

23. Officers proceeding to England on furlough, or on private affairs, or on medical certificate, must obtain certificates from the civil paymaster, in the form given below, for submission to the India-office on their arrival in London:—Name; Service and designation of the party obtaining leave; Nature and period of the leave; Date of intended departure of vessel from Calcutta or other port; Rate of allowance to be drawn in England or not; Date from which the first payment is to commence.

24. But if they desire to draw their allowances through their agents in India, the latter must execute a guarantee to refund over payments. When

officers remain in India and draw their allowances themselves, and attach to their bills life certificates, attested by a deputy magistrate or a covenanted district officer, they will not be required to furnish any security.

GENERAL RULES FOR APPLICATIONS FOR PENSION.

The following revised rules for the grant of pensions and superannuation allowances to certain classes of uncovenanted servants are published by order of his Honour the President in Council, for general information and guidance:—

Pension Rules for Uncovenanted Servants other than Educational Officers, Law Officers, and Native Judges, receiving more than Rs. 10 a month, and belonging to classes eligible to pension under the orders of Government.

Applications for pension must be submitted in a letter to Government by the head of the office or department in which the applicant may be employed, who shall certify that the character, conduct, and past service of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of Government.

2. Every application shall be accompanied by a register prepared according to form A in the appendix. In cases of either than a good service pension every application shall be accompanied by a medical certificate, stating the applicant's incapacity for further service, with the cause thereof, and that it has not been induced by irregular or intemperate habits.

3. Applicants for a superannuation allowance must be examined by the principal Inspector-general of the Medical Department if serving at the Presidency, or by a military invaliding committee if serving elsewhere within a moderate distance of a station at which a military invaliding committee is periodically assembled. It is optional, however, with the Local Government to accept the certificate of a single medical officer or to convene a special invaliding committee at a convenient civil station, if the applicant be serving at an inconvenient distance from the station where a military invaliding committee can be assembled.

4. Good service and superannuation allowances on retirement sanctioned under these rules by the Local Governments will be reported to the Government of India in quarterly returns in the form given in appendix B.

ALLOWANCES ON RETIREMENT.

5. On production by an applicant of such medical certificates as shall satisfy the Government, under which he may be serving, of his incapacity to serve longer in India, he will be allowed,—

I. Under fifteen years' service, a gratuity not exceeding twelve months' salary.

II. After fifteen years' service, one-third of his average salary (and of his personal allowance, if any), during the previous five years, provided that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding the sum of rupees 3,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor of rupees 2,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed rupees 12,000 per annum.

III. After twenty-five years' service, one-half of his average salary, (and of his personal allowance, if any), during the previous five years, provided, however, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding rupees 5,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor exceeding rupees 4,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed rupees 12,000 per annum.

6. After thirty years' service or upwards a pension may be granted, without production of medical certificate, of the same amount and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for twenty-five years' service on medical certificate. This pension, as the reward of faithful, efficient discharge of duty for thirty-years, is termed a Good Service Pension.

7. Pensions of the full amount authorised in paragraphs 5 and 6 are to be granted only as the reward of approved service. In any case in which an uncovenanted servant, without having incurred the penalty of removal from Government employ, shall, nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government under which he has been serving not be entitled to the full amount of pension, the local Government will make such a reduction in the amount of pension as it shall consider just.

8. The foregoing rates of pension and gratuity are applicable also, without the production of a medical certificate of unfitness for service, to officers discharged on reduction of establishment.

SERVICE TOWARDS PENSION.

9. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

10. Service as a substitute does not count towards pension.

11. Periods of service before the age of 22, or of

absence on other than privilege leave and preparatory leave, shall not count towards pension.

12. The whole of the service, in virtue of which pension is claimed, must have been passed in an eligible grade and on a permanent establishment; but claims barred by this rule will be specially considered if the promotion from an ineligible grade was bestowed as a reward for meritorious service or for good conduct.

13. The period of service must be continuous, but in case of the abolition of the office held by an officer, and his being subsequently employed by Government his first period of service is to be taken into account.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

15. Payment of pension will commence from the date on which the applicant ceases to be borne on the establishment, or from that of his application, whichever may be the later date.

16. No pension shall be payable in arrear, for a period exceeding six months, without the express sanction of the Government obtained through the civil pay-master, unless the cause of the suspension of payment shall have been the neglect, order, or act of some public officer and beyond the control of the pensioner, when the civil pay-master, on a reference being made to him, shall exercise his discretion in passing arrears for payment, or submit a representation of the case for the information and orders of Government, as he shall consider proper.

17. An officer shall, on retirement, have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may, at a subsequent period, change the place of payment from England to India, *vice versa*. This change can, however, be allowed but once. The payments in England will be made at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 8th June, 1863.

Read letter No. 111 of 6th August, 1862, to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, regarding the limitation to £500 per annum of the maximum pension to uncovenanted officers.

Read reply thereto in paragraphs 19 to 24 of the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 205, dated 8th December, 1862.

Ordered, that the foregoing correspondence be published for general information:—

VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

To the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart., M.P., Secretary of State for India.

Fort William, 6th August, 1862.

Sir,—The rules of the 4th January, 1831, regarding the grant of pensions to uncovenanted servants, restrict the amount of pension to half salary for those who have served for thirty years or more (except as regards law officers and native judges, in whose case twenty-two years' service is sufficient) and to one-third for those who have served for a shorter period not less than twenty years (fifteen years being substituted for twenty in the case of law officers and native judges).

2. Referring, however, to the extension of the service and the alteration in the prospects of its members since the rules were passed, the late Court of Directors decided, in their despatch No. 21, dated the 28th February, 1855, that £500 per annum should be the maximum pension to be granted to uncovenanted officers "hereafter appointed to the service." Accordingly, as respects all uncovenanted officers who entered the service prior to that date, the rules of 4th January, 1831, continue to be applied, and with reference to the continually increasing number of highly paid appointments which are now thrown open to uncovenanted servants, the Government of Bombay, anticipating that the State will become saddled with large pensions payable on their retirement from the service, have addressed us proposing that "before any uncovenanted servant who shall have entered the service before the 19th May,* 1855, is promoted to an appointment the salary of which is Rs. 10,000 per annum and upwards, he shall be called upon to renounce formally any claim to pension beyond the sum of £500 per annum."

3. The restriction proposed by the Bombay Government is in itself quite reasonable, and the only doubt we find regarding it is whether it is the proper way of attaining the object in view.

4. The Uncovenanted Service, it seems to us, cannot claim to have any rights under the rules of 1831, beyond what may be considered to arise out of the general pledge which these rules may be taken to give, that a member of that service when rendered incapable of further duty shall not be discharged without some pensionary support. As regards the amount of pension to be given, the rules merely fix a limit, which is not to be exceeded; and although it has, with rare exceptions, been the practice to allow the highest pension of which the rules allow, this practice cannot be admitted to confer on the Uncovenanted Service any right to claim that maximum in all cases without any regard whatever to the original design and scope of the rules.

5. The rules of 1831 were obviously not framed with a view to the duties and emoluments of the high offices which are now bestowed on the Uncovenanted Service.

6. Apart from any question of construction of the rules as they stand, we see no ground for holding that the Government in passing the rules of 1831 pledged the State to allow pensions on the scale, and according to the conditions therein prescribed, to all uncovenanted servants who were at that time in the public service, or who might enter the service while the rules yet remained in force.

7. It appears to us that it was always open to the Government to modify these rules whenever it might in good faith consider that the public interests called for their modification; and when it appeared that the circumstances of the uncovenanted service were becoming rapidly changed, and that the rules which were framed chiefly in reference to natives in India, among whom at that time it is probable that no salary higher than 500 or 600 rupees a month would have been found, were claimed as applicable to a class of appointments for which they never were meant to provide, we consider that the Government would have been perfectly justified in framing new rules and making them applicable to all classes of appointments which were plainly not included within the original intention of the rules of 1831. This would have been a direct, and in our judgment a very legitimate way of attaining the object, which it is now proposed to attain by the somewhat doubtful proceeding of refusing promotion to a deserving officer unless he will consent to abandon that to which it is assumed he has a right under the existing rules.

8. We incline to think, notwithstanding the difficulty which is undoubtedly caused by the proceedings of 1855, referred to in the second paragraph of this letter, that even now it will be better that the Government should assert its right to alter the rules of 1831, as regards all appointments clearly not embraced by the original intention of those rules, and to declare such alteration applicable to all uncovenanted servants whether they entered the public service before 1855 or since.

9. But if this be done it may be right, perhaps, having regard to the expectations which must naturally have been created by the order of 1855, to allow the full advantages of the rules of 1831, with respect to all appointments made up to the present time and held by officers who entered the public service before 1855. Thus, such an officer already holding an appointment of Rs. 1,500 a month will, on superannuation after twenty-two or thirty years' service, according to the class of appointment be able to claim a pension up to £900 a-year; but he will not, if hereafter promoted to higher emoluments, be able to claim a still larger pension calculated on those higher emoluments.

10. The distinction which will thus be made between persons (all having entered the public service before 1855) who have already obtained promotion to high and lucrative employment, and those who are yet looking for such promotion, may possibly appear invidious, but is not unreasonable and will not really affect the latter class more injuriously than will the proposal submitted by the Government of Bombay, and it is a course which, on the whole, seems to us less open to objection than the Bombay plan.

11. We request the favour of an early decision upon this reference.—We have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.
R. NAPIER.
H. B. HARRINGTON.
W. GREY.

Fort William, the 6th August, 1862.

Extract (paras. 19 to 24) from a Financial Despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, to the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, No. 205 of 1862, dated the 8th December.

Para. 19. I have also had under consideration your financial letter, dated the 6th August, 1862, No. 111, in which you refer to a proposition made by the Government of Bombay in reference to the restriction on the maximum amount of pension prescribed in the financial despatch of the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated the 28th February, 1855, No. 21.

20. That despatch fixed the sum of £500 as the maximum pension to be granted to "uncovenanted servants hereafter appointed to the service." The Government of Bombay consider that it would be expedient to require any uncovenanted servant, who entered the service before the date of the orders of your Government on the despatch of the Court of Directors, and who shall hereafter be promoted to an appointment, the salary of which is Rs. 10,000 per annum and upwards, to renounce formally any claim to pension beyond the sum of £500 per annum.

21. In reference to that opinion of the Government of Bombay, you observe that the uncovenanted service "cannot claim to have any rights under the rules of 1831, beyond what may be considered to arise out of the general pledge which those rules may be taken to give, that a member of that service, when rendered incapable of further duty, shall not be discharged without some pensionary support. As regards the amount of pension to be given, the rules merely fix a limit which is not to be exceeded, and although it has, with rare exceptions, been the practice to allow the highest pension of which the rules allow, this practice cannot be admitted to confer on the uncovenanted service any right to claim that maximum in all cases without any regard whatever to the original design and scope of the rules."

22. You nevertheless consider that, with reference to the order of 1855, it may be right "to allow the full advantages of the rules of 1831, with respect to all appointments made up to the present time and held by officers who entered the public service before 1855. Thus, such an officer already holding an appointment of Rs. 1,500 a month will, on superannuation after twenty-two or thirty years' service, according to the class of appointment, be able to claim a pension up to £900 a-year, but he will not if hereafter promoted to higher emoluments, be able to claim a still larger pension calculated on those higher emoluments."

23. I must observe that, under the existing pension rules, an uncovenanted servant is not entitled to claim a pension of the full amount which is only authorised as the reward of approved service, and when the rules were framed it could not have been contemplated that a larger pension than £500 per annum could ever be granted.

24. Under any circumstances, therefore, the full pension should only be awarded in cases of extraordinary merit.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE AMALGAMATION OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Indian army with that of the Queen's army presented so many difficulties in the hard and difficult nature of the two excellent metals, that the Government alchemists have abandoned the task and blown out their furnaces after a terrible loss of quicksilver. In other words, there is to be no amalgamation of the medical officers of the old Indian army and the medical officers of the Queen's army. The former are to constitute a medical staff for India, much to their own satisfaction, and somewhat, we suspect, to their profit. The latter will have to jog on without any chance of sharing in the small droppings of the nearly exhausted pagoda tree. The warrant may be speedily expected "arranging" the matter, and we shall have much pleasure in ventilating the merits of the case when the time comes.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

ENSIGN DWYER.—The *Englishman* was premature in announcing the arrest of Ensign Dwyer, Barrack Master of the Dum Dum and Barrackpore Cantonments. A Court of Inquiry, we believe, is about to be instituted for the purpose of examining Mr. Dwyer on certain matters of which he is quite prepared to give a satisfactory explanation. As Ensign Dwyer is on half-pay, we do not quite understand how he can be made amenable to military law, especially on a question of accounts.

* The date of the orders of the Government of India, notifying the decision of the Court of Directors in their despatch No. 21 of 1855.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1863.

THE LATE LORD CLYDE.

WITH the modesty so truly characteristic of his nature, the late Lord Clyde expressed his particular desire that his funeral should be "*that of a quiet country gentleman, and of the most simple and unpretending kind.*" But his vast circle of friends would not let it be so, for "no quiet country gentleman" had ever such a train of mourners and admirers as will attend this gallant veteran to his last resting place. His executors have been perplexed by the overwhelming amount of notices and applications they have received from persons desirous of taking a part in the funeral procession. They have limited the actual invitations to those who have at various times been members of his staff or who otherwise served with him. But even these are a legion in themselves, and very many others will fall into the train of mourners of their own accord. The funeral is to take place at ten o'clock on Saturday morning. Lord Clyde is to be buried in the Kensal-green Cemetery, though if the wishes of the nation had been consulted he would have been laid in Westminster Abbey, by the side of a true soldier, like himself, brave and modest and gentle-natured—Sir James Outram.

MANCHESTER COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

WE are glad to see from the last report of the proceedings of this valuable association that so much has been done to remedy the evils inflicted on the cotton market by the American civil war. The feeling, too, which prompts their great exertions is not a selfish or mercenary one—not even narrowly national, but truly cosmopolitan. This association has distributed to different quarters of the world during the past five years upwards of 6,107 cwt. of cotton seed, and placed in the hands of those who could most usefully employ them 642 cotton gins, sixty-two ploughs, and numerous other agricultural implements of the most approved description, and several sets of horse and cattle gear, with driving wheels for gins where steam power could not be obtained. It has done its best to encourage the cultivation of cotton in all countries in which the soil and climate were favourable to its growth. Turkey, Egypt, Spain, Portugal, Australia, Brazil, Paraguay, and South America have all benefited by its advice and assistance. It

is a fact not very creditable to our Anglo-Indian authorities that other Governments in different parts of the world should have been so much more liberal in the disposal of waste lands for the cultivation of cotton. The Turkish Government has granted uncultivated lands for cotton plantations *rent free* for five years, with an exemption from all taxes for the same period, and with gratuitous supplies of seed. The Portuguese Government in India has exempted waste lands from all contributions to the State for half a century, and in Upper Egypt, such lands, if devoted to cotton cultivation, are granted a like exemption FOR EVER!

"I can't but think 'twould sound more clever,

'To me and to my heirs for ever!'"

The Madras Government had authorised the offer of a remission of assessment for five years on such spots of land (not exceeding thirty acres in each case) as should be exclusively devoted to the cultivation of cotton; but the Secretary of State for India revoked the indulgence.

It is but fair to the Feninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to mention that they have offered to convey one ton of cotton seed to India by every mail free of charge.

Amongst the subscribers to this association we observe a name that is to be seen in connection with almost every institution that has for its main object some direct moral or physical advantage to the human race. We refer to the name of Miss Burdett Coutts. Great wealth never fell into better hands than hers. This lady has offered to continue her subscription to this association of £100 a-year for a further period of five years.

EDUCATION IN RAJPOOTANA.

MR. E. J. HOWARD'S report on education in Rajpootana is pronounced by the *Bengal Hurkaru* "a model of perspicuity of ideas and conciseness of expression." He does not give us very flattering accounts of the progress of English education in Rajpootana, and his little history of the college there, known as the Vidya Ghal, at least shows that if the Anglo-Indian Government is very desirous to inculcate the natives of that province with a love of western literature and science, they must hold out more temptations than have yet been offered to them. Mr. E. J. Howard seems to come to a different conclusion, and tells us it is a mere waste of money and trouble to set up schools for natives which, should they want them, they can set up for themselves. If the natives in other parts of India had been left wholly to themselves in this matter, we should not have to boast of the many noble institutions at which the native mind has been so elevated, strengthened, and enlarged. We must not leave semi-savages to find out the value of intellectual cultivation. We should tempt them to taste the sweets of knowledge just as we tempt our own children, whom we coax into acting in the way that is good for them. Colonel French proceeded on this principle to some extent when he persuaded the Maharajah of Rajpootana to spend thirty thousand rupees in erecting the college we have alluded to. As the institution was at a considerable distance from the houses of the students, he induced the Maharajah to employ his own state carriages in conveying the young scholars to and from their studies. When Colonel French left Rajpoo-

tana the Maharajah ceased to send his carriages for the students, and the students ceased to attend the college. The college was soon closed for the want of pupils. But the cause of this failure is obvious enough. The Government ought to have coaxed the Maharajah to continue the loan of his conveyances; or such promises of advantage—worldly as well as intellectual—should have been made by Government to the students as would have induced them to use their own legs more freely. Scholarship prizes and honours would soon have refilled the college with eager students of English literature; but for want of such inducements the young natives have deserted the institution, and now, instead of being a temple sacred to Western literature and science, it is devoted to a few Brahmin priests, who are employed to pray for the Maharajah.

DR. DUFF.

WE are very sorry to hear that Dr. Duff has been suffering from an attack of acute dysentery, and that he will be obliged to return to Europe as soon as possible. We are told that if it had not been for this circumstance he would have written and published a pamphlet on the subject of the case just decided in the High Court of Calcutta, respecting the retention by Dr. Duff of the lad, Hemnath Bose, against his father's consent. We fear that Dr. Duff is about to be lost to India; for at his age, and with such a disease upon him—so fatal in tropical climates—it is not likely that he will ever incur the extreme danger of returning to the scene of his long-continued labours. He has done immense service to the cause of Christianity in India, and perhaps no individual Briton has advanced the cause of native education so effectually as Dr. Duff. It is true that David Hare, who generously devoted life and fortune to the same cause, won the lasting gratitude of the educated classes of the people of India by his earnest zeal in the cause of native education, and the affectionate interest which he always evinced, not only in the intellectual and moral welfare, but in the domestic and personal concerns of the students at the Government Colleges, the Hindu College especially. But he was himself, comparatively speaking, an illiterate man, and was quite unable to take any share himself in any instructional department, whereas Dr. Duff is a highly educated and able man, and perhaps the very best teacher in all India. The classes under his own immediate tuition were always singularly distinguished for the extent and exactitude of their knowledge of Western literature and science. But the influence of Dr. Duff on the natives generally is not equal to that exercised for so many years by David Hare, the retired watchmaker, who made India his adopted country, and who looked upon all young Hindustudents as his children. If David Hare was somewhat less respected than Dr. Duff, he was assuredly more beloved. David Hare never interfered with the religion of the people, and therefore never shocked their prejudices; while Dr. Duff has never missed the opportunity to let his pupils understand how much he abhors or despises the religion of their fathers. But if Dr. Duff has hurt the feelings of the natives of Bengal, and touched somewhat harshly on their sore places, they cannot but acknowledge that he is a man

of first-rate ability and perfect honesty and sincerity, and that he has never sought to gain converts or pupils by any sort of intrigue or misrepresentation. The Hindu parents who sent their children to his missionary schools were warned beforehand that he would convert them to Christianity if he could. But his schools, like those of the Government colleges, were chiefly filled, not with native Christians, but with native Deists, and David Hare used to boast that the schools with which he was connected had sent into the world quite as many, if not more, native Christians than the professedly missionary establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE LORD CLYDE.—The remains of the late Field-Marshal Lord Clyde were removed from Chatham garrison on Monday afternoon to his lordship's town residence, preparatory to the public funeral, which will take place during the present week. On Saturday, Viscount Sydney, Lord-lieutenant of Kent and Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by Lord Paget, arrived at Chatham for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements connected with the interment. The removal of the body was conducted in the most private and unostentatious manner. On the arrival of the hearse containing his lordship's remains at the Chatham station, the coffin was deposited in a first-class carriage, and forwarded to London by the 1.18 p.m. express train; Major-General Eyre, at whose house Lord Clyde died, proceeded to town in the same train. In the garrison the usual parades were dispensed with.—*Times*. We (*Morning Post*) understand that, in accordance with his own express directions, the funeral of Lord Clyde will be strictly private, and that he will be buried without pomp or ceremonial at Kensal-green. Though there was every desire on the part of all authorities concerned that his obsequies should have been celebrated with military honours in Westminster Abbey, it has been agreed that the nation which deplores her loss cannot pay a more sincere tribute to his memory than by acting in deference to his own wishes.

FRANCE AND CHINA.—The *Moniteur* of Monday says in its bulletin: "In consequence of a fresh demand from the Minister of the Emperor at Peking, the Chinese Government, at last fulfilling its engagements—the execution of which had been delayed by interior difficulties—has just taken measures for the punishment of the authors of the murder of the Abbé Néel. A new Viceroy has been appointed in Honei-Tcheou; troops have been sent into that province, and orders have been given for the ex-Imperial Commissioner to be immediately brought to trial."

THE CAPTURE OF NANA SAHIB.—A private of the 28th Regiment writes to his brother at Carlington:—"Nusserabad, June 28.—We took Nana Sahib on the 24th inst. at Ajmere, along with some of his co-conspirators, and we have them all in irons. It has caused a great stir here, where we are expecting a break out every day. If they do, they will find us prepared for them this time. We have two big guns planted on the road to give us warning, so that they will not be able to take us by surprise. Nana won't eat anything, so we have to tie up his arms and force it down his throat."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 14. Catherine Jacobs, —, Akrah; Exponder, —, Akrah; —, Antelope, —, Akrah; Cheviot, Henderson, Madras; Cicero, Thomson Calcutta; Derwent, Durham Lady Douglas, Evans, Madras; Anos Lawrence, —, Bussan; Isabella, —, Singapore; Rival, —, Bangalore; —, 17. Nilot, Butter Bombay; Messina, Letterbridge, Mauritius; Rajah of Sarawak, Taylor, Hong Kong; Velocity, —, Akrah; Meggie, Naughton, Bangalore; Graaf Dink 111, —, Akrah; Anzoue, —, Akrah; Cossipore, Fugh, Manila; Chandragore, Lymas, Madras; Marie Amelie, Roke, Tutucore; Hedvig, —, Bangalore; Ariadne, Brown, Singapore; Bahana sir, Rowe, Foo-chow; Edith Moore, Tebbury, Hong Kong; Johanna Maria, —, Bussan; Australia, Hopkins, Maulmain.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Aug. 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Peppé, Mr. and Mrs. Wollaston, Mr. W. Lovell, Lieut. H. Murray, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Bell, For MADRAS.—Mr. J. T. Murray, Mr. W. Carshaw, For CEYLON.—Mrs. and Miss Anderson, For HONG KONG.—Mr. Thos. Dobbin, R.N. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Burt, For ALLOA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

August 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. H. Davies, Mr. R. Swanson, For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Tyser.

September 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. W. G. and Mrs. Waterfield, Mrs. Hall, Mr. C. A. Crommelin, Major Layard, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Cowie, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Turner, Capt. Puget, Mrs. Barry and child, Mr. Barry, Mr. Riddell, Miss Allan, Mr. T. Lovelock, Mrs. Clay and child, two Misses Attwoods and children, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Baugh, Mr. O. P. L. Watson, Mr. Drew, Mr. F. J. J. Ferguson, Mr. D. Tapley, Mr. James Balfour, Mr. W. E. Kinsey, For MADRAS.—Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. McCulloch and friend, Mrs. J. W. F. Bean, Capt. G. N. Kelsall, Mr. Mockett, For CEYLON.—Miss A. Nicoll, Mr. G. Damman, For ALEXANDRIA.—Major Dawson, For SHANGHAI.—Mr. McDonald, For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Rice, Mr. Walker.

September 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Rodgers, General Van Cortlandt, Captain Baty, Asst. surg. C. Joynt, Mr. W. H. Middleton.

September 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. and Miss Watkins, Capt. J. R. Currie, Mrs. Wells and infant, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Smith, Mrs. Gordon Robb and infant, Major Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sapte, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mr. T. O. Mayne, Mr. L. J. Jennings, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. H. Toby Princep, Mr. R. Robertson, Major and Mrs. James, Miss Hutm, Mr. Shearin, Miss Doran, Mr. and Mrs. T. Woodhouse and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, jun., Capt. A. Le Galtis, Mr. Robert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cardia, Colonel Hort, Lieut. Neal, Mr. Heavyside, Mr. James D. Campbell, Miss Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond, Mr. M. C. Cutcliffe, Mrs. Grindlay, Asst. surg. Colson, Mr. Buch, Capt. H. M. Wemyss, Sergeant-major J. Naismith, Capt. and Mrs. Foster, infant, and child, Mr. Thompson, Miss Dickson, Major C. W. Miles, Mr. C. F. Inskip, Mr. W. Bedingfield, Mr. G. W. Kellner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Foster, Miss Foster, Capt. H. Oldfield, Mr. Boys, Mr. Warren, Dr. Tucker, For MADRAS.—Mr. John, Miss Acton, Miss Street, Mr. and Mrs. Brecks, Mr. and Mrs. Burton and child, Mr. F. W. Ditmas, For CEYLON.—Mr. H. Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ronald, For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Roising, Mrs. W. Lamond, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Remé, Capt. Thomsen, For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Probat, Mr. and Mrs. Bohsted.

September 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Francis, Mrs. W. Boyle, Mr. F. B. Norris, Mr. H. Ramsden, Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allardice, Miss Allardice, Mr. D. F. Roper, Mr. F. H. Sengrave, Mr. I. Russell, Mr. Clason, Mr. Havenith, Mrs. Ostrehan, Lieut. H. Justice, Mrs. Preston and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Dawes, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, For ALEXANDRIA en route to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Stutz, For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. Isla Sitwell.

October 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Stewart Wood, Mr. J. J. Hulbert, Mr. B. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Pigou, two Misses Pigou, Major and Mrs. Moffat and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stutz and infant, Mr. M. J. Stephen, Mr. Molyheim, Lieut. J. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Turnbull, Col. and Mrs. Cuertina, Rev. Mr. Henderson, Mr. J. D. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Suteland, Mrs. Gilbert Money and infant, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Banister, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Mrs. A. C. Macrae, Mr. E. Dennis, Mrs. Bazeley and daughter, Mrs. Thomas and three daughters, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Kenny and two daughters, Mr. C. E. Cresswell, Miss Goodvee and Mr. Goodvee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving and infant, Captain Denney, Dr. Hare, Mrs. Barter, Major Flounden and Miss Flounden, Miss Budgen, Major and Mrs. H. Drummond, Capt. Farquharson, Rev. A. W. Irwin, Mr. G. Probyn, Miss Varnold, Captain B. R. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. J. R. Coles, Mr. Beadon, Miss Chespe, Mr. Hamilton, Captain Grindall, Mr. Sherer, Dr. and Mrs. Tresidder and two children and two Misses Tresidder, Mr. Eisentohr, Mr. S. Carlisle, Dr. M. M. Dr. A. L. S. Campbell, Miss Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. W. Parker, Mr. W. Clifford, Capt. Knight, Lieut. Pickard, For MADRAS.—Mrs. Gehagan, Miss Pycroft, Miss Bittleston, Miss Boyson, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Kempter, infant, and child, Miss Cherry, Mr. A. Hall, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton, Mrs. Dawson, Capt. Simpson, Capt. G. Forbes, Capt. and Mrs. Rainey and infant, Miss Clark, For CEYLON.—Mrs. Skuer and daughter, Mr. J. B. Evans, Miss Mary Blackwell Evans, Mrs. Horne, infant, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Tarrant, For HONG KONG.—Mr. Duncanson, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Rothwell.

October 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. Loch, Mrs. Forsyth Hunter and daughter, Asst. surg. Therold, Mrs. Edward Pryce, Mr. and Mrs. Haylor and child, Mr. A. J. Hunter, Lieut. col. Taylor, C.B., Miss Hollis, Major J. B. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham.

October 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Staiton, Mrs. Welchman, Miss Welchman, Mrs. Sandys and infant, Mrs. W. F. McDowell and infant, Miss Bayley, Mr. J. Rose, Mr. D. K. Mair, Mr. and Mrs. Blechlynden, Miss Tweedie, Miss Driver, Capt. and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denman, Mrs. Paul, Mr. James R. Beard, Mrs. Greenhill and infant, Mrs. G. W. Allen and infants, two Misses Wintles, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. A. Agliasto, Mrs. Obbard, Mr. Brownlow, Mrs. J. Watson and two children, Capt. J. H. Moore, Mr. F. W. Breittling, Mr. H. Koebel, Capt. Young, Mr. F. Ferguson, Miss C. Simpson, Miss Hills, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cole and four children, Mr. C. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Vansittart, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael, Mr. Harrison, Miss Shaw, Mrs. H. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Molony, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Miss J. W. Milroy, Mr. D'Aguiar, Mr. J. Keswick, Mr. and Mrs. Dacosta, Miss Dacosta, Mr. James Birkenyre, Maj. and Mrs. Cobbe, Mrs. Fisher, For MADRAS.—Miss Thompson, Maj. and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Miss Simpson, Mr. H. Wigram, Capt. T. Beckley, Mrs. Touch, Capt. Fairlie, Mr. F. D. Mcppen, Capt. and Mrs. Clerk, For HONG KONG.—Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. K. McDonell, Mr. Crawford Kerr, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Callaghan.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BORRADAILE, the wife of T. J., of Hong Kong, of a daughter, Aug. 9.
HEARSEY, the wife of Sir J. B., Lieut. gen., and col. of H.M.'s 21st hussars, of a son, at 24, Rue Marquetia, Boulogne-sur Mer, Aug. 5.

MARRIAGES.

HOPKIN, Dr. Abney C., M.D., of Cannock, Staffordshire, to Harriet, daughter of H. Speedy, Esq., of London and Edmonton, formerly of H.E.I.C.S., at St. Pangras, Aug. 13.
PARKER, William C., C.E., East Indian Railway, to Mary, daughter of J. Conham, Esq., at Skeffling, Yorkshire, Aug. 11.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON, Patrick, of Calcutta, at Tenby, South Wales, aged 47, Aug. 13.
POPE, W.H., late commander of Messrs. Green's ship *Malabar*, at Ventnor, aged 46, Aug. 12.

INDIA EXCHANGES.
BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s 11½	1s 11½	Singapore	4s 11½	4s 11½
Madras	1s 11½	1s 11½	Hong Kong	4s 11½	4s 11½
Bombay	1s 11½	2s 0d	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 p 0	2 0½ pm			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock		224 to 226
	India 5 per cent.		108 ½
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.		108 ½
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper		107 ½
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.		116 ½
	India Stock Debentures, 1855		95 ½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		100 r
	" " " 1863		103 ½
	" " " 1864		103 ½
	" " " 1861 or 1866		108 ½
	India 5 per cent. for account.		108 ½
	India 5 per cent., 1870		108 ½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104 ½
	India Bonds (£1,000)		16s
	Ditto (under £1,000)		19s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	107 to 108
20	New	8	1 to 1 ½ pm.
20	Ditto E. Shares	7 ½	1 ½ to 1 ½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	107 ½ to 108 ½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	109 to 110
Stock	East Indian	all	108 to 109
20	Ditto G. Extension	10	1 ½ to 1 ½ pm.
20	Ditto H. Extension	10	1 ½ to 1 ½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	108 to 109
20	Ditto (New ditto)	12	1 to 1 ½ pm.
20	Ditto, Jan., 1863	8	1 to 1 ½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	107 to 108
Stock	Madras/guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	101 ½ to 102 ½
20	5th Extension	2	... to ...
20	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	107 ½ to 108 ½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	103 to 105
20	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	107 ½ to 108 ½
20	Ditto	2	1 ½ to 1 ½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	107 to 108
20	Do. g. 5 p. ct.	15	1 ½ to 1 ½ pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	116 to 118
40	Australasia	all	77 to 78
40	New	10	...
25	Bank of Egypt	all	26 to 27
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	30 to 30 ½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	53 to 55
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	2 to 1 dis.
20	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	57 to 58
20	Ottoman Bank	all	...
20	Do. New	2	...
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	½ d. ½ dis.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	2	½ d. par.
20	Ceylon Company	5	½ to 1 pm.
10	E.I. and London Shipping B	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Co. Ltd Agency	4½	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	½ dis. par.
20	Egyptian Com. & Trad.	2	2 to 3
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2 ½ to 3 ½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	2 ½ to 3 ½
20	Nerouddi Coal and Iron	5	1 to 2 pm.
20	Do. New	1	1 to 2
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 ½ to 1 ½
1	Do. New	½	½ to 1
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	4 to 4 ½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	77 to 79
50	Ditto New	30	16 to 18 pm.
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel., Aug. 1863	all	...
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to 1
10	Ditto Registered	all	...
1	Ditto	all	...
2	Telegraph to India	1	½ to 1 dis.

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Marsden's Malay Grammar... ..	1	1	0
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 594.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	July 22	Burmah (Rangoon)	July 13
Madras	" 28	Bombay	21
Agra	" 16	Ceylon	" 31
China (Hong Kong)	July 11.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 19th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 19th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 1 lb. 2s. 6d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 10d. | 1 oz. 1s. 8d. | 3 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 5s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to China, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 2 oz. 4s. 6d. | 3 oz. 6s. 6d.

1 oz. 1s. 4d. | 1 oz. 2s. 4d. | 3 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 5s. 4d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

We have no additional or confirmatory intelligence by the mail on the subject of the identity of the prisoner at Ajmere with the infamous Nana Sahib, nor have we any further reports about the revived Tantia Topee. We take the following paragraph from the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 22nd of July:—

There are really some grounds for believing that the notorious Nana Dhundoo Punt is actually in the hands of the police, but there have been so many mistakes made on this subject that the public has become somewhat sceptical. Not content with the capturing of the Nana, the correspondents of certain Indian journals have discovered that Tantia Topee is still alive, and that a wrong man was hanged in his place. It would not be surprising if it were reported, on excellent authority, that Tippoo Sahib had made his appearance in the Mysore at the head of a hundred thousand Mohammedans.

It is understood in India that the supposed Nana will be brought round by sea to Calcutta, and thence sent to Cawnpore for trial.

If the prisoner is not the Nana, it seems likely that he is still a man of no slight importance, and will be found to be connected with the intrigues and conspiracies which have occasionally encouraged malcontents to believe that we were to have another mutiny or rebellion. But we are in a very different position now from that which so exposed us to mischance in 1857. With our 80,000 British troops, and new means of locomotion, we could very easily put down an insurrection fifty times more formidable than the ever-memorable mutiny.

Sir Hugh Rose has issued new rules for what he oddly calls "the cooking of the army," which, it may be necessary to explain, does not refer to the melancholy fact that our Anglo-Indian troops are sometimes grilled or roasted by tropical heat, when martinets expose their men too late in the morning on parade with the thermometer at 120 degrees. His Excellency desires that the British army in India should consist of good cooks as well as good soldiers. Every private is to receive instructions in the culinary art, and be taught to cook from the receipts which have already been found to ensure good messes in the 7th Dragoon Guards, 42nd Highlanders, and other corps. A coffee-shop is to be established near each regimental reading-room, where all beverages are to be sold, except spirits and malt liquor.

Sir Charles Trevelyan is the last man in India to give way to that feeling of languor or lassitude which sometimes subdues even the vigorous Saxon into that wretched apathy and love of idleness so characteristic of the natives in the lower provinces on the Bengal side of India. Sir Charles is as active and hard at

work as ever, though his exertions are less open to public notice than they were a few months ago. He is not one of the Queen's hard bargains. He will always do something for his salt,—“for quiet to quick bosoms is a hell.” He has been busying himself lately, amongst other public matters, with drawing up suggestions for the consideration of Government respecting a change in the present system of selecting civil servants by competition. He thinks the age for passing the first examination should be eighteen or twenty-one, and would insist upon each competitor spending two years at Oxford or Cambridge. He fancies, perhaps, that mere bookworms, and persons of low birth and low habits and associations, and of comparatively inferior education may, under the present system, succeed, by mere cramming, in arriving at positions for which they would not be generally fitted.

Mr Maine, the law member of the Imperial Council, seems a great favourite in India, and to have won golden opinion from all sorts of men there. He has prepared Bills to authorize the appointment of official trustees or executors for Englishmen in India who die intestate. Lord Elgin has just summoned him to Simla.

His Excellency, the Viceroy, after the Exhibition at Lahore, is to hold a great Durbar there. His lordship is still resolved, it is said, that the Legislative Council shall meet at Lahore in January next, or earlier.

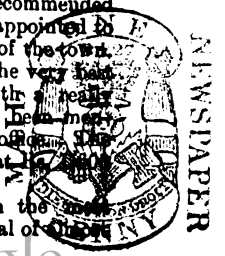
A code of rules has been prepared to test the qualifications of officers of the staff corps desirous of civil and political employ. It is particularly imperative upon them that they should pass in the native languages, and to qualify themselves to pass their examination they are allowed a period of two years' study. They are also to be well read in the penal, criminal procedure, and civil procedure codes.

Colonel Crommelin, chief engineer in Oude, has been set apart for the special duty of preparing designs for forts, barracks, and cantonments.

Captain Smyth, of the Bengal army, has applied to be appointed to the charge of an expedition to discover the source of the Berhampoota. We hope he may succeed in every way, and that he may rival in fame his old friend and brother officer, Speke, who has discovered the source of the Nile.

The Calcutta Municipality has recommended that a "health officer" should be appointed to look after the sanitary regulations of the town. It is desired that he should be the very best man available in India, and with a really adequate salary. Dr. Ewart has been mentioned as a fit candidate for the office. His "really adequate salary" is fixed at £1,000 monthly.

Really the Parsee gentry seem the most liberal in the world. On the arrival of Queen



every successive mail we have to record some munificent donation by a Parsee to advance some noble public undertaking. Cowasjee Jehangeer, hearing that there was a proposition to establish a "Strangers' Friend Society," wrote the following letter to the editor of the *Times of India* :—

"MY DEAR MR. KNIGHT,—I have read with warm approval the prospectus of your Strangers' Friend Society, and I will myself undertake to build a suitable home for the society, if the cost should not exceed, say, one lakh of rupees, and the Government is willing to meet me half way in it.

"If the cost should be less than Rs. 1,00,000, so much the better. I am willing to subscribe one-half the amount, so long as the call upon me does not exceed fifty thousand rupees.—Yours sincerely, "July 6, 1863." "COWASJEE JEHANGEER."

The *Englishman*, of July 22, tells us that money still continues easy, and is likely to do so. A large purchase of Government paper, to the extent of some twenty lacs, will necessarily have made money more plentiful for the moment. But there is always at this season of the year a demand for money for contracts for produce now soon expected forward, and this will doubtless tend to keep up a fair demand for money at present rates, the more so as but small parcels of cotton goods are being sold, so that no approximation to a balance between imports sold and exports bought can be anticipated.

The Lieut.-Governor of Bengal was still at Dacca. According to the *Dacca News* the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal has had to rough it considerably during a portion of his present tour, namely, a visit to Comillah. In the first place, while going to Comillah, a buggy, with Mr. Bayley in it, came to grief in a ditch; secondly, when arrived at Comillah, nothing eatable was to be had,—the sumptuous banquet ordered by the Rajah of Tipperah not arriving till the day after the fair; and last, but not least, the Lieut.-Governor and his private secretary were quietly lodged in a tank by a refractory buggy-horse, who had the impertinence to defy even the exhortations of Government to induce him to proceed. This was crowned by a walk of four miles under a hot sun, and in wet clothes; but we are glad to hear that Mr. Beadon returned to Daudcandy in safety and without any reported injury to his health. Such a series of accidents to the Lieut.-Governor of this rich province speaks very poorly for the capabilities of the inhabitants and their cattle.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 22nd of July tells us that considerable dissatisfaction still prevails among the so-called Muzbee Sikhs. There is nothing more certain than that these men were enlisted with the understanding that they were to be properly and efficiently armed on their arrival in Ceylon, and treated like any other Sikh regiment, whether doing duty in India or abroad. Private letters from Colombo speak in strong terms of the feeling of exasperation that prevails among the men who have already arrived there.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Surg. maj. E. H. Hadwen, Madras Army, in England.

BENGAL.—Lieut. R. Gunning, late 14th Bengal N.I., at and commanding detachment Sappers and Miners at Camp Kawa Gully, July 12. Lieut. R. N. Evans, of the late 53rd N.I., at sea, on board the *Nubia*, June 5. Lieut. T. Capper, R.A., at Lucknow, July 14.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. E. G. Cattermole, 22nd Punjab N.I., at Umballa, July 6.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Leven, Ravenhill, M. J. Scott, Boggs, Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Carr and two children. From MADRAS.—Eves. W. Collins, F. Ryan, Drs. Darwood, Scott. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Curns, Mr. Odell. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Campbell, H. E. Nubar Pasha, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Jenkins.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Poonah*, Sept. 1.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Lloyd, Maj. and Mrs. Lester, Mr. Brotherton. From MADRAS.—Lieut. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Shubrick, Mrs. Hutchins. From HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Gen. Bell, Lieut. James.

BENGAL.

THE INDIAN EXHIBITION.

We congratulate the native princes and noblemen of India who, in return for the collections presented by them to the late Exhibition, are at last to receive substantial acknowledgments. Though the East India Company successfully managed to obtain, through the influence of the political agents, considerable presents for contribution to the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1855, it appears that on the last occasion considerable objection was taken to this sort of levying black mail, and it became pretty clear that unless contributors got something more than a mere bronze medal, or a copy of the illustrated catalogue, nothing could be expected from the same parties on any future occasion. It was therefore decided that all the contributions of native princes and chiefs should be sold, and the proceeds invested in return presents; but as under the new rules Government neither give nor make any presents to native princes, they are to be called '*souvenirs*' sent by the Secretary of State to the parties concerned, each party receiving in return the exact value realised by the sale of his contributions. We learn by the mail now to hand that the fortunate individuals who are to receive these valuable acknowledgments are the Maharajahs of Jyepore, Patiallah, Scinde, and Ulwar; the Nawabs of Bhawalpore, Peshawur, and Furreedkote; Sir Jung Bahadoor, the Rajahs of Travencore, Vizianagaram, Rajah Deonarian Sing, the Nawab of Rampore, his Highness Ali Morad of Khyrpore, the Rajah of Tipperah, the Sultan of Zanzibar, His Highness Inche Wan Aboo Bauker, the Rajah of Triganan, Rajah Goreschunur and Tejkishe of Lucknow; Nawab Shurff-od-Dowlah, and Aga Ali Khan, and Shah Makun Loll of Oudh. These '*souvenirs*' consist of such works of art as are likely to find favour with the recipients, and will, owing to their novelty, no doubt be highly prized. We cannot spare room for the whole description of the articles as furnished by our London correspondent, but we may mention the vase intended for his Highness the Maharajah of Puttiallah, which is four and a half feet high, and intended to represent the triumph of science and the industrial arts in the Exhibition. The style is rich Elizabethan. The four statues on the body of the vase are Sir Isaac Newton, Lord Bacon, Shakespeare and Watt, representing Astronomy and Philosophy, Poetry and Mechanics. On the four bas-reliefs, between the figures, the practical operations of science and art are displayed, and their influences typified by the figures on the base, representing War, Rebellion, Hatred, and Revenge overthrown and chained. The recognition and the reward of these ennobling pursuits are symbolised by the figure of his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the apex, who, as originator and patron of the first Exhibition, is awarding the palm of honour to successful industry. Our correspondent, moreover, informs us that the whole of these '*souvenirs*' had been selected under instructions from the Secretary of State by Mr. Dowleams, with whom the idea of making returns to contributors from India originated.—*Englishman*, July 21.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

The meeting of the Justices of the Peace, which took place in the Town Hall on Monday, is not to be regarded, we trust, as a precedent and model for future gatherings of that worshipful but loquacious body. It was only too good an illustration of the familiar adage: Much cry and little wool. Every one spoke, or wanted to speak, at the same time, but the greatest offender seems to have been Dr. Chuckerbutty, of whom it may be said in the words of the Latin Grammar, that he possesses *satis eloquentia, sapientia parum*. The chairman, however, may be expected after a little time, as the novelty of his position wears off, to keep speakers more to the point, and to enforce a greater degree of order and decorum. Some little irregularity at the outset may be fairly condoned, as comparatively few of the Calcutta

Justices of the Peace have been accustomed to take an active part in public meetings, or can boast of any practical experience of public affairs. But it is very clear, that unless a higher tone is introduced into the weekly discussions of the Municipality, no gentleman of refined feelings will care to attend, as is the case with the Common Council of London, and other great cities in England. Pushing and pretentious nobodies will thus get the entire management of the civic business into their own hands, and will misrule Calcutta as caprice or ignorance may direct. At the very commencement of Monday's meeting, an opposition was raised to a motion of which due notice had been given, that should by all means have been avoided. Mr. Brett had previously signified, in the usual manner, his intention of moving that Mr. Dowleams be appointed vice-chairman, and it is admitted on all hands that that gentleman's ability, energy, and knowledge of business peculiarly fit him for such an onerous post. The motion having been made by Mr. Brett, was of course opposed by Mr. Maitland—the "angel blest" being always ready to take up arms against "goblin t'other." The latter—Mr. Maitland, we mean—wished to adjourn the question for another week, in order to give time for other candidates to come forward, as if they had not already had time enough to enter the lists. In any case, the Act expressly enjoined that a Vice-Chairman should be elected within fifteen days after the appointment of the Chairman, and it is rather strange that Mr. Maitland, as one of our distinguished and most assiduous legislators, should not have been aware of the fact. According to our contemporary's report, indeed, he is represented as having explained that his only object in opposing the motion was to establish the right of adjournment. We confess our inability to appreciate this motive. Did his worship fear lest, like the unfortunate Theseus, the meeting would sit for ever and ever? Or, as Comus threatened "the Lady," that their nerves should "all be chained up in alabaster?" Be that as it may, an adjournment did finally take place, notwithstanding the election of Mr. Dowleams, and on a question quite as important as the choice of a Vice-Chairman.

Calcutta, as we learn from the report of the Sub Committee, is "one of the most insanitary cities in the world," whatever may be the precise meaning of that phrase. Because, therefore, of this "insanitariness"—the Sub-Committee are welcome to claim the parentage of the word—it is unanimously agreed that the health officer should be a man of the highest qualifications obtainable for a salary of £1,800 per annum. Some, indeed, appear to be of opinion that, as he is wanted so much, he will be of no use at all, and that the Chairman will have so much leisure time on his hands that he can easily undertake this special department, in addition to the general supervision of the entire civic machinery. But granting the necessity of having a health officer, no one disputes the propriety of securing the services of the best man attainable for the purpose. The question, however, arises, whether or not he should necessarily be a medical practitioner, or merely an individual of a large and varied ignorance on sanitary matters. After much talk, rather than argument, in favour of either view, and after the meeting generally had lost sight of the question before them, Mr. Maitland carried his grand point of establishing the right of adjournment—in other words, of putting off till the morrow whatever should be done to-day. Amid considerable confusion the meeting finally broke up, and adjourned till next Monday.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 15.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

DACCA.—July 11.—The steamer *Koladyne*, with the yacht *Rotas* in tow, anchored off Dacca on Saturday afternoon, the 4th instant. As soon as the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival became known, the guns were brought down to the river side, as we have neither fort nor proper parade-ground, and the usual salute was fired. We had been

expecting Mr. Beadon and his suite for a couple of days previously; but from Daoodeandee, which is the nearest point to the Station of Comillah that a steamer can reach, his Honour went by land, a distance of 22 miles to the station, where he went through the usual routine, which consisted of visiting the public offices and schools. The excitement created by his arrival among the Natives of the place is described as having been most amusing, and the display of wealth and rank assumed for the nonce, ridiculous. Every landed proprietor, big or small, far or near, expected to be presented to the Lieutenant-governor, and certainly a great many did succeed in getting a bow from the big man, all to themselves at the levee that ensued. Men who had all their lives been accustomed to walk about the bazaars of Comillah in very common and sometimes odoriferous garments, carrying their own chattahs, during the stay of the Lieutenant-governor crowned themselves with shumlas, a head-dress made of a costly shawl, and strutted about with bearers holding huge umbrellas over their heads. This appearance in state vanished with Mr. Beadon's departure, when men returned to their senses and their usual economical habits. The show in which they indulged for a day or two must have been intended for the Lieutenant-governor's eyes; but whether he ever went down into the bazaar to see it I cannot say.

But to return to Dacca. Dacca was indebted for the honour of this second visit to the fact that the *Koladyne* wanted coals, which could only be had here. On the day following that of his honour's arrival he came on shore, but went no where except to Church, and then to the house of the Judge, Mr. Abercrombie, to tiffin. In the evening he entertained three or four of the gentlemen of the station at dinner on board his yacht, and early the next morning was off for Furreedpore. No preparations were made in Dacca for his reception, as very few people thought he would come our way, Dacca not being down on his programme. The first intimation we, or rather, the officials of the station had of his intended visit, was a curiosity of a letter addressed by the officiating post master of Burrisaul to the judge, which ran as follows:—

TO THE JUDGE OF DACCA.

Backergunge, June 26, 1863.

Sir,—By order of the Commissioner of Dacca division, I have the honour to inform you that the most Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has reached his Honour this station this day at five P.M., and will sail for Dacca within two or three days.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, SOSHEE BHOOSUN MOOKERJEE, Offg. Postmaster.

If it had been true that Mr. Beadon's honour had left him on the sly and "gone out a-wisiting," it must have been very satisfactory to him to have been able to arrest the truant, as he is reported to have done at Burrisaul. I am not aware that the officiating postmaster of that station is a B.A. of the Calcutta University; it is just as likely as not that he is; but if he is, I recommend him to Mr. Atkinson for employment as a deputy-inspector of schools. He will not be the first deputy-inspector that the Post-office has furnished.

THE BURNEY CASE.

Though quite ready to impute the best possible motives for the acts of our contemporaries, we are sorely puzzled to account for the appearance, in yesterday's *Friend of India*, of a very unworthy extract from the *Army and Navy Gazette*. Perhaps the most charitable explanation would be that the Serampore journalist was desirous of showing up the malignity, or carelessness, of Mr. Russell, when commenting on Indian topics; but, then, how is this to be reconciled with the fact that the article in question is headed, not "The Russell Blunder," but "The Burney Folly?" We really fear that, in the present instance, our charity is at fault, and that the *Friend of India* is not also the friend of Brigadier Burney. An enemy alone could have done this. The London journalist may possibly have been deceived by a correspondent interested in misleading

him, but we will not pay our Serampore contemporary the poor compliment of supposing that he is ignorant of the real facts of the great Dinapore Scandal. Why, then, has he inserted a version of the case, which he must have known to be a tissue of falsehoods? He cannot, surely, be under the impression that the brigadier has resigned the service, or that he fled from the station to avoid meeting Colonel Willis. Neither can he have forgotten that there was only one letter written to Mrs. Willis, and which turns out to have been nothing worse than a slightly familiar epistle, such as elderly gentlemen frequently indite to young married ladies who do not object to accept of presents, and other little delicate attentions, from beaux of a certain age. There was not a line or word in that letter which could be construed as offensive or insulting to Mrs. Willis or her husband, and if our memory does not fail us, it was the brigadier himself who first wrote to Colonel Willis on the subject, expressing, at the same time, his regret for having offended that lady, and his ignorance of the nature of the offence. Colonel Willis was certainly in no haste to start "from the position he occupied up-country, with the determination of making the brigadier leave the service or stand a court-martial." Equally untrue is it that Captain Eyre was desisted by the Commander-in-Chief to send him a succinct account of all that had occurred. Such a proceeding would have been wholly irregular. And it is altogether false that Colonel Gordon "elicited from the brigadier an apology and a promise not to offend again," or that Captain Eyre ever threatened him with a horse-whipping. These statements are prefaced with the repudiation of all "desire to prejudice the case," and with the assertion that they rest on good authority. It is barely within the bounds of possibility that the London journalist has erred through ignorance, but there can hardly be any doubt that the Serampore journalist has erred through malice. To err is human, but to bear malice is—well, it may also be human, but it is scarcely Christian-like.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 17.

THE MUZBEE SIKH BLUNDER.

We understand that the proceedings of the court of inquiry which met in Fort William to inquire into the conduct of certain men of a Sikh regiment at Barrackpore, elicited, amongst other things, the fact that a native commissioned officer had been tampering with the Sikhs encamped on the plain here, and destined for employment as a pioneer corps in Ceylon. It appears that this man told them that they were not going across the sea as soldiers, but as coolies; that they would not be armed except with digging implements; and that when they got to Ceylon their own officers would be removed and they would be handed over to strange sahibs, with more to the same discouraging effect; a considerable portion of which was, unfortunately, but too true. Finally, he told his auditors that, if they did not believe him, all this was to be read in the newspapers here; which declaration was also in a great measure true. We do not know what will be the probable fate of this man, or what punishment will be meted out to him for this mischievous interference, but it is obvious that any evil influence which he may have exercised on the Sikhs bound for Ceylon could only have operated through the primary error which was committed in the arrangements for officering these men, and setting them to their new work after their arrival in the island. That these arrangements have irretrievably ruined the success of the Ceylon Pioneer Corps experiment is, we fear, almost certain, and we cannot see how much good can result from trying a man before a court-martial the proceedings of which would most probably go to prove that most of what he said was true, whatever may have been his motive for saying it. In matters such as this gross mismanagement, in the first instance, always gives a handle to discontented, mischievous, or seditious men with which to work out evil results; and few things could be more clumsily mismanaged and spoiled than the sending down of this Sikh corps

to Ceylon, and endeavouring to utilise it when there.

The more the circumstances connected with the treatment of the Ceylon Pioneer Sikhs after their arrival on the island become known, the less must be the surprise felt at their running restive; in fact, to those who know the men, the wonder would be if they had not cut up rough, and made a demonstration of their feelings of dissatisfaction and disappointment. The impression amongst the authorities in Ceylon was, we must suppose, that these Sikhs were nothing more nor less than Indian coolies such as are sent to Mauritius or the West Indies; for the first thing done with them was to tell them off in gangs, and send them to work upon the public roads, without any semblance of military discipline or organization whatever. Had the Sikhs been put to work upon a purely military road, they would not, perhaps, have minded it so much; but when they found that they were repairing the common highways along which the Cingalese and everybody else passed to and fro upon their daily avocations, they naturally felt indignant; and, we believe attributed their not being armed to an intention of depriving them of the means of resenting the treatment they had received or of refusing to endure it any longer. Having got the Sikhs into this temper by their own injudicious and unfair treatment, the Ceylon wisacres then sent for British soldiers, to overawe them, possibly to coerce them, if necessary. These Sikhs, the Muzbbee portion of them more especially, are excellent military workmen; and at the siege of Delhi, where many of them were killed and wounded, and at several other places during the campaigns of 1857-58, they did most excellent and zealous service for us, carrying on the work assigned to them, in the trenches and everywhere else, vigorously and fearlessly, under the enemy's fire. But with us they were honorably armed, having the musket in reserve whilst using the spade or trenching tools, and the latent spirit of the soldier inherent in the race was sustained and developed by the treatment which they received from officers who knew how to command them, and whom they looked up to and trusted. What these Sikhs did in India their brethren would have done, and doubtless intended to do, in Ceylon had they been at all similarly treated and governed; but, managed by the pure British method, the whole thing has lamentably failed; and we understand that those Sikhs who have gone down to Ceylon will return, and the experiment of repairing and cleaning the Ceylon roads and streets by men of a proud and warlike race will be finally abandoned. We believe that even Major Macmullen now despairs of carrying out the project; and, if so, it may be looked upon as at an end.—*Englishman*, July 16.

MR. HARRER, OF THE AMRITSAR MISSION.

"He lived two lives in one," has been remarked of the late lamented Sir George Cornwall Lewis. This can only be predicted of the few. The many who are striving to live one life must be content with living it alone. Such a living is, however some may exceed it, after all, a life work, needing all life's energies, and all life's life. Perchance, their strife may be anticipated at times by our doing double work while the opportunity lasts. In our columns of Wednesday there was a notice of the death of the valued lay agent of the Amritsar Mission, Mr. Harrer. Our pages are often open to chronicle notices of the beautiful and the brave, the lofty and the mighty. A commissioner or an engineer, a general or a bishop, a painter or a poet, an editor of a newspaper, or an agent of a railway, a banker or a bankrupt. The words of the heathen poet still remain true—"Pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas, regumque turres." Though many friends and noble men in spheres beneath us too frequently have their value and their worth buried with them, and their remembrance remaining only in the uncomfortable and ice-chilled hearts of their desolate widows and starving children, whilst the more elevated and influential find their

absence the continued theme of prose-lament, and poetic effusion, a few remarks relative to the lay agent of the Amritsar Mission may not therefore be deemed out of place. He was an example of heroism in humble life, such as we do not always meet with. His occupation a shepherd in the fatherland of thought. He sold all that he had, and came out to India, accompanied by his wife and son, and two other German families, at the call of Dr. Procknow, of the Kotgur Mission, to be engaged in missionary labours, somewhat after the plan of the mechanic missionaries of the Chrischena Mission, near Basle. The little property which he realised ere he left his native land was all invested in the Mission at Kotgur, not a farthing of which he ever received again. His and his wife's salaries commenced on some 30 rupees a month. When Dr. Procknow returned home to take the Apostolic Gossnee's place, the bubble burst, and the idea which he had been aiming at resulted in an idea only. The little German colony he had planted remained to do the best it could, the Church Missionary Society not feeling itself called to take up agents whom one of their own missionaries had located in their Mission for certain subjective purposes known best to his own mind. He joined the Amritsar Mission some few years ago, his wife taking the superintendence of the Female Orphanage. Since then a continual sufferer from the diseases of this sun-scorched land, he has, by his consistent bearing and walk, won the esteem of all who knew him. To form an accurate estimate of his character we must mix among those with whom he dealt, more particularly a walk through the bazaars of Amritsar would best aid in this. He died on Sunday evening last, after some nineteen days of fever. His upright life and conversation, his simplicity of character, and above all, his sterling Christianity, were characteristics which would not remain unnoticed. When a man in humble life throws up his quiet life at home for life here, spending his little all in the cause, not fearing the difficulty of having to learn English for the European and Urdu for the native, nobly refusing the prospect of higher wages and less work, we must mark him as being out of the common stamp of men. Content on a salary of 40 rupees per month, his only fear was for his wife and son when gone—provision in the event of death it was impossible for him to make—it is left for others to do. The widow's salary must be added to, and the opportunity afforded of returning home, if desired, by a subscription for the purpose. To such an object many, who would not give to missions, would delight in contributing; 500 rupees would enable her to eke out her small income for some three years to come, and be a fitting "note" of the value in which we hold this heroism in the humble ranks, and the esteem in which we hold the hero, shepherd though he was in days gone by, who now rests from the warfare in life after having breasted many a wave and ridden through many a storm, a spirit noble in its nature, though marred in its work, now free for ever, the conflict past, the warfare over, the work done, the goal reached, the example followed, the pattern left, and the wife bereft. The earth he once loved now embraces her own, and what he has reaped is what he had sown.—*Delhi Gazette*, July 16.

THE LAST OF THE MONOPOLIES.

That must be either a very terrible evil or a very dangerous reform from which two such men as Mr. Laing and Sir Charles Trevelyan have successively shrunk with what, in other officials, would be considered political cowardice. The system of the Government of India growing opium by means of advances of money to certain cultivators, protected by a stern contract law denied to all private enterprise, has been for years the opprobrium of our administration in the East, has called down the denunciations of England, and has excited the earnest remonstrances of intelligent and conscientious officials in India. The old cry as to the immorality of the use of opium under any circumstances, has been silenced by the two convincing facts, that the abuse of opium in China is less than that of gin in England, and that the use of opium must stand or fall with that

natural and, when well-regulated, healthy instinct for stimulants, which exists in every nation, and manifests itself in different forms. Truth will be only retarded by such attacks as have hitherto been made on the use of opium, for nature will assert its supremacy, and those who take a lower view of the subject will be able to retort with effect "physician, heal thyself." Bad as we English are making our subjects by our excise laws and indiscriminate licenses with the view of raising a revenue to be spent on judges and jails, it will be long before India or China approaches in wiliness the degradation of the lower and even middle-classes of the United Kingdom. No opium den comes near a gin-palace. The worst localities of Calcutta and Canton have yet to sink far before they reach the level of St. George's-in-the-East and the back slums of Liverpool and Glasgow. No thanks to either the Indian Governments or Asiatics for this. The former do their best to create in the latter a crave for active stimulants which nature rejects in a tropical country. But the real evil to be removed is the monopoly maintained by the Government of India in the growth of opium, and the consequent moral and national responsibility for all the evils which flow from it.

What we complain of is that, at a time when Mr. Laing knew the Government of Bengal to be investigating the evils of that monopoly, and after they had been laid bare in the Appendix to the Report of the Indigo Commission, he shirked the whole question at issue, and merely defended what no sensible man denied—the crave for stimulants as implanted by nature. What astonishes us still more, is that a financier of the high character and proved fearlessness of Sir Charles Trevelyan should have so ignored all this and remained silent as to public opinion on the subject, going out of his way, in his statement, to endorse all his predecessor had said, and to avoid all his predecessor had ignored. It is true that the question is one which concerns a net revenue of some four millions sterling from Bengal opium, but it is surely the duty, or at least worth the while, of the financial member of council to tell the public whether it is not true that the revenue might be unaffected, while the national conscience would be eased, by abolishing the last of the East India Company's monopolies.

For seven years this course has been urged by such high officials as the Board of Revenue, two Lieutenant-governors of the North-Western Provinces, and the Political Resident at Indore, who superintended the Bombay system of free cultivation, which ought to be substituted for the monopoly. In 1856 the North-West Board of Revenue recommended the Bombay system of licenses in place of the Bengal plan of Government manufacture. Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-governor, referred the papers to Sir Robert Hamilton, who reported favourably on the project. In 1857, we believe, the papers were destroyed by the rebels. Peace was restored, and in 1858 the Board of Revenue returned to the charge. The members were at that time officials so cautious and experienced as Mr. E. A. Reade and Mr. W. Muir. Again was the scheme sent to Sir Robert Hamilton for a renewal of his opinion. It was even stronger than before, though the destruction of papers in the mutiny did not permit him to go so fully into detail. What he advocated was the cultivation only by licensed persons, and licenses for manufacturing, as in the case of distilleries. In Malwa, the chief source of the opium exported at Bombay, there is a high rate on cultivation, a duty on the raw material going to the factory, a duty on the manufactured drug when it leaves the factory, and lastly, the pass or export duty for China. Yet, in spite of all these dues, levied in a native state and by purely Asiatic underlings, the Malwa opium competes with the Bengal drug. The Bombay system has practically proved that a high and uniform rate of duty will always secure a high degree of purity in the article that pays it. The only inconvenience to be apprehended is the unsettlement of trade and embarrassment to cultivators caused by a sudden change, and to prevent

this Sir Robert Hamilton proposed that, as in the case of the slaveholders, Government should gradually retire from a monopoly which we have frequently shown to be as indefensible in the light of economics as of ethics, while it gives politically the lie to all our professions of disinterested benevolence in governing the natives of India.

Sir Robert Hamilton stated it as his conviction that Government would not sacrifice any revenue if it gradually contracted its sales, by giving timely notice that the amount brought to sale for a certain year would not exceed a specified number of chests, thus gradually extinguishing the monopoly. Meanwhile private cultivators could be licensed within a fixed area, and no difficulty would be found in limiting and controlling both cultivation and manufacture. A special tax of from Rs. 3 to 5 per acre might be levied, and manufacture would go on in licensed factories, which would take the place now held by Government and would make advances within a fixed area. To these factories cultivators would be bound to sell all the poppy juice, as they now do to Government. All opium leaving the factory would pay a duty, which would correspond with the revenue raised by the Calcutta sales. That intended for export would be branded in a manner which would secure its free export. Local sales would be only through licensed vendors, who would be bound to purchase from a licensed factory. No opium would leave the factory but for these two objects. No doubt there would be some fraud, especially in the stage between the cultivator and the manufactory, and stringent penal laws would be necessary to check illicit cultivation, manufactories, and sale. But this is nothing more than exists at present. The system would admit of the cultivation being limited at pleasure, and confined to any localities the Government might indicate. It might also be introduced experimentally into any district in which the Government system at present prevails. Why there should be any greater demoralisation under this plan than under the present, in which the whole influence and resources of Government are brought to bear on extending the production of the article—over the yearly expansion of which the department is at no pains to conceal its exultation—we cannot see.

It may interest those, especially in England, who will not admit even the exceptional necessity for a contract law, to know the stern penalty under which Government recovers its advances. We quote the tenth section of the Opium Act XIII. of 1857. "If it shall be found that any cultivator, who has received advances from Government, has not cultivated the full quantity of land for which he received such advances, he shall be liable to a penalty of three times the amount of the advances received for the land which he has failed to cultivate, and the same penalty may be adjudged by the deputy agent or collector, on the complaint of the sub-deputy agent or other officer as aforesaid. Any person dissatisfied with the judgment of the deputy agent or collector may appeal to the agent, and the decision of the agent shall be final." The cultivator's landlord or creditor is not allowed to distrain the poppy, as he may any other crop for rent, nor is the former allowed illegally to enhance the rent of poppy land under a special penalty of treble the amount of excess. Embezzling opium is punished by a penalty of ten times the price of the drug, or a fine of Rs. 500, while the person who receives opium from a cultivator is liable to a fine of Rs. 1,000. How these clauses are enforced, and how the cultivator is defrauded of a portion of the price paid by Government, Sir Charles Trevelyan will find set forth in the confessions of the opium agents in the Appendix to the Indigo Report, and in the inquiries and minute of the present Lieutenant-governor of Bengal. The question must be grappled with, and no one could do it better than Sir Charles Trevelyan, at a time when our financial credit is so stable, and our financial prosperity is so unprecedented.—*Friend of India*.

THE SEPOY AS HE WAS.

The public never hear now of the native army. For the four years from the day when the Bengal

sepoys mutinied, to the time when the whole native army was fixed at half its former strength, the irregular system was adopted and new Articles of War were discussed, the subject has disappeared from public view. But because certain reforms have been promised or effected, we are not to suppose that all is well henceforth. These reforms were more of a financial than a military character, and nothing but the most incessant vigilance will make a hundred and fifty thousand Asiatic mercenaries at once true to their salt and useful soldiers. How little we know of their disposition, of the motives which actuate them and the principles on which they should be treated, may be imagined from the fact that the best authorities still disagree as to the cause of the mutiny.

In the magazine published by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, of Bombay, we are presented with two instalments of what is certainly the genuine autobiography of a sepoy. The facts stated are so illustrative of native life and of the merits as well as weaknesses of the sepoy as he was before 1857, that they may well be pondered in connection with the new army which has superseded the old Bengal sepoys. Seetaram, a native of Oudh, after being forty-eight years in our service, returned to his village. Having "eaten seven severe wounds and received six medals," which he proudly displays on his breast, in the year 1861 he pens his autobiography, that he may prove "there were some who remained faithful and were not affected by the wind of wickedness which lately blew over Hindostan and which blighted the army." He entered our army in 1812, and after eight months' drill, was pronounced fit for the ranks. His first difficulty arose from the great curse of Asiatic life—he omitted to present the usual bribe of sixteen rupees to the drill havildar. Of this sum five rupees went to the European sergeant, who was attached to each company in the old army. This class of sergeants is truthfully described as containing a few who treated the sepoys well because they could speak the vernacular, but as consisting generally of men who struck and abused them in vile terms. Seetaram complains of the tight uniform and heavy accoutrements of the sepoys. Of the eight officers in his regiment, the "real saheb, such as we had imagined all sahebs to be," was the captain of his own company. He is compared to Hunooman in height, and bore the name of the Pelwan Saheb, from his superiority as a wrestler to the men of his company. All the officers bore similar nicknames, one being the "damn" saheb, "because he always said that word when he gave an order." Most of the officers were good sportsmen, "but now a-days the sahebs do not go out all day in the hot weather; formerly they bore the heat as well as, if not better than the black man." Most of them kept Hindustani women, who had great influence in the regiment. The Mussulman and low caste sepoys often induced the officers to take their female relations, and the latter pretended to great influence, which they used to exact bribes from the sepoys.

"The sahebs then could speak our language much better than they can now, and mixed more with us. The officers have now to pass the chota ya burra imtiham (the P. H. or P.), still they do not understand our language so well, although they have to read books. I seldom have seen a saheb who could read a book or a letter after he had been before the committee. The only language they learn is the pajee bole, which they hear from their servants, and which is not fit to be used before ameer (gentlemen). In those days the sahebs often gave nautes to the regiment, and attended all games; they had the men out with them while hunting—at least all those who liked to go: since then they seldom attend nautes, for their padre sahebs have told them it is wrong, and they have done, and still are doing, many things to estrange the saheb from the sepoy. When I was a sepoy, the captain of my company would have some of his men at his house all day, and talked to them. Of course many went with the intent of gaining something for themselves—to induce him to recommend them to the colonel for promotion, or this or that appointment in the regiment; but numbers went because they liked the saheb, who always treated them as if they were his own children. I am a very old man now, and my words are true; I have lived to see great changes in the saheb log;

I now have seen that many officers only speak to their men when obliged, and evidently show that it is irksome to them, and try to get rid of them as soon as possible. One saheb told me he never knew what to say: the sahebs always knew what to say, and how to say it, when I was young. If I speak boldly, your lordship will grant me pardon."

Seetaram complains of the harsh treatment of the "lall-coatie," or Queen's officers, since the mutiny. The Company's, and not the Queen's officers, he says, alone have a right to execrate the mutineers for their brutal conduct. Seetaram was called a "black pig," when in the force which relieved Lucknow; but when he made chupatties for the officers of the 13th and 41st Foot in Cabul he was a "good fellow." He ascribes the sad deterioration of officers in these degenerate days to "julturungees," or hastiness of temper, but "who can combat against fate?" The good days are gone. The common soldiers, who used to be comrades of the sepoys, and get the latter to take sentry duty in the heat over their rum casks, and supply them with food, are "a different caste" now. They are smaller and inferior men, and speak only Hindustani abuse. The newer a regiment is the worse it is. The 17th Foot called the sepoys brothers, and the 10th Lancers avoided their cooking places; but now, alas, is it not said that all the best English soldiers were killed by the Russ? Old Seetaram has seen only boys in regiments of late years, and it was thought during the mutiny that the Russ having killed all the Sirkar's soldiers, only boys could be found in Belait. How different in the olden days! In the Nepal war, the first Seetaram was engaged in, "the gora log lost nearly two whole companies; still they never became dispirited, but went again and again at the fort; they were like young cocks." When, in the Pindaree war, "Hindostan was tormented by demons from the lowest hell (Ram! Ram! Seetaram!—may they never come again!)" our Sepoy considered himself a tried soldier. He comes to the conclusion that the English are always invincible, because they do not care for defeat.

"Four times have I seen a European regiment driven back with terrible slaughter, yet their fifth attack was as fierce as the first. A wonderful thing is, they do not get into confusion when their leader is killed—another officer takes his place, and the men obey him just the same. Now, in a native army, if the sirdar or leader is killed, the whole army falls into confusion, and generally takes to flight—the men will not follow the next leader. And the chief reason for this great difference is, that rajahs or nawabs generally fight for their own benefit, and they collect all the plunder in their own to-ahkannas (collars) to spend upon themselves and their favourites alone, not for the good of their subjects; so of course the people do not care about the war, any further than by it there is the chance of getting plunder, or of rising to power. Another reason is, few princes of Hindostan ever regularly pay their troops, and when an army is allowed to pay itself by plunder there can be no real discipline, although every individual may be brave. Princes seldom grant pensions to the families of those killed in their service, and care but little about the soldier when once he is disabled."

The fighting propensity of so ill-paid an animal as the English soldier so astonishes Seetaram, that he ascribes it all to the love of drink—to the "umrit panee," the water of life, which he believes the doctors put in the soldier's grog. Of this he is certain, that the English soldiers "worship grog, give their lives for it, and lose their lives by it."

To the close of the Pindaree war the last published instalment of Seetaram's autobiography extends. Could any revelations be more instructive, whether in a moral or military sense? What is true of the sepoy is true of every pure Hindoo, that the gulf between him and his English ruler is wider than ever it was. The old man bewails that officers do not now live with women of the country, do not attend nautes, and wrestle with their men and shoot tigers all day long in the sun, and fraternise with the heathen by degrading themselves to his level. "Their padre sahebs have told them it is wrong." Yes! Seetaram, this may be beyond your philosophy, but come what may, the sahebs must do what is right to themselves, as well as to you and your countrymen. At the same time, they ought to do what is right in the right way, and, we believe, the

consequence of such a course of action will be not only for the good of the English power, but for the elevation of those to whose level in a godless age officers degraded themselves. Our experiences in the Punjab prove that the Asiatic does not fear what he understands, and is not too stolid not to admire earnestness combined with manliness. What the sensuality of half a century ago strove to effect, the fascination of the character, the devotedness of the life, and the almost fanaticism of the faith of such officers as the Lawrences, Nicholson, Edwardes, Lake, Abbott, and others, have in less than a decade accomplished. And in proportion as these qualities are displayed by the English in India, and as our systems, whether of civil or military administration allow them full play, will our power at once be stable, and our subjects become the inheritors of a future which must issue in a Christian Church, and national independence.—*Friend of India.*

ROGONAUTH PUNDIT v. RAMDHONE SHAW.

Sir Mordaunt Wells had good reason to say that the case of "Rogonauth Pundit v. Ramdhone Shaw" was a very difficult one, because of the weakness of the evidence on both sides. We wonder if the learned judge is altogether satisfied with his own decision. For our own part we have read the report of the trial again and again, without arriving at any definite conclusion either way. The outline of the case is easily sketched, and some of the incidental details are quaint and picturesque. In the year 1825 there died a Brahmin named Koober Pundit, of whom nothing more is known than that he was the owner of two cottahs of land in Dhurmatollah Lane, on which he established a Takoor, or Idol, and let out the rest of the ground to tenants for the support of his graven image. He acted, in short, like "the man Micah," who "had an house of gods, and made an ephod and teraphim, and consecrated one of his sons, who became his priest," only that instead of a son he chose a nephew, one Panchoo Pundit, to be the Sabayet of his Takoor. There is nothing indeed to show how this plot of ground came into the possession of Koober Pundit, but in all probability the antecedents of the pious Brahmin were quite as good as that of the "man of Mount Ephraim, whose name was Micah." The establishment of an idol does not seem to be altogether a bad speculation. The daily expenses are estimated at seven pice a day, but the offerings of worshippers frequently amount to a considerable sum, and it must be rather a pleasant sensation to possess a sort of pocket edition of a Special Providence. Panchoo, as the defendant deposed, used to carry the idol about and sing, and lived by the gifts he got. In the pre-Jovian era, as Juvenal tells us, each of the gods took his meals by himself,—*prandebat sibi quisque deorum*,—and the same unsocial practice appears to prevail with the gods of the Hindoo mythology. But though its meals were solitary, Panchoo's Takoor seems to have enjoyed a fine healthy appetite, and to have disposed—vicariously—of rice, plantains, and other good things to any given amount, especially when the small-pox was raging—the favourite means adopted by the idol of informing the pious that it was hungry, just as an elephant in a menagerie rings a bell for cakes and oranges. The present Sabayet candidly admitted that he acted as the idol's "digestor," eating and enjoying the offerings of the pious. But the most extraordinary statement made in connection with this absurd and childish affair, was to the effect that the idol was originally endowed by a Mr. Beretta, who is described as "a well known Portuguese gentleman of strict Roman Catholic views." The views of this very tolerant Portuguese gentleman may have been strict enough, but his practice savours of the very lax notions of the old Jesuit missionaries who first came out to India and out-brahminised the Brahmins. Our up-country readers will be reminded of a late popular character at Delhi, who "hedged" by building a church, a mosque, and a temple, so that in any case, come what might, his "book" was safe.

But let us return to the case itself from which we have wandered only too far a-field.

Koobar Pundit dying in, or about, the year 1825 left his nephew, Panchoo Pundit, in possession of the Takoor, and of the lands and tenements pertaining thereunto. After a while Panchoo associated with himself one Tarrachund Pundit, to whom he made over his religious "properties" some twelve years ago, and then quitted Calcutta. Tarrachund was gathered to his fathers about this time last year, after bequeathing the idol and its endowment to Rogonauth Pundit, the plaintiff in this action, who asserts that he has ever since acted as landlord and collected the rents. A claimant, however, to the possession of half a cotta of this quasi-consecrated land came forward last February in the person of Ramdhone Shaw, the defendant in the present action, who alleged that he held certain deeds of mortgage and absolute conveyance granted to him by the deceased Panchoo Pundit. The plaintiff, of course, declared these deeds to be forgeries, and it is admitted by Mr. Justice Wells that the evidence on one side is nearly as strong as that on the other. The defendant's statement is that Panchoo borrowed 24 rupees of him on the 27th May, 1851, on the security of a mortgage on a part of the land, and that being unable to repay this small sum he sold a certain quantity of land equal in value to 124 rupees. To this extent he has been endeavouring to enforce payment of rent to himself, and to prevent him from doing so this action has been brought by the plaintiff. The learned judge was very naturally surprised at a mortgage being given for so small a sum as 24 rupees, and is reported to have made the very irrelevant remark that in England I. O. U.'s are given for the smallest sums. Undoubtedly, and in India cowries enter into the national currency; but what has one or the other statement to do with the case in point? There is really nothing more astonishing in effecting a mortgage for £28 than in selling land to raise £12-8. Either instance is simply an illustration of the infinitesimal division of landed property in India, and of the scarcity of currency in proportion to population. The learned judge further lays great stress on the fact that the witnesses to this deed are still alive, whereas in most cases forged deeds purport to have been witnessed by persons who are dead and gone. It is hardly safe, however, to lay down such a rule as this in Bengal, where witnesses can be procured for a trifle to attest any statement. At the same time far be it from us to insinuate that recourse was had in the present instance to any subornation of evidence. A judge who tries a case is far more competent to estimate aright the character of the witnesses than an unprofessional reader, who merely draws his inferences from a necessarily incomplete report. But we cannot think that Sir Mordaunt Wells was justified in saying that Bissonauth Doss, a clerk in Mr. Goodall's office, drew upon his imagination for the fact that he had seen a tenant, named Jadub, paying his rent to the plaintiff. There is no place for imagination in a Court of Law. This man deposed either to a truth or to a falsehood. Which was it? It is useless to throw up a cloud of dust round this part of the case, by citing "a saying by a very great man." In classic times when gods and goddesses descended upon earth and took an active part in human affairs, they are said now and again to have carried off in a cloud some favourite hero over-matched in single combat. But it cannot be permitted any judge, however able or trustworthy, to assume such a dangerous function, and to gloss over the statement of a credible and respectable witness.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR MORDAUNT WELLS.—We are very glad to see that both in the European and the native sections of our community there exists an honourable desire to recognise in some public manner the important services which have been rendered by Sir Mordaunt J. Wells, now that he is about to retire from his arduous labours. The length

of the proceedings of the municipality prevents us from writing at any length this morning on the subject. But we put forward a statement, more effective in its figured details than could be any mere figures of speech, as to the extent and efficiency of the labours, which have necessitated that resignation which will deprive India far too soon of such a zealous and sound administrator of the law. We say sound upon the best of grounds. Only six appeals, and out of those only two reversals of judgment show how close has been the application of "the legal mind" to all the enormous mass of heterogeneous cases which have passed before Sir M. L. Wells within a single year.

Return of the amount of business in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, from 12th July, 1862, to 12th July, 1863.

(Before the Hon. Sir MORDAUNT WELLS, Kt. Justice.)			
Number of suits instituted	...	...	1,105
Finally disposed of	...	...	828
Transferred to the second Court	...	...	55
Cases specially fixed and not ripe for hearing	...	...	222
Amount of the suits instituted other than those for partition and possession of land	...	...	R-38,14,170-11-2*
Motions and contested motions and miscellaneous orders	...	...	854
Appeals	...	...	6†
Reviews	...	...	1

—*Englishman*, July 21.

OFF-RECKONINGS.—A point of great interest to officers of the staff corps has been settled by a letter just received in this country from Sir Chas. Wood, the purport of which will soon, we should suppose, be published in the three presidencies. A lieutenant-colonel in the staff corps becomes entitled to his off-reckonings, as they are still called, with his promotion to colonel, after twelve years' service in the former rank. It has now been ruled by the Secretary of State for India, that a lieutenant colonel in the staff corps can, after six years' service in that rank in India, retire to England on lieutenant-colonel's pay—£365 a year—and there, during the next six years, await his promotion and off-reckonings. We suppose that this move is intended to quicker promotion in the staff corps; at any rate it is one of the few rational and liberal concessions which have emanated from Sir Charles Wood.—*Englishman*, July 22.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that an accident, attended with loss of life, occurred at the Mullarpore station, on the East Indian Railway, on Wednesday last. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows. The 6 A.M. goods train left the Synthia station at the proper time, and was followed by a ballast train. On the arrival at Mullarpore the goods train had to attach some waggons for another station, and when stopping for that purpose, the ballast train came up at fair speed, and ran into the goods train. The driver of the ballast engine, named Waters, had his leg severely crushed, and was taken into Ramporehant, where his leg was amputated; but the unfortunate man died, from the injuries received, about midnight. Two or three coolies were also slightly bruised from the collision. From inquiries made, we understand that at the time of the accident, about 3 P.M., there was a storm of rain beating into the face of the driver of the ballast train, and this, it is supposed, prevented him from seeing the goods train until too late to stop. There is, we think, some blame attributable to the unfortunate driver who met with his death, as he should have stopped at the Mullarpore station to inquire if he could go on. The railway authorities are, we understand, investigating the case.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—A society designated the "Strangers' Friend Society" has been originated at Bombay, for the express object of affording pecuniary assistance to deserving destitute Europeans. The undertaking has the support of Sir Bartle Frere, who is the Patron;

* The sum of Rs 38,50,600 claimed in the suit of Olly Bukh Khan and Co., against the Secretary of State in Council for India has been omitted, the sum claimed being exceptional in amount.

† In four cases decrees were affirmed, and in the other two cases decrees were reversed.

the Chief Justice and the Commander-in-Chief being Vice-Patrons. The Committee include the names of the leading men in the Island,—merchants, bankers, barristers, medical men, and traders being fully represented. Relief will be afforded by this Society to all Europeans, irrespective of creed or country,—the aim of the undertaking being, to quote the words of the advertisement, "not to allow any deserving European stranger to opprobrium that now rests upon the European community in India, of allowing its deserving poor to depend upon casual alms." It is a noticeable fact, that the Bombay residents make no appeal to the Native section of the community for aid in carrying out their benevolent purpose, but it is announced that donations, if tendered, will be gratefully accepted. The object of the society is exclusively to benefit our own countrymen, and if the European portion of the Bombay community can effect this without calling in the help of the natives, so much the better—at any rate, it would for many reasons be more desirable. A short time since the question of European vagrancy in Bombay attracted much attention, and more than one scheme was suggested to meet the difficulty. We are glad to find that, at length, a society has been formed, which, from the influential position of the gentlemen associated with it, promises not only to relieve all real distress among Europeans, but to accomplish that end in a thorough and far more satisfactory way than could possibly have been hoped for, had their relief depended upon the individual help of the charitably disposed. Our local Benevolent Society and District Charitable Society work wonders in relieving the distress among our countrymen in this city, when we consider the very limited means at their disposal; but that there is ample room for a society identical with that at work in Bombay cannot for a moment be questioned. We fear that the project started a few months ago by some benevolent individuals, for the purpose of providing employment for deserving Europeans, or, failing that, procuring passages for them to Australia or England, has been allowed to drop altogether. At any rate, we have been unable to ascertain whether or not anything has been done. We feel satisfied that if the matter were taken in hand energetically, the most influential men in this presidency would gladly come forward in support of such a worthy undertaking. That aid is urgently required cannot be denied, for European distress in this city has for some time past been increasing. We commend the subject to the attention of those who have leisure and means to work out the problem.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 16.

SIMLA, July 5.—The night of Monday last was perfectly beautiful; the incessant rain had ceased, the moon shone bright, the stars were brilliant, and the air was cool and refreshing. His lordship the Governor General had recovered from his late illness, and her ladyship received her friends, for she was "At Home" on that evening. Perhaps of all the "At Homes" as yet the one on Monday was the most successful. The members of the Glee Club were invited, and their voices cheered and charmed the noble host and hostess, as well also as their honoured guests. Dancing was kept up with much spirit, considering the enormous difficulties which stood in the way of it. Prodigious crinolines, long trains, small rooms, and a crowded assemblage militate somewhat against the delights of a dance, and on this occasion they stood forth as stumbling-blocks in the way of true enjoyment. There are those who, in a ball room, and especially when the room is crowded, start off on a "round" dance like galvanised rabbits, rush full tilt the one against the other, politely beg each other's pardon, and hate each other for the rest of the evening. Spacious apartments are, therefore, required to prevent collision, and to secure ease and comfort to those so "passionately" fond of dancing. This entertainment at Government House lasted, so report has it, to an unusually late hour, when the Earl and Countess of Elgin graciously bowed their guests away, and the moon shone a heavenly smile upon those who wended their way thence to their own homes.

CAPTURE OF THE NANA.—Major Davidson's official account of the capture of the Nana Dhundoo Punt is still deficient in actual proof of the identity of the prisoner with the miscreant of Bithoor. It will be observed that the only person who has recognised the Nana is a Sergeant-Major of the Royal Artillery, who professes to have frequently seen him at Meerut. As the real Nana may be fairly supposed to have greatly changed in appearance during the last six years, we can only accept this identification for what it is worth. We may be sure that the Sergeant-Major, whose name is not given, was quite disposed to discover a likeness, and great caution is necessary in receiving the testimony of any European to the identity of a native whom he has not seen for many years, and even formerly only at considerable intervals. However, should the prisoner eventually prove to be the real Simon Pure, we presume he will, if convicted, be hanged in front of General Wheeler's entrenchments at Cawnpore. At best, it is but a sorry satisfaction to have caught the miserable wretch, whose life must have become an almost intolerable burden to him. And even when he is hanged other pretenders will arise, as in the case of Tantia Topee, whose "double" is reported to have been seen at Salumba at the head of 5,000 followers. Unable to contradict the latter statement, we must content ourselves with expressing our entire disbelief in its veracity.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 22.

POLYGAMY AND EARLY MARRIAGES.—A native correspondent informs us that a number of influential native gentlemen have drawn up petitions for presentation to Government for the abolition of Kulin Polygamy and the prohibition of infantine marriages. Our correspondent wishes the movement every success, and deems well of it, holding, however, that unless the native community numerously backs it up, Government will be unable to do anything. The institutions referred to, evil as they are, cannot be put down by Government action, nor is it likely Government will attempt to try to so put them down. Government might just as well essay to suppress idolatry by special enactment as polygamy or early marriages. If there are really many natives sincerely desirous of the reforms they speak about petitioning for, they may do much by combined action among themselves. Let but a hundred or even a score heads of families join, and pledge themselves against polygamy and early marriage, and a promising beginning will have been made. But if the influential leaders of an influential caste were to prohibit the practices by the members of that caste, the first death-blow would indeed have been struck. If a few castes could even be got to pledge themselves that their daughters should not be given in marriage until they had attained the age of puberty (when the tenets of Hindooism require they shall be married), great and beneficial, physically and morally, would be the reform indeed. We have, however, little faith in the efforts of people who have not the moral courage to set an example. Baboo Trannauth Chatterjee sets himself up as a reformer, and yet writes himself down an encourager of all he condemns, vide his letter in our correspondence columns. Government cannot interfere to put down the practices our correspondent would see abolished, until native public opinion is ripe for the legislative condemnation of those practices. The evil institutions are indigenous, and the people themselves must uproot them, or at least display an unmistakable desire to see them uprooted by others.—*Phoenix*.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The *Observer*, in reply to the attempt of the *Friend of India* to prove Calcutta the proper seat of the Supreme Government, says:—"The *Friend of India* is seriously alarmed lest the capital of India should be removed from Calcutta, and has published a remonstrance against the step, which is one of the most curious specimens of reasoning we ever met with. We insert it below, that the reader may judge for himself. The Mogul emperor Toghluks placed the seat of his empire at Toghluksabad. Toghluksabad was at a distance from the sea—and is now in ruins. Therefore, if we

place the seat of our empire at a distance from the sea, we are preparing the way for its extinction. 'Even Indian history,' says our contemporary, 'teaches by examples!' We might pursue the same line of argument further. The Mogul emperors wore beards—we must on no account allow our Viceroy to do the same. Even Indian history teaches by example. We might with more reason attribute the fall of the Mogul empire, among other causes, to the attempt to establish a capital of India at all—to unite all its distant Provinces under one government. This has always failed; and the present system of a 'Supreme Government' only weakens the administration of the great Provinces which are subordinated to it. But if our Serampore contemporary is right, and it is of great importance that there should be a capital of India near the sea—then the argument is conclusive against Calcutta and in favour of Bombay. Calcutta is not very near the sea—there is a river of tedious and difficult navigation between. Calcutta is notoriously unhealthy. Calcutta is half as far again from Europe as Bombay. Calcutta has no hill sanatorium within reach; the nearest being separated from it by a pestilential region which it is sometimes fatal to attempt to cross. Calcutta is not in itself situated so as to be a great emporium of international commerce, as Bombay is; for Bombay receives the imports and exports exchanged between Europe and Asia; and even with the advantage which Calcutta possesses of being the seat of empire, its population is probably not greater than that of Bombay is now. The attempt of the *Friend* to trace the change of policy pursued by Sir Charles Wood in this respect to personal and little causes is not, in our opinion, at all successful. It is not because Lord Canning had a grudge against the European residents there, or because Mr. Beadon wants to have no superior by his side, that the seat of administration is being changed. It is because a conviction has long been growing among the public in general, and public men, that Calcutta is an unsuitable place—unhealthy, inconveniently situated, and too remote from Europe. Governor-generals will not live there, and cannot, with safety to their lives; and for purposes of commerce, the merchants are talking of establishing another port nearer the sea—at Mutlah. What, then, remains to be said in favour of Calcutta?"

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS IN THE PUNJAB.—We (*Lahore Chronicle*) mentioned in our last that Mr. McLeod would retain office as financial commissioner for two years beyond the period when he would have had to vacate it had the provisions of the "thirty-five years' order" been enforced in his case—and we have now to add that Sir Robert Montgomery has been asked to retain office as lieutenant governor for one year beyond the usual period. Mr. Roberts (*on dit*) will continue to act as judge of the High Court in the room of Mr. L. S. Jackson, but vacates his seat in the Legislative Council, which will be taken in October next by Mr. R. H. Davies. We have heard that Mr. Thornton is likely to become secretary to Government in the Punjab on the present officiating incumbent going home a few months hence.

PETITION FOR MR. GLINN.—Our readers will be glad to hear that a petition is being filled up rapidly with signatures, praying the Viceroy to commute to a free pardon the sentence of one month's imprisonment and 200 Rs. fine, passed upon Mr. Glinn, the railway engineer, for causing the death of a native. The circumstances are such that we feel confident Lord Elgin will not deny the prayer. There was a great fire at the Nulhaty Railway Station, and much valuable property belonging to the company was endangered. The deceased native was seated a short distance from the conflagration, enjoying the sight with philosophic equanimity. Mr. Glinn remonstrated with him on his apathy. He leisurely replied that as he had saved his own property he did not consider that he was bound to assist in saving any belonging to the company. The patience of Job himself could not have stood this. Whether European or native, the ungrateful servant who could utter such words deserved instant punishment.

Mr. Glinn gave him one slap and kick. He moved hastily away, tripped over some rubbish, fell—and was taken up dead. For this, the pures accident, a gentleman to whose benevolence and unflinching gentleness thousands of the work people under him spontaneously testify—is subjected to an ignominious punishment, because, forsooth, the justice who tried the case is "under the impression" that Glinn had kicked the native repeatedly when he was down. Mr. Glinn declined to enter any defence or to cross-examine any of the witnesses, hence this deplorable result.—*Delhi Gazette*.

COAL IN BORNEO.—The second attempt to work coal profitably in Labuan, off Borneo, has been successful. The Coal Company of which Sir J. D. Elphinstone, Bart., is chairman, have chartered a screw collier, capable of delivering about 1,000 tons each voyage, to ply between Labuan, Singapore, Hong Kong, and other eastern ports. They will thus be enabled to carry out the contracts made with her Majesty's Government and the Peninsula and Oriental Company. Our ships-of-war stationed near Borneo approve highly of the coal shipped from Port Victoria. Like the Assam coal, it is good for gas, and the company expect to supply the new gas companies at all the ports of the East. There can be no doubt that a quarter of a century hence our children will wonder at our want of enterprise in getting all our coal from England. Cheap coal on the spot means high speed and low fares.

BURMAH.—Thus far it cannot be said that the prospects of English trade in Burmah under the Treaty are brilliant. The King dreads to see Englishmen in his country, and is evidently determined to do all he can, short of active opposition, to keep them out. By making every article of produce a monopoly he is destroying the industry of his fine country, and may perhaps bring on a dispute with us. The Treaty allows British subjects "to purchase whatever they may require," and unless the Burmese were to announce openly that particular articles are a Government monopoly, we must uphold a British subject in possession of what he has bought. We doubt if they will make this public announcement. They will think it beneath their dignity to do so, and must either resign the monopoly or come into collision with us.—*Friend of India*.

THE SIKH CORPS.—It is confidently said the Sikh Corps at Barrackpore is to go to China. We (*Phoenix*) mentioned a confident report that Government intended the Sikh Regiment at Barrackpore should go to China. We are inclined to think this report will have its origin in the not unlikely circumstance of the Government of India having been directed from home to send some eight or ten Sikh, or other corps, to Japan. If so, the expedition will be a popular one. The memory of Chinese loot still survives in the minds of the Sikhs and other natives who formed the last China expedition, and should a Japan expedition be ordered, it is likely that more regiments than one will be wanting; and more than one will be found desirous of forming part of the force; that is, unless something mischievous should get into the wind.

THE DINAPORE COMMAND.—His Excellency the Governor-general has been pleased to appoint Major-general Sir Stuart Corbett, K.C.B., of the Bengal Infantry, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, in succession to Major-general George Campbell, whose tour expires on the 6th August. Major-general Campbell will retire with the respect, esteem, and good wishes of all who have served under him, and are capable of appreciating his merits as a gallant soldier and most honourable gentleman.

MUSSOORIE.—The *Allahabad Gazette* gives some interesting information respecting the railway. Plate-laying has been finished to Mirzapore, and it is expected that the whole line from Benares to Allahabad will be completed by the end of the year, with breaks at the Tonse and Juma bridges. Plate-laying beyond Allyghur has advanced fifteen miles, but has now stopped, owing to the want of ways—a scarcity for which the railway authorities are likely to be severely censured. We hear that the railway will be open to Delhi by October next.

THIBET.—Lord Elgin and Sir F. Bruce have, with what we cannot but think an excess of prudence hardly becoming the latter, who lately explored Mongolia, objected to Captain Smyth entering Thibet, even on his own charges. Surely, if Lord Elgin means to keep his promise to the Royal Geographical Society, he will not stop this expedition, when Colonel Phayre guarantees its probable safety. For it is not only trade and science which are interested in it. Colonel Phayre, who is the first living authority on the Indo-Chinese countries, asserts that, however visionary Captain Sprye's railway project may be, his proposal of an electric telegraph from Rangoon to Canton is "worthy of support" and "practicable at an outlay comparatively small." The line would run, in continuation of the Indian system now extending to the frontier, to Esmok, Canton, Hong Kong, and up the coast to Shanghai and Peking. Our merchants in China are sure to assist him eagerly. Lord Elgin has too much experience of both India and China not to support it. The Persian Gulf cable is to be laid in the autumn, and would form the only sea portion from Peking to Calais. If the proposed expedition were at once sanctioned, and the support of Sir F. Bruce and the Foreign Office obtained, there is no reason why the end of 1864 should not see Peking and Shanghai, and ultimately our Japanese ports, in instant communication with Calcutta and London. Surely the difficulties of the five hundred miles from Shwayyee to Canton are less than on the Mekran coast, where we have already laid down three hundred miles of wire. Political events too sadly teach us at present the danger of depending on Russia for our China intelligence, any more than on America for communication with our colonies on the Pacific.—*Friend of India.*

THE MUZBEE SIKHS AGAIN.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) hear that a party of H.M.'s 50th Regiment, now stationed in Ceylon, was sent up from Colombo to Trincomalee to "take care of" a detachment of the Muzbee Sikh Ceylon Pioneers, to whose conduct since arriving on the island we have before referred. This event justifies us in calling attention to the remarks which we made at the time, that these Sikhs were sent down to Ceylon in charge of only two officers, who, on arrival at Colombo, were to make the Muzbees over to some other "party," and return to India. The Muzbee Sikhs are, when understood and properly managed, a very easily governed class of men; but how on earth any rational person could for a moment calculate upon their being efficiently commanded and utilised by British officers who do not understand a word of their, or of any other Oriental language, and have never set foot in India, is more than our powers of imagination can conceive. It is a pure case of mismanagement and absurd action from the commencement, for had a proper proportion of Indian officers been sent down and retained with these men, all would have gone smoothly and satisfactorily. Is this, we would ask with some anxiety, the way in which matters of this kind will be generally managed some years hence when the officers brought up in the Company's school shall have passed away, and Indian affairs shall be managed by English rules? We sincerely hope not; but we have our misgivings.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—The proceedings of the last meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which we print elsewhere, will be found of unusual interest at this time. The Company's contract with the Pacha of Egypt expires next year, and then they hope for better terms. A sensible shareholder of the name of Jones, grieved at the success of the French line, urged the importance of "low rates." He also called for more speed in the company's passages, instancing the Holyhead and Dublin steamers which run at twenty miles an hour. The chairman's reply, that these vessels were tied down to minutes was an evasion, for India would be content with an average speed of fourteen miles an hour, and on no line is the weather so bad as in the Irish Sea. The company offers to convey troops overland as cheaply as any other. This is a fortunate thing

for officers, for another company is prepared to convey soldiers and their wives at £25 a head, and officers and their families at £50 a head overland. If only the thin edge of the wedge were admitted it might be found that civilians could be taken at the same rate as officers, and the present high charges would be reduced.—*Friend of India.*

SOLDIERS' WORKSHOPS.—We are glad to hear that Sir Hugh Rose's attempt to establish regimental workshops has not wholly failed, though it cannot, on the other hand, be said to have brilliantly succeeded. The *Sindian* points out one or two drawbacks that mar the project. The Board appointed to fix the rates for work done is composed of officers, whose awards are the source of much dissatisfaction, more especially as some of the work is done for themselves, and the suspicion arises that they consider their own interests. We do not think there is any ground for such an imputation; but in managing soldiers it should never be forgotten that it is not sufficient to treat them with justice—they should also be convinced that they are so treated. Another fault in the present system is, that the men are not allowed personally to buy the materials for their work; but are compelled to procure them through the Quarter-Master, who is suspected of irregular dealings, in consequence. In reference to the subject of workshops, the *Madras Athenæum* strongly deprecates a proposal made by a correspondent, that a committee of officers' wives should be formed, to establish and regulate a workshop for soldiers' wives. Any such attempt would be regarded as officious meddling. The plan is, to procure work privately for those willing to take it. The soldiers' wives will never submit to dictation as to prices at the hands of ladies who, in nine cases out of ten, are no judges of work done.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH AT DELHI.—The *Delhi Journal* regrets that the memorial windows of stained glass, recently arrived from England for St. James's Church, Delhi, were so carelessly packed that they are broken to pieces. The proprietors of the Skinner Estate presented Rs. 1,000 towards these memorial windows in their ancestor's church. The ball and cross of the church, which the rebels could not dislodge in 1857, and which are perforated with scores of musket balls, have been taken down, the cupola which supported them having been found unsafe from the effects of shot and shell fired during the siege.

SCARCITY OF BEEF AND MUTTON.—According to accounts prevalent in almost every station where troops are quartered, beef and mutton is getting so scarce, owing to the enormous consumption consequent upon the increase of the European forces, that ere long it will prove a serious source of trouble to the Government to provide for them. We have frequently drawn attention to this, and to the inevitable result. If Government do not take the matter in hand, and that soon, it will not be many years before the expense and difficulty of feeding the European portion of the army will almost amount to an inability to retain it in the country.

HINDOO WIDOWS.—Polygamy may have its pleasures, but it has also its penalties. It is a serious drain upon a man's estate if he happen to leave half-a-dozen widows behind him. In this country, ladies bereft of their lords have, besides, an expensive taste for going on pilgrimages like the wife of Bath. Fortunately, the sons usually undertake to do Pooja for their widowed parents, or otherwise it would fare badly with the property left by an uxorious sire. No wonder is it that the Brahmins should be so well affected towards an institution that fills the world with pious widows, eager to lavish their wealth on the priesthood, in the hope of assuring a happy future for themselves and their departed husband. It sounds rather oddly, however, in English ears to hear a witness allude to his six mothers, as happened the other day before Sir Mordaunt Wells. Another curious peep into the inner life of the Hindoos is afforded by the evident reluctance of the sons to allow their mothers to dwell apart by themselves. All the reliquets of their

deceased parent, no matter how numerous they may be, continue to live together, and very likely on better terms with one another than during his life-time. It is thought not quite respectable for a widow to separate herself from her co-mourners, and set up housekeeping on her own account. Such a one has her head still running upon vanities, and would be shunned as dangerous by Uncle Toby or Mr. Weller, Senior. Monogamy, though a decidedly selfish institution, has at least this advantage, that a man can leave only one widow behind him, whose only pilgrimage will be a second visit to the hymeneal altar, as soon as she finds a decent opportunity.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

THE SILKWORM.—There is at last some hope that the silkworm may be restored to its natural and healthy condition. Certain experiments instituted by Captain Hutton, of the invalid establishment, afford just grounds for the belief, not only that the decadence of which all silk growers complain may be arrested, but that the insect may be brought back to its original state, from which it had already degenerated prior to its first introduction into Europe. It is, of course, premature to indicate the results thus far obtained by Captain Hutton, or the steps that led to them, but there is little doubt of his ultimate and brilliant success.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has called upon the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department for a statistical report of the cantonment at Dum Dum for the last four years, probably with a view to ascertain the healthiness of that military station.

AMONGST the various rumours and speculations now rife, regarding the great changes contemplated by Government, or rather by Sir Charles Trevelyan, as likely to take place in September next, there is an *on dit* that the Land Revenue Branch of the Office of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of Bengal is to be abolished, and that the Revenue accounts are to be compiled in future by the Board of Revenue.

RIOT AT HOOGHLY.—A native correspondent informs us that a very disgraceful riot took place in the town of Hooghly, on the evening of the 13th of July. A Hindoo marriage procession, it seems, was traversing the streets with tom-toms beating, and the other noisy demonstrations of joy usual on such occasions. Suddenly, and without any previous warning, just as it was passing the gate of the Enambarrah,—permission to do so having been obtained from the Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police—it was greeted with a volley of missiles, by which several persons were struck, and more or less injured. As soon as the bridegroom's friends had recovered from the confusion into which they were momentarily thrown by this unexpected attack, they discovered the Matwali and a strong party of his co-religionists posted behind the outer walls of the building, and prepared to renew the assault. The police, however, broke open a back-door and rushed in, and arrested three of the rioters. A preliminary inquiry into the facts of the case has been held at the magistrate's office, and a summons issued for the apprehension of the Matwali. On the day after the marriage, the procession swept past the Enambarrah in triumph, "the police authorities being ordered to unsheath their swords if they deemed it necessary." Fortunately, no occasion occurred for any such desperate exhibition of valour, and the nuptial party vociferated their *Io Hymenee!* without let or hindrance.

THE NANA.—"So the Nana Sahib has been caught at last," was the general remark some time last year, if I remember aright. The same cry is in every European's mouth, but strange to say, the native population, who generally forestall us in the "intelligence department," are profoundly silent on the subject; and this remarkable fact, in my opinion, is very much in favour of the prisoner at Ajmere being the "real Simon Pure." The man is evidently a person of some importance, well received, and well attended, and I do not see why he should not be "Nana Rao,"—seeing that, unless Nana Rao be dead, which nobody believes, he is just as liable to be captured as any other outlaw who ventures into British

territory. At any rate one thing is certain; as long as "Nana Rao" and such people are at large, so long will there be sedition and treason abroad; so the sooner the question of identity is settled the better, and then let the law take its course. It is now six years since the atrocities of Cawnpore were enacted, and the prime mover of that fearful time is still known to be alive and at large; why, then, should this not be he? and why are people in authority so reluctant to believe that it is not? Had but Lord Dalhousie lived till now, and still held sway over India, neither "Nana Rao" nor "Ferozeshah" would be able to "laugh at our beards," as they do. And, by the way, these recent rumours of disturbances at Delhi, of a disturbance at Indore, and at Ajmere,—have they nothing to do with the presence of the prisoner? Everybody in Delhi knows to what extent rumours have, within the last two months been promulgated, although only hinted at by me; and is it to be for a moment supposed that they who spread the rumours do not know whence they emanate, and why? Verily the British lion sleepeth very sound, and dreams not of danger until it ruffles the hairs of his main.—Correspondent of the *Englishman*.

We (*Englishman*) understand that the house, No. 5, Old Post office-street, formerly occupied by Sir James Colville, Knt., and latterly by Messrs. Allen Judge and Bonnerjee, attorneys-at-law, has been sold to Government for Rs. 75,000 on account of the High Court. This makes the third house surrounding the Old Supreme Court, in connection with the High Court, purchased by Government.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 13. Leucothes, Clausen, Kurrachee; British Lion, Smith, Madras.—14. Prado, Guard, Marselles; Edward Allison, Morgan, Liverpool; St. Bernard, Mason, —; Hope, Hancock, Liverpool; Blue Jacket, White, Melbourne; Bussorah Merchant, Richards, Bombay.—15. Chowringhee, Dixon, Adelaide.—16. Baltic, McAusland, Singapore.—20. Mercury, Jowndes, Mauritius; Ava, Brown, Moulmein; Rangoon, Lowen, Moulmein; Nereides, Grenier, Algoa Bay; Zuleika, Glover, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per British Lion.—Mr. C. Heard, and Mr. Thompson, Bengal Pilot Service.
Per St. Bernard.—J. S. Browne.
Per Bussorah Merchant.—Mrs. Richards.
Per Baltic.—Lieut. Col. Campbell and two children, Maj. Briges, Dep. commr., Capt. V. Tongue, 60th Rifles, Cornet H. J. Beatie, 20th Hussars, Asst. surg. Griesche, Capt. and Mrs. Healy and two children, Mrs. E. Mayer, Mr. Pulu.
Per Rangoon.—E. E. Rogers, Capt. V. Nugent, P. H. Adlard, J. B. Kerr.
Per Mercury.—Mr. E. Ficker.

DEPARTURES.

July 10. Simla, Farquhar, Suez.—11. Lyra, Cheever, China; Malicet, Gould, Colombo.—13. Moulmein, Irvine, Chittagong and Akyab.—14. Kenyon, Campbell, Liverpool.—16. Hampden, McDonald, Mauritius; Bianca, McDonald, London; India, Gray, Akyab; Success, Lossem, Bourbon; Arnold, Berthier, Bourbon; Nusser, Musjed, Mathews, Singapore and Hong Kong; City of York, Boyd, London; Tartar, Smith, London; Victoria, Gregory, Hull; Conte Wickenburg, Bettini, Bremen.—21. S. Benzaal, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bengal.—For MADRAS.—Mr. G. Copp, Col. Campbell and two children, Mamma Leiby, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Landale. For SUEZ.—Mr. Radcliff. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Tongue. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Leven, Maj. Scott, Capt. Ravenhill, Maj. Briggs. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. Cummings, Mr. J. P. Casey, Mr. Treutler, Mrs. Ely, Mr. D. White, Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. F. Lauder, Mr. G. Reynolds, Mr. D. Semerville, Mr. Terry, Mr. Goldsmith, Mr. J. Hill, Mr. W. Sutherland, Mr. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Lister, Mr. Bretherton.
Per str. India.—For AKYAB.—Dr. and Mrs. Lees, Mrs. Gray. For RANGOON.—Lieut. J. H. Tyrrell, Lieut. H. McLeod, Mr. Mounghay, Mr. Mounghay. For MOULMEIN.—Dr. Gordon, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. G. Whyte, Mr. J. G. Booth, Mrs. A. H. Corbett.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Ravensraig.—30th June, South Carolina, from Bombay to Liverpool, in lat. 3 3 S., long. 83 40 E.; 1st July, Rheasylva, of Bristol, from Bombay to Liverpool, in lat. 2 2 S., long. 85 40 E.
By Guide.—On the 7th, Merchant, of Liverpool, in lat. 16 30 N., long. 90 58 E.
By Marian.—James Vinnicombe, in lat. 0 55 N., long. 25 4 W.
By Latona.—Philip L. from Hamburg to Singapore, in lat. 19 48 N., long. 29 47 W.
By Marc Antoine.—Countess Russell, from Madras to Calcutta.
By Rangoon.—Moulmein str., 19th July, off Kotabullah Island.
By City of Bombay.—Ganboat Ida, 24th June, lat. 35 13 S., long. 68 9 E.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 21, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100	Rs. 98 8 to 98 13
Do. Transfer Stock.	Sa. Rs. 100	Nom.
4 per Cent. Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. 100	99 6 to 99 10
5 per Cent. P.W.	Co.'s Rs. 100	107 8 to 107 12
5 1/2 per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 100	114 0 to 118 13
6 per cent., 56-57.	Co.'s Rs. 100	108 14 to 109 2

EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2 to 2 7-16
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight	2 7-16 2 0
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight	2 0 9-16 11-16
		Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Ra. e. ch.	Ra.
Agra Bank	500	950 to 1000
Assam Company	200	520 to 530
Bank of Bengal	4000	9500 ex div.
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	1600 to 1620
Do.	100 sh.	305
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1250 to 1260
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	690 to 700
Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	120 to 125
Bengal River Steam Co. (Limited)	1000	930 to 950
Bengal Tea Company (Limited)	100	260 to 280
Cachar and Assam Company,	200	330 to 340
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	850 to 860
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1305 to 1310
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim.)	100	135 to 140
Delhi Bank Shares	500	650
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000	1700 to 1725
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	80 to 84
East India Railway Company	218	228 to 230
East India Tea Company (limited)	100	125 to 130
Do.	40	42
Ganges Company	500	400 to 410
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	450 to 460
Hope Town Tea Association	...	30 p. ct. pm.
India General Steam	1000	1125 to 1150
New Fort Gloster Mills Company.	600	1500 x d.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	18 to 17
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50 to 60
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	200	par to 10 pm.
Simla Bank	500	550 to 560
Soom Tea Company (Lim.)	30	35
Tukvar Tea Company	100	10 to 15 pm.
Upper Assam Company	£10	110

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre ... 23 0 0 to 23 17 6	2 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	0 0 0
Rice	2 5 0 to 2 10 0	2 5 0
Seeds	4 11 3 to 0 0 0	3 17 6 to 0 0 0

MADRAS.

ELEPHANT SHOOTING.

This truly magnificent and majestic animal, who has for some years past paid his annual Monsoon visit to the hills, and (the sought of many suitors amongst our sportsmen) raised "The hopes and fears That he breathed in the ears Of those who had sought his head."

has at length fallen into the hands of Captain G. F. Blair, of the Royal Artillery, a gentleman who has studied the art of elephant-tracking to some purpose in the dense jungles of Burmah. This animal measures ten feet nine inches at the shoulder, and between eleven and twelve feet on the back. His tusks are six feet and two inches long—four feet outside the jaw and two feet and two inches within; the circumference where they issue from the jaw being eighteen inches, and considerably more within it. The habit of feeding during the day had more than once brought his pursuers upon him, and he appears to have, in consequence, taken to feeding at night, and sleeping in the day time, thus rendering himself an easier prey on the present occasion. We have been favoured with a perusal of the above-mentioned gentleman's journal, and give such extracts therefrom as we think may prove interesting to our sportsmen readers:—

"Thursday, June 11, 1863.—We went after the elephant, found rather fresh tracks not far from the bungalow; but at last got a fresh trail about seven or eight miles from the bungalow in the Bowonie direction, i. e. near 'Singmund,' and followed it up for some time, (about two miles) till we came plump upon a lordly tusker sound asleep. Ramasawmy and Moosiah were just in front of me, and the former at once cleared the road, but the latter kept on craning and peering about, and I had to give him three or four sharp digs in the ribs to get him out of the light. I first thought the beast was lying tail towards me, but on going within ten yards of him and looking closely, I made out all his body, except the head, which was thrown up to my left amongst some thick underwood; but leaning out to the right over the slope of the hill-side, I was de-

lighted to catch sight of a tusk, though I could not even yet see his head properly for a shot. Fortunately at this point a tree grew over the hill-side to the right; I climbed into a fork of this, but still could not see his head for a shot. I then selected a fork further out, and I handed down my gun to H., who was at the foot of the tree, while I climbed out to the fork. I had just received the gun (a Westley Richards, smooth bore, No. 12) back, and was making for the fork, when the elephant began to move his legs, and then lifted up his head out of its place in the thick brushwood. I had no time to reach the fork, but had to stand upright on the branch and go at him. As soon as I saw his head clearly, I gave him the right barrel in the hollow over the eye, and he subsided as if he had gone to sleep again. I had intended to get myself well into the fork, and wait for H. to come up, when we might both fire together; but the beast's movements forced me into action at once. I had my second barrel in reserve, in case he moved again, which he did not; but, as all the shikarries, coolies, &c., began to yell, 'Moro sahib, phir-moro,' I put the left barrel into the same place. Meanwhile H. had come up and fired two or three shots into his eye, and put two steel pointed balls from M.'s rifle into the same spot, when our followers were satisfied to go up to him. The first shot I fired gave me no perceptible shock, but the second nearly sent me backwards off the branch, which was not a very satisfactory place to shoot from!

"Friday, 12th.—We found that neither vulture nor jackall had yet touched the carcass, but fresh tracks of an elephant were there, and to our utter astonishment we found that another tusker (probably a son or grandson of the old gentleman) had been down trying to rouse his departed comrade, and in so doing had gored him considerably in several places."

The above extract gives a strange example of the well known fact of the aid these animals afford their wounded comrades, and the fact, that of the five bullets fired into this animal's eye, not one had penetrated more than six inches, shows the utter uselessness of firing (as a rule) at an elephant's eye.

This sport on the Hills, this year, has been unusually good, and it is but a short time ago that Sir Victor Brooke, who is one of our best and keenest sportsmen, killed a tiger above eleven feet long, and a fine specimen of that beast, the black panther.—*Madras Athenæum*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NIZAM'S TROOPS.—Besides the subsidiary force and the contingent, the Nizam has about twenty regiments in and about the city, for the most part very indiscriminately officered. Some of them are caricatures of infantry corps, as they are ill accoutred and badly disciplined. One of these regiments, or a wing of one, it seems is commanded by a Lusitanian gentleman, named Cordoza. He had occasion to dismiss a subadar for some fault. The rest of the native officers becoming alarmed at this summary proceeding on the part of their commandant, conspired to despatch him. One of the conspirators, however, thought better over the matter and betrayed the rest, who are now in custody at the Kotwalee, awaiting their trial, whether by court-martial or otherwise remains to be seen.

THE RANGOON PRINCE.—We learn from a late Rangoon paper that the missing Prince of Thongzai has again turned up, after baffling all attempts of his pursuers to discover his whereabouts. He was supposed to have gone to the Shan States, but it is now certain that he has never been away from Rangoon. The Prince was to have been sent back to the Imperial City of Mandalay, under the guardianship of Bishop Bigandet, but to this arrangement he most strongly objected, and appealed to the Commissioner to interpose on his behalf. All sorts of promises were made to the Prince, guaranteeing his personal safety if he returned, but without avail. He is said to have asked those who counselled him to do so, "Did you ever hear of a descendant of Burman Royalty escaping from the capital without paying the forfeit of his life when caught?" Finding that all endeavours to persuade the Prince to yield were unavailing, the steamer was despatched without him, and he remains under British protection at Rangoon.—*Delhi Gazette*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 14. Simla str., Farquhar, Calcutta.—15. Adeline, Ber-rat, Marseilles.—16. Jennie Adie, Derrin, Pond cherry.—20. Dunhaile Castle, Flake, London.—21. Nepaul, Peyron, Mar-seilles; str. Penang, Combe, Colombo; Amber Witel, McLeod, Coenada.—22. Earl of Hardwicke, Maddison, London.—28. Bengal str., —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Nepaul.—Messrs. Thomas Ladle, G. Simpson, and Thomas Flathstone.
Per Earl of Hardwicke.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Denme.
Per str. Erymanthe.—Suarez, Esq., — Buckler, Esq., — Ronyer, Esq., C. Larour, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Lepine, — Drever, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Norrie, A. De Laselle, Esq., H. Hicks, Esq., B. A. Mage, Esq., J. Turner, Esq., Capt. Laurent Ber-trand, Rev. Fr. Levere Vernere, Lieut. A. L. Wynter, — De-shayer, Esq., and son.
Per Dunhaile Castle.—Mrs. E. Harris, Capt. E. Ford.
Per Penang.—T. Sadler, G. Simpson, T. Fatherstone.

DEPARTURES.

July 13. Regina, Cadge, London.—15. Simla str., Farquhar, Suez; Grand Trianon, Clark, Liverpool.—18. Radama, Bohier, Northern Ports; Lady Rawlinson, Row, Singapore; Niarod, Stuart, London; Lady Canning, Spence, Mauritius; Bengal str., —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bengal.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Hutchins, Lieut. Chapman, C. J. Shubrick and two infants, Mrs. G. W. P. Leicester, Mr. and Mrs. Breddon, Gunner Mickle. For MARSEILLES.—Rev. W. Collins, Mag. E. G. Wo d, Rev. F. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Carr and two children, Drs. Forward and Scott. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Vertue. For PENANG.—Mr. A. Waller.
Per Nimrod.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ellington, Mr. J. Miller.
Per Lady Canning.—Mrs. Lawe.

BOMBAY.

JAMES REILY.

The public and ourselves owe our contempo-rary, the *Sindian*, sincere thanks for the following timely and admirable remarks on the case of James Reily. That case is now in a position which imperatively calls for public explanation:—

"WHICH REILY IS IT?—Some time ago we had occasion to refer to the case of a man named James Reily, which our Bombay and Poona contemporaries had brought prominently to public notice. It will be remembered that he was brought from the Cape, and handed over by the captain of the ship he sailed in to the military authorities at Bombay as a deserter from H.M.'s 8th Regiment. From Bombay he was passed on to the 103rd in Poona, and by an order from the Commander-in-Chief it was decided he should serve in that corps. Reily maintained stoutly he was not, and never had been, a soldier; and was tried for disobedience of orders twice, and on both occasions called upon the prosecutor to produce his attestation or record of services. The only docu-mentary evidence brought forward was the order attaching him to the 103rd; no witnesses even were forthcoming to identify him as a deserter from any regiment in her Majesty's service. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for a period of several months. The *Poona Observer* got wind of the case, and stood up manfully for the poor fellow, and soon the press all over India joined our contem-porary in demanding that his *protégé* should be treated with justice. The 103rd removed to Colaba, and there Reily was liberated, but he was no sooner free than he repaired to the attorney for paupers to make his case known. For this he was put in the guard-room, and we had heard no more of him, until a friend mentioned to us the other day that the same man had been tried by General Court martial, and was to be dismissed the service with ignominy. We looked over our Poona and Bombay files, but could find no record in their military columns of any court-martial of the kind, and were beginning to think that our informant was labouring under a mistake, when he kindly brought us an extract from the proceedings taken from the General Orders which it is customary to address from head-quarters to departments and regiments. The substance of the affair is as follows:—No. 3,253, Private James Reily, of H.M.'s 103rd Foot, was tried by General Court-martial at Bombay, on the 16th of May, 1863, for grossly insubordinate and mutinous conduct in having said to his commanding officer at orderly-room, 'I will not salute you as you are not my com-manding officer,' or words to that effect. He was found guilty, sentenced to receive fifty lashes, to undergo the process of degradation required by 'H.M.'s Regulations,' page 187, paragraph 26, and be afterwards marched off as a felon under charge of an escort, and handed over to the civil power by the brigadier commanding the Bombay garrison. Sir William Mansfield remitted the corporal punish-ment, and probably Reily is undergoing some im-prisonment, although we see nothing about it in the extract before us, and when his term shall have expired he will be drummed out of the barrack-square at Colaba, and turned loose upon the world

as a felon; unless, indeed, he has been put unceremo-niously on board another ship, and deported to some other land, so that the authorities may effec-tually get rid of his troublesome presence.

"It is very strange that the proceedings of this court-martial were not published according to usage. It has evidently been the desire somewhere to keep them from the press, and, to say the truth, the manner in which the newspapers handled the case some months since tended to make the military authorities cautious how this last act of the judicial drama got bruited abroad. We are glad, therefore, we have defeated this object. Regimental authori-ties of the 103rd have failed to prove Reily a soldier; and it is another unheard of incident in the annals of the service to brand a man who claims his free-dom as a common felon. We would hope there are two Reily's in H.M.'s 103rd, but the circumstances of the case leave us no room to think it is so. But perhaps our contemporaries, who are on the spot, will inquire into the matter, and ascertain which Reily was tried on the 16th of May."

We are in a position to assure our contemporary that the man drummed out of the regiment is the same man who claimed to be a civilian, not a soldier when tried by court-martial. He is sen-tenced to two years' penal servitude, and after-wards to be dismissed the service. We imagine a good many soldiers would be very glad to change places with him.

This case calls imperatively for public explana-tion, and we will just recapitulate its main features:—"The commanding officer of the 103rd and other military authorities are accused of nothing less than having kidnapped a civilian, apparently to serve the private interests of some person who wanted him away, and kept him by force under military restraint, for a period of time, and at last sent him into penal servitude for two years, to get rid of him; for at the end of that time he is to be restored to civil life. This charge was brought against them in the most public manner, in the proceedings of two separate courts martial, published in the columns of a newspaper. The man persists in his story, which derives support from the suspicious manner in which a pretended explanation published by Go-vernment was drawn up apparently with a design to unsteady the public by mixing up the case with that of another man named Page, who had nothing to do with it. It is further stated that the commanding officer sent for Reily on one occasion, and intimated to him that if he would only keep quiet and do his duty as a soldier, for a time, he might shortly get his discharge. This does not look as if he was really believed to be a deserter. It looks rather as if the object for which he was apprehended, whatever it was, was one which a short detention would secure, after which he might go about his business. He is tried, not for desertion, but for insubordinate con-duct. Lastly, it is reported now that this man's papers have been received, and that they show him to be a man of bad character—which, if true, is nothing to the purpose. But whether or not they prove him to be a soldier, which is the ques-tion at issue, the public are kept profoundly ignorant. It may be that the Government pos-sesses the power to explain these things; but we can only say, if they do they are very wrong not to make the explanation public. It will be an in-justice to an officer who has otherwise borne a high character to allow Major Trower to leave the country under the very serious charge which we have been compelled to bring against him.—*Poona Observer*, July 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MOHURRUM.—POONA, June 28.—To-day is the last day of the Mohurram. Last night the entire population of the city and bazaars of Poona turned out to witness the procession of the "taboots," or representation of the tomb of Hassan, which are carried round the streets. Returned to their places they wait until to-day, and are then carried in the same manner to the river and thrown into the water—thus represent-ing the burial of Hassan and Husain. Before 1857 there used to be frequent fights between the people of the city and those of the bazaar on these occasions, the two processions, I suppose, interfering with one another; but since that date, when peace was very desirable, they have been

kept separate, the lines of route being laid down by the police, and the respective taboots of the two communities are drowned at different points on the river—those of the camp at the Sir Jam-setjee Bund, and those of the city at the Sungum, two miles further up. But although actual colli-sion is prevented, the grudge between the two nations, which reminds one of the wars between the peoples of Athens and Corinth, or the Romans and Sabines of ancient European history, still continues. Our camp bazaars are now almost old. The spot was first turned into a canton-ment, I believe, after our occupation of the country, in 1818, and was then named "Garpeer," after a Mussulman tomb of a supposed holy man. The Sudder bazaar must have been built shortly after; the houses are getting old, and the banian trees which shade them are of respectable size. It was here I witnessed the procession of the taboots last night, and a very pretty sight it was. The red glare of the torches falling on the crowd con-trasted with the brilliant blue lights, and the squibs lighted up the huge erections of paper and tinsel in a most effective manner. One of these is said to have cost Rs. 300, which came out of the pockets of the Sirkar! It was about twenty-five feet high, as gorgeous as colour and gold leaf could make it; and I know not what tradition may exist about the form of it, but it imitated a pretty and not incorrect specimen of Moorish or Byzantine building. There was another nearly as large, contributed by the butchers, and some smaller ones. Those carried in the city are said to be finer still, and were carried rather later in the night, in order that people might have the satisfaction of both; but as the general style of both was probably pretty much the same, I had not enthusiasm enough to prolong my walk so far. People of all castes take part in this festival, with a charming absence of any religious bigotry. Al-though this place was long a stronghold of Brahminism, and indeed is still, the Mohurram is the principal festival here, as the Dewalee is in Bombay; but crowds of Hindoos flock every Thursday evening, when the bund is passable, to pay their devotions at the tomb of a Mahometan saint the other side of the river. This holy man is reported to have been insane during his life; on which account probably his place of sepulchre is held in still greater respect.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.—Either the Gwalior Maharajah, who has had such an abun-dance of benefits heaped upon him by the British Government since the mutinies, in token of gratitude for his somewhat equivocal adhesion to their interests is greatly and persistently belied by writers in the North West, or else he needs to be closely looked after, as a wolf in sheep's cloth-ing. Ugly rumours regarding him are constantly becoming current. Here is one of the latest, supplied to the *Times of India*, by a Cawnpore correspondent:—"It is remarked by everyone that Scindia, during his late visit here, took great pains to feed the Brahmins of Bithoor, and impress them with his sympathy for the misfor-tunes of the Bithoor family, the Nana and the rest. He spent 80,000 rupees in alms, and visited and did homage in all the Hindoo temples at Bithoor, where he remained for several days. The Natives, more than ourselves, look upon all this as very ominous, and no doubt admire, at the same time, our simplicity and toleration."

KHODADAD KHAN.—Our *Paper*, a Kurrachee journal, reports that Khodadad Khan, the ex-Khan of Khelut, in attempting to take that city by storm, had been repulsed with the loss of the whole of his guns. The principal chiefs have offered to pay him a pension of one thousand rupees per month, provided he will at once leave the country. If, adds our contemporary, "Kho-dadad Khan be wise, he will accept this offer—one made, most likely, out of respect for the memory of his father, who appears to have been a very able and gallant man. For it is difficult to imagine that there could be any loyalty or affection for Khodadad Khan, personally, when we call to recollection the occasion on which, having invited the chiefs to a friendly personal conference, he opened all his masked guns upon them, and besides wounding, killed 14 on the spot."

THE CAPTURE OF THE NANA.—We (*Bombay Saturday Review*) have to express our regret for an error into which we fell last week in ascribing the merit of the capture of Nana Sahib to Captain Nuttall. According to some papers which have been shown us, it appears that, although the men who gave information and tracked the Nana to Ajmere where formerly Captain Nuttall's men, it was Mr. Forjett who set them on the chase, and to him belongs the honour of the exploit. Mr. Forjett, with much delicacy of feeling, waited for three months after he first heard the men's story, before himself taking action in the matter, because, the informers being then in the service of Capt. Nuttall, that officer might have a right to complain if he had not been allowed the opportunity (which when presented to him he neglected) of effecting the capture. Mr. Forjett is, we understand, firmly convinced that the man taken at Ajmere is the veritable Nana.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, July 11.—Nankin has been attacked by a considerable Imperialist force, and some important outworks taken; a few Englishmen, who were trafficking in the creeks in lorehas, illegally, of course, were killed or wounded by the Imperialist troops. Some of them found refuge in Chinkiang, a place fifty miles eastward of the Taeping capital. An English vessel was fired on from Nankin, and the gunboat *Hardy* has gone to see into the matter. Major Gordon's last operation was not so sanguinary as that previous, and it is likely his next will be still less so; while the wholesale desertions from the rebel army seem to offer an easy mode of eventually dissipating the entire body. Desertions took place at Nankin, and Gordon states that both he and the Tartar general are accustomed to recruit from the ranks of the enemy. At Ningpo much dissatisfaction has been caused by an Englishman having been shot by the French authorities. He was charged with selling firearms to the rebels, and tried by a court-martial, consisting of four English officers and a French colonel. Smith, as the man was named, was forwarded to Shao-shing, which is held by the Franco-Chinese contingent, if we mistake not, and there he was taken out at night and shot.—*Overland China Mail.*

JAPAN.

The *Overland China Mail* supplies intelligence from Japan to the 27th June.

From Japan the news of the fortnight has been exciting. We stated in our last issue that the indemnity demanded from the Japanese officers by Colonel Neale, in the name of the British Government, and amounting to £110,000, was ready to be paid. It had been agreed to take the money at short specified intervals, the first instalment to be paid on May 18. That day passed without any reference being made to the matter, but on a day afterwards the Japanese Ministers attempted to re-open negotiations without the payment of any money. Her Majesty's *charge d'affaires* very properly considered this as a breach of faith, which prevented him from having any further dealings with the native envoys, and he accordingly placed the business in Admiral Kuper's hands, after having duly notified the circumstances to the foreign communities at Yokohama and Nagasaki. The admiral also notified his intention to commence hostilities in eight days, and advised those among the foreign residents who had wives and families to have them removed, if they intended themselves to abide the issue of events. Admiral Jauze proffered his co-operation, and undertook to defend the foreign settlement. Preparations began in earnest, and continued until the night of the 23-24th ult., when about midnight the Japanese officers, not having access to Colonel Neale, went to the French Minister's quarters and sought an interview; this being granted, they informed him that they were ready to pay the money as agreed upon. He accordingly communicated the information to her

Majesty's *charge d'affaires*, who replied that as the Japanese had suffered matters to go so far the whole sum must now be paid at once, in 440,000 Mexican dollars, to be delivered at seven in the morning. By last advice the money was being paid into her Majesty's Legation. At the same time the Japanese Ministers informed the different representatives of foreign Powers that the Tycoon, then at Miako, had instructed them to obey the Mikado's orders to expel foreigners and close the ports. The Tycoon's officers expressed themselves willing to enter into negotiations upon that subject. The various foreign Ministers declined to discuss any such matter, but promised to convey the communications then made to their respective Governments. The Japanese also requested that foreigners would hold their settlements by their own military forces—a proposal evidently intended to shut them up effectually within certain limits, and contract to the narrowest point their intercourse with Japan. There still remains an important portion of the reparation unsatisfied, and one which the Tycoon's Government have stated to be impossible for them to fulfil, viz., the trial and capital punishment of Mr. Richardson's murderers, who are closely connected with Prince Satsuma, and the payment of £25,000 to the relatives of the murdered man and to those who suffered by the outrage. The British Minister has accepted the Tycoon's plea of inability to coerce Satsuma, and has intimated his intention of taking that duty upon himself; the Tycoon's Government have therefore been advised to warn the prince against the consequences of a failure to yield up the murderers and pay the damages demanded. In the event of this not being done, the admiral will proceed to some part of Satsuma's dominions, and commence such measures of hostility as to him shall seem best. Prince Satsuma has a castle at Kagosima, near Cape Chikakoff, and this the admiral may determine to attack, or he may mean to proceed to the Loo Choo Islands and attach the revenues there which belong to the prince. It appears, therefore, that while the Government officials have purchased immunity for themselves, a powerful foe yet remains in the field, whom it will be urgently necessary to bring to terms.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 30,00,000 rupees (£300,000) in bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were:—To Calcutta, 16,80,000 rupees; to Bombay, 12,00,000 rupees; to Madras, 2,00,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11½d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits amounted to 254 lakhs. Tenders on Calcutta above the minimum will receive in full (to those at the minimum there will be no allotment); on Bombay, at minimum about 16 per cent., and on Madras about 80 per cent., will be allotted.

THE LATE LORD CLYDE.

The following general order has been issued from the Horse Guards:—

"Horse Guards, S.W., 22nd August, 1863.

"His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received Her Majesty's commands to express to the army her grief at the lamented death of Field-Marshal Lord Clyde.

"The great military services performed by Lord Clyde in different parts of the world, the success with which, in most trying circumstances, he restored peace to Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and the personal regard which Her Majesty and her beloved Consort entertained for his high and honourable character, make Her Majesty deeply deplore the loss which the Queen, in common with Her Majesty's subjects, has sustained.

"By command of His Royal Highness, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief,

"A. H. HORSFORD,
"Deputy Adjutant-general."



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Political Dept., Fort William, July 10.—No. 327.—With reference to G. O. dated March 3, No. 190, it is hereby notified that H. M. has been pleased to recognise Mr. T. Davison as acting vice-consul for France at the port of Bombay.

No. 1,005.—Mr. H. B. Harington, assist. settlement officer, Duriabad, in Oude, has obtained one mo.'s priv. leave from 29th ult.

No. 1,006.—Mr. G. B. Machonochie, assist. settlement officer in Oude, availed himself on the 15th ult. of 3 mo.'s priv. leave of absence granted to him in G. O. dated May 8 last, No. 722.

No. 1,007.—ERRATUM.—In G. O. by the Gov. gen. dated May 28 last, No. 311, for "William Strong Steel," read "William Strang Steel."

Military Dept., Simla, July 3.—No. 98a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to cancel the G. O., No. 1,113 of Dec. 16, 1862, app. Lieut. W. D. Shaw, of late 2nd regt. N.I., to 3rd regt. Punjab inf.

No. 94a.—Appointment:—Punjab Irreg. 3rd Cav.—Lieut. G. F. Bryant, gen. list, Bombay inf., attached to 30th regt. Bombay N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer.

Fort William, July 9.—No. 454.—With reference to G. O. by the Gov. gen., No. 53a, dated May 6, Capt. T. N. Harward, 3rd class commissary, will offic. as 2nd class commissary of ordnance during the absence on m.c. of Capt. J. G. Hathorn, or till further orders.

No. 455.—The undermen. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. A. W. Pixley, of royal artillery, dep. insp. gen. of police, Dacca div., for 6 mos., without pay.

No. 457.—With reference to the notification from the public works dept., with the Gov. gen., No. 65, dated June 29, the services of Lieut. A. J. C. Cunningham, of the R.E., appointed probationary asst. engr. in the public works dept., N.W.P., are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 459.—With reference to the notification from the foreign dept., No. 993, of July 7, the services of Lieut. W. G. Ward, 36th Madras N.I., asst. to the gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George, from the date of expiration of the preparatory leave granted to him.

Public Works Dept., Simla, June 6.—No. 55.—The following officers and upper subordinates attached to the Upper Godavary works are brought upon the strength of the public works dept. of the central provinces, with effect from May 1:—

Superintending Engineer, First Class, with powers of Chief Engineer.

Capt. F. T. Haig, R.E.
Executive Engineer, First Class.

Schmidt, Mr. B.
Assistant Engineers, First Class.

De Gronsilliers, Mr. E.
Montgomery, Lieut. P. R.E.
Roberts, Lieut. W. M., R.E.

Tyndall, Mr. R.
Vanstavern, Mr. T.
Assistant Engineer, Second Class.

McKennie, Mr. R.
Assistant Engineer, Second Class, Temporary.

Begbie, Lieut. G., Madras staff corps.
Probationary Assistant Engineers.

Pullen, Mr. J. M. W.
Rhind, Mr. R. H.
Sub-Engineer, Third Class.

Walker, Mr. G.
Supervisors.

McGregor, Corporal D., Madras sappers and miners, with temporary rank of sub-engineer, 3rd class.
Stephenson, Sergeant L., with temporary rank of sub-engineer, 3rd class.

Gilshnan, Mr. S.
Assistant Supervisors.

Glass, Mr. G.
Mitford, Mr. J. G.
Temporary Assistant Supervisors.

Harris, Mr. W. H.
McLaren, Private J.
Overseer.

Venkataratnum, Mr. D.
Temporary Overseers.

Eaton, Mr. D. H.
Jemson, Mr. J.
Temporary Assistant Overseers.

Barnes, Mr. J. H.
Barrow, Second Corporal P.

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Bell, Second Corporal H.
Brumall, Second Corporal F.
Calliford, Mr. E.
Chippett, Second Corporal H.
Cole, Mr. W. J.
Cooper, First Corporal R.
Cormac, Second Corporal J.
Evans, First Corporal W.
Flecknoe, First Corporal C.
Manger, Second Corporal N. C.
Ramsden, First Corporal N. C.
Ross, Mr. J.
Walton, Second Corporal T.
Wells, Second Corporal C.

July 8.—No. 76.—Resignation.—Asst. overseer D. De Payva, attached to the public works dept., Straits Settlements, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from May 15.

Foreign Dept., July 3.—No. 438.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Condon, in charge of the civil station of Hurdai, to be civil surg. of Baraitch.

No. 440.—Mr. H. H. Butts, appd. extra assist. commr. of the third class in Oudh, in G. O., No. 366, dated June 11 last, received charge of the office vacated on the 2nd idem. His appt. will therefore have effect from June 3, instead of May 23 last.

No. 441.—ERRATUM.—In notification No. 388, dated 17th ult., appointing assist. surg. Lees to be civil surg. of Akyab, read "to officiate as civil surg. at Akyab."

Judicial, July 4.—No. 115.—A commission of the peace was issued from the high court of Bengal on June 1 last, directed to the undermentioned gentlemen, who have been appd. as honorary magistrates in British Burmah, viz.:—W. Straug Steel, J. Cameron Todd, R. Wallace, G. Bulloch, G. Buchanan, W. Brooke, J. Bulloch, J. Ogilvy Hay.

July 6.—No. 449.—H. E. the viceroy and gov. gen. is pleased to make the following promotions in the Hyderabad assigned districts:—

Capt. W. Cadell, deputy commr. of East Berar, to be commr. of the Hyderabad assigned districts, v. Lieut. col. Cowper.

Major J. Stubbs, assist. commr. of the first class, to be deputy commr. of West Berar.

Lieut. J. G. Bell, assist. commr. of the second class, to be assist. commr. of the first class.

Mr. C. Hordern, assist. commr. of the third class, to be assist. commr. of the second class.

Lieut. J. FitzGerald, officiating assist. commr. of the third class, is confirmed in that appt.

Capt. J. Allardice, deputy commr., West Berar, is transferred to East Berar.

No. 1,013.—Rev. T. Y. Mitchinson, chaplain of Roy Bareilly, in Oudh, has five months' leave on m. c. from 15th ult.

Military Dept., Simla, July 6.—No. 95a.—H. E. the gov. gen. is pleased to appt. major R. B. Kinsey, at present att. to the 16th Reg. N. I., to be deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, with temporary rank, during the absence of Surg. Faithfull, who has applied for leave on m. c.

No. 96a.—Capt. D. W. Martin, of the Bengal staff corps, is permitted to withdraw from that corps and to revert to his former position in H. M.'s 38th Foot.

July 14.—No. 460.—The following order issued by the resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 120, dated June 23.—Placing the services of Lieut. E. W. Shaw, paid doing duty officer, 5th infantry, Hyderabad contingent, at the disposal of the officiating commr., Hyderabad assigned districts, for employment in the police dept., as a temp. arrangement.

No. 461.—Capt. T. Ray, of the veteran establishment, riding master att. to H. M.'s 21st Hussars, having been declared to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the pension establishment on the pension of his rank, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 462.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut. H. I. Baylis, of the gen. list, Infantry, July 8.

No. 463.—Capt. R. Davidson, of the Bengal staff corps, deputy assist. commissary gen., is allowed leave of absence for four months, from the 4th inst., to remain at Dalhousie, in ext.

July 13.—The appt. of Capt. A. Fraser, chief engr., Alguada Reef, Double and Cocos Islands Light Houses, to officiate as secretary, public works dept., and chief engr. to the Govt. of Bengal, is cancl. at his own request.

July 14.—No. 78.—With reference to notific. No. 200, dated Nov. 28, 1862, placing the services of Capt. L. Russell, R.E., exec. engr., 1st class, at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal for a specific purpose, viz., to officiate as superintending engr. of the 6th or Burdwan Circle, that officer's services are permanently placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal from the date of his appt. to be garrison engr., Fort William.

Public Works Dept., Simla, July 2.—No. 71.—Mr. R. C. McKennie, prob. asst. engr., Mysore, is promoted to the grade of asst. engr., 2nd class, with effect from June 2.

No. 72.—Mr. E. Fitzgerald, asst. overseer, Luck-

now div., Oude, being no longer required in the public works dept., his services are dispensed with from the date of the receipt of this order.

No. 73.—Mr. F. Robins, asst. engr., 1st class, Central Provinces, is permitted to resign his appt. in the public works dept., with effect from June 1.

No. 74.—Mr. J. M. Broderick is app. to the public works accounts dept. as an asst. acct., 3rd class, and is posted to the public works office of account, British Burmah.

No. 75.—Lieut. col. W. A. Crommelin, chief engr. in Oude, is, as a temp. arrangement, attached to the public works secretariat of the Govt. of India for special duty in relation to the preparation of designs, &c., for barrack accommodation, and other kindred subjects. All authorities are requested to furnish Lieut. col. Crommelin with such information as he may, under the orders of the Govt. of India, consider it necessary to require.

Lieut. col. J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E., to officiate as chief engr. in Oude, v. Lieut. col. Crommelin.

Lieut. col. Nicolls will also exercise the functions of secretary to the chief commissioner in Oude, in the public works dept.

Home Dept., Fort William, July 17.—No. 4,456.—The President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude.

No. 4,458.—Mr. H. W. Bowen, asst. superint. of police, East Berar, has 2 mc. leave, on m. c., with effect from 10th ult. Lieut. Shaw, doing duty with the 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, Ellichpore, will conduct Mr. Bowen's duties during that officer's absence.

July 17.—No. 1,027.—The Rev. T. Moore, chaplain of cantonments, Lucknow, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 mos.

No. 157.—Lieut. S. Fellows, officg. 2nd in com. and squadron officer of the Deolee irreg. force, reported his arrival at Deolee on the 17th ult.

No. 1,029.—Capt. G. F. S. Browne, dep. commr. of the Saugor district, Central Provs., has obtained 2 mos. leave of absence, from May 23 last, to proceed to Bombay, prep. to applying for further leave to Europe on m. c.

LEAVE TO UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

Financial Dept., July 16.—No. 3,200.—Read a letter from the officg. civil paymaster, Fort William, No. 14, dated July 6, inquiring, with reference to the new rules for leave of absence to uncovenanted servants, whether a dep. mag. who has been absent twice on sick leave for short periods, amounting in the aggregate to 6 mos. and 8 days, is to be denied further leave, or to be allowed leave without pay on the third occasion of his applying for med. leave for 3 mos. on the ground that, by the new rules, sick leave for 3 years has to be taken in neither more nor less than two periods.

Resolution.—The Hon. the President in Council observes that, under the strict letter of the rules for leave of absence to uncovenanted officers recently promulgated, an uncovenanted officer may be allowed leave of absence, on m. c., for a third period, but without any allowances. But his Honour in Council, having no doubt that the limitation of sick leave to two periods without allowances was intended by the Secretary of State to apply only to cases of leave of absence to England, or to places beyond Indian limits, is pleased accordingly to rule that leave of absence, on medical certificate, taken for short periods by uncovenanted officers within Indian limits shall not bar a further leave of absence either in India or elsewhere, provided that the whole of the periods of absence shall not exceed three years during their entire service under Government. The allowances to be given during such medical leaves shall be regulated by the existing rules for sick leave—that is to say, half salary not exceeding £600 a-year shall be given during the first fifteen months taken from time to time, and after the completion of fifteen months one fourth of salary not exceeding £300 per annum for all other periods up to the limit of three years.

Military Dept., Simla, July 8.—No. 97a.—Appointments:—

Punjab Irreg. Force, Corps of Guides.—Lieut. W. J. Forlong, do. du. officer and offic. adjt., to be adjt., v. Lieut. Bond.

Lieut. J. B. Slater, paid do. du. officer 2nd Sikh inf., to be a paid do. du. officer of inf. with the above corps.

July 11.—No. 98a.—Col. C. Troup, c.s., is app. to the command of the Meerut division, with temporary rank of brigadier gen., during the absence on m. c. of Maj. gen. F. Wheeler, c.s., with effect from 8th inst.

No. 99a.—Lieut. W. Rawlins, Madras staff corps, is app. adjt. 3rd regt. Sikh inf., v. Lieut. Bainbridge, on furlough to England, under old rules.

No. 100a.—Maj. A. Scott, A.D.C. to the Viceroy, has leave to Calcutta, and thence to England, m. c., under new rega.

Fort William, July 17.—No. 469.—The following orders, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

Dated June 8.—No. 110.—Confirming the regimental order issued by Lieut. A. A. Johnson, offic. comdt. 4th cav., Hyderabad cont., dated May 19, assuming charge of the adjt.'s office from the above date, in consequence of the transfer of Lieut. Playfair to the 5th inf., Hyderabad cont.

Dated June 22.—No. 117.—Confirming the regimental order dated June 9, issued by the officer comg. 1st inf., Hyderabad cont., directing Capt. H. Teed, with reference to G.O. by the Gov. gen. No. 66a of 1863, to revert to his app. as 2nd in command, and, in addition to his own duties, to officiate as adjt. of the corps from June 9.

Dated June 22.—No. 118.—Confirming the regimental order issued by the officer comg. 4th inf., Hyderabad cont., dated Oct. 4, 1862, directing Asst. surg. H. Crocker, m.d., 4th inf., Hyderabad cont., to assume medical charge of the detachments of cavalry and artillery and details from the above date, in addition to his own duties.

Dated June 22.—No. 119.—Confirming the regimental order issued by Maj. Murray, comdt. 1st cav., Hyderabad cont., dated May 19, directing Capt. G. R. Westmacott, 2nd in com. 1st cav., Hyderabad cont., to officiate as adjt., in addition to his own duties, during the absence on m. c. of Lieut. Macnaghten.

Dated June 24.—No. 121.—Granting Lieut. C. St. J. B. Barnett, paid do. du. officer 3rd inf., Hyderabad cont., leave for 6 weeks from June 3, or date of quitting Hingloole, to proceed to Bombay, prep. to m. c. to Europe.

Dated June 30.—No. 125.—Granting Lieut. M. P. Moriarty, adjt. 3rd inf., Hyderabad cont., leave for 6 weeks from June 25, or date of quitting his station, to Bombay, prep. to Europe, m. c.

No. 472.—The undermen. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave, m. c.:—

Capt. J. Leven, of Bengal staff corps, dep. assist. comy. gen., for 20 mos.

Assist. surg. L. F. Dickson, m.d., of medical dept., for 18 mos., under new rega.

DELHI PRIZE MONEY.

No. 473.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to authorise the distribution of a second instalment of the Delhi prize money at rupees (42) forty-two a share.

This payment will be carried out under the rules applied in the first distribution.

No. 475.—With reference to G. O., No. 23, dated Jan. 8 last, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to authorise the distribution of the booty captured at Satasee at rupees (76) seventy-six per share.

The payment of this prize will be carried out in all respects under the rules applied in the distribution of the Delhi prize, vide G. O. No. 1,154, dated Dec. 17, 1861.

Home Dept., July 21.—No. 4,517.—Notification.—Mr. J. Vans Agnew, of the C.S., who obtained 3 years' furl. to Europe, under date March 17, availed himself of it on 23rd idem.

STAFF QUALIFICATIONS.

Foreign Dept., Simla, July 14.—No. 468.—Read papers relative to the framing of a code of rules to test the qualification for employment under the foreign department of officers admitted to the staff corps on probation.

Read the G.O. in the military department, No. 332, dated April 10, 1861, respecting the formation of a staff corps.

H. E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. observes that the appointments under the foreign office, to which officers admitted into the staff corps are eligible, fall under two departments,—the civil and the political. Each department possesses its own special tests for regulating promotion and advancement within it which it is not necessary to supersede. The object of the rules now framed is to determine whether the qualification of the officer for employment in the department to which he is posted, as ascertained by the examinations to be held, afford a sufficient guarantee of successful employment therein, and so to settle his claims for permanent appointment to the staff corps.

As, under this view, the examinations will be necessarily preliminary, it is obvious that on some points the requirements of each department of staff employ will form a common ground to which one rule will apply. These points would be the period of probation, the time during probation when the candidates may be expected to come up for examination, the mode of conducting examinations, the constitution of the examination committees, and generally the standard of examination: while the differences would almost wholly be in the nature of the subjects of examination with which each department may be concerned.

Resolution.—In accordance with the above considerations, and after a careful comparison of the opinions of the several officers to whom reference was made on the subject, H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-general is pleased to issue the following rules for the employment of officers under the foreign department:—

GENERAL RULES.

I. The period of two years is fixed as the limit within which officers admitted to the staff corps on probation, and entertained in either the civil or political department under this office, are required to qualify themselves to undergo the examinations hereinafter mentioned, in passing which examinations officers will have a claim to have their services retained, and, under the orders of the military department, to be permanently appointed to the corps.

II. Candidates will be admitted to examination at the end of their first year of civil or political employ, and thereafter at intervals of six months. Considering the long period allowed for qualifying in the civil and political departments, a high standard of attainment will be required.

III. As in the case of the local civil examinations, the questions will be issued by a central committee in each local government, administration, or agency. The examinations will be held at such stations as may be considered most convenient, and will be conducted by local committees consisting of three or more officers of standing and experience, who will transmit the answers with their opinion to the central committee, whose decision will be final.

IV. The qualification tests in the examinations of both departments will have reference to two branches (A) languages, (B) general and special subjects hereinafter specified.

RULES FOR CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

(A.) Languages.

V. As under paragraph 80 of the G.O. in the military department, No. 332, dated April 10, 1861, officers must have passed the P. H. examination before admission to the staff corps on probation, candidates will be required before being confirmed in the staff corps to pass the high proficiency test in the vernacular language, used in the courts of the province to which they may respectively be attached. If the language of record in the courts of the province be the Hindoostanee, then, besides passing the high proficiency test in Hindoostanee, candidates will be required to pass an ordinary examination in one of the dialects spoken in the province which may not be the language of the courts, e.g., in the Punjab, Punjabi or Pushtoo; in the Central Provinces, Maharratta, and so on.

(B.) General and Special Subjects.

VI. Candidates will be required to show a general knowledge of Indian History; Political Economy and Jurisprudence. It will be optional with them to choose any works on these subjects in which they may prefer to be examined, but the titles of such works must be communicated to the central committee three months previous to the date of examination.

VII. Candidates will be required to show a special knowledge of the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Civil Procedure Code, as well as a familiar acquaintance with revenue details, as contained in the directions to revenue and settlement officers, and the special revenue rules in force in the province in which they may be employed.

RULES FOR POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(A.) Languages.

VIII. Officers having already passed the P. H. examination before admission to the staff corps, on probation, will be required before being confirmed to pass the high proficiency test in Persian or Arabic and also in Maharratta or Hindoostanee.

(B.) General and Special Subjects.

IX. Candidates will be examined in the general history of India, the treaties and engagements of the British Government with Native States, as set forth in the volumes ("A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads relating to India and neighbouring Countries.") now in course of publication by this office. A special knowledge of the history of the part of the country in which the candidates may respectively be employed will also be required.

X. Candidates will further be required to show a thorough acquaintance with the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Civil Procedure Code; and also a fair knowledge of international law and the conflict of laws. They may choose for themselves the works on the general history of India, international law, and the conflict of laws in which they may wish to be examined; but as contained in any standard works which in each case may be selected, the titles of such works must be communicated to the Central Committee three months previous to the date of examination.

July 18.—No. 1,038.—General.—Major J. B. Denys, dep. comr., Central Provs., is app. to be a marriage registrar in the Chutteesgarh div., under Act 5 of 1852.

July 21.—No. 1,048.—The following arrangements in British Burmah are hereby notified:—

Mr. J. Hind, extra asst. comr., received charge of the Akyab Treasury from Major F. W. Ripley, dep. comr., 2nd class, on May 26 last, and Major Ripley received back charge of the same treasury from Mr. Hind on the 4th ult.

Mr. H. W. Beddy, dep. comr., 4th class, received back charge of the treasury and district of Sandoway from Mr. J. Hind on April 30 last.

Major R. D. Ardagh, dep. comr., 1st class, received charge of the Arracan comr.'s office from Major F. W. Ripley on the 3rd ult.

No. 1,049.—Lieut. K. J. L. Mackenzie, asst. comr., East Berar, Hyderabad assigned districts, resumed charge of his duties on the 22nd ult.

No. 1,051.—Capt. R. Ouseley, assist. settlement officer, Fyzabad, in Oude, has obtained 8 mos. leave of absence from 1st proximo, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1,053.—Surgeon-Major J. Kirkpatrick, of the Mysore commission, has 1 mo.'s prep. leave of abs. to proc. to Madras from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1,059.—Capt. A. C. Gordon, dep. comr. of Narsingpore, in the Central Provs., has been allowed 44 days' leave to Calcutta, with effect from May 11, prep. to apply for further leave to Europe on m.c.

The leave granted to Capt. Gordon in G. O. dated 12 ult., No. 881, is accordingly cancelled.

No. 1,061.—Major J. P. Briggs, offic. dep. comr. in British Burmah, has obtained 24 days' prep. leave to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, with effect from the date on which he may leave Moulmein.

Simla, July 13.—No. 101a.—Appointment:—

Punjab Irregular Force.

4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. G. C. De Lautour, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the 31st Reg. N. I., to be a paid doing duty officer.

July 15.—No. 102a.—The G. O. No. 85a., dated June 22, placing the services of Lieut. C. J. Garsin, Bengal staff corps, adj., 4th Goorkah Reg., at the disposal of the Government, North-Western provinces, for employment in the Mhairwarrah police battalion, his hereby cancelled, and that officer's services re-placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

Fort William, July 20.—No. 476.—the undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m. c.:—

Major John Patrick Briggs, of the late 40th Reg., N. I., deputy comr., British Burmah, for twenty months, under new regulations.

Assist. surg. Henry Joseph Herschel Griesbach, M. D., of the Madras medical dept., for eighteen months, under new regulations.

July 21.—No. 477.—Deputy commissary John Symms, first class sub-engineer, dept. public works, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 478.—The undermentioned officer having completed his five years' service as brevet Lieut. col., to be col. in the army from the date specified opposite to his name:—

BREVET.

To be Col. in the army.—Lieut. col. Donald Martin Stewart, of the Bengal staff corps, July 20.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

June 25.—No. 5,377.—Apts.:—The following dep. mag. and dep. colls. are promoted:—

To the Fourth Class.

Mr. A. C. Wright, Jenidali.

July 4.—Mr. P. P. Carter, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun, is vested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class.

July 8.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Local Committee of Management for the Agricultural Exhibition in the districts mentioned:—

In Purneah.

Mr. J. Beames.

Mr. J. J. Shillingford.

Mr. R. DeCourcy.

In Bograh.

Mr. J. Taylor.

Mr. G. R. Payter.

In Dinagore.

Dr. S. C. Amesbury.

Mr. Payter.

Mr. Holm.

Mr. Sandys.

In Maldah.

Mr. F. R. Thompson.

Mr. Gray.

Mr. T. Lyon.

In Moorshedabad.

Major W. A. A. Thomson.

Mr. A. E. Russell.

Sir J. Wemyss.

In Pubna.

Mr. W. Gow Smith.

Mr. H. Simson.

Mr. Stevens.

In Sajshahye.

Mr. C. S. Belli.

Mr. Cockburn.

Mr. McLeod.

Mr. D. J. Gordon.

In Rungpore.

Mr. V. T. Taylor.

Mr. F. C. Fowle.

Mr. A. D. C. Rehling.

July 4.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. W. Daly, late asst. superint. of police, Gwalparrah, for 1 mo., on m.c., in extension.

July 8.—Capt. A. W. Pixley, dep. insp. gen. of police, Dacca, for 10 days, under section 9 of the rules dated Nov. 17, 1854, prep. to proceeding to Europe on urgent private affairs.

Mr. E. Gray, mag. and coll. of Nuddea, for 3 mo., under section 12 of Covenanted Absentee Rules.

Dr. W. H. Hayes, dep. commiss. of Singbroom, for 1 mo., making over charge of his office to Dr. J. A. Meyer, asst. commiss., who will conduct the duties thereof during Dr. Hayes' absence, or until further orders.

Public Works Dept., General Estab., July 9.—No. 156.—Mr. C. Ducaas, special asst. engr., assumed charge of the Tunklook [notification, Bengal public works dept., No. 117, of May 29] div. on the afternoon of the 30th ult.

No. 157.—Under instructions from the Govt. of India, public works dept., the notification from this dept., No. 184, of Nov. 15, 1862, appointing permanently the temporary upper subordinates, is hereby cancelled:—

Mr. E. Hickmott.

Mr. M. V. Lidwell.

Mr. R. Colles.

Mr. E. B. Toussaint.

July 10.—No. 159.—The notification from this dept., No. 48, of March 7, accepting the resignation of Mr. A. E. Byrne, asst. accountant of the 2nd class, is hereby cancelled.

July 8.—No. 5,451.—Appointments:—

Mr. W. F. McDonnell to offic. as mag. and coll. of Nuddea.

Dr. R. C. Chundra to be civil asst. surg. of the Sonthal pergunnas.

Mr. J. A. Greene, offic. med. officer of Tipperah, to be med. officer of that district.

Mr. J. Weston, judge of the small cause court of Magoorah, to have charge also of the small cause courts of Jenidah and Narail, and to conduct the duties thereof in add. to his own. Mr. Weston is relieved of all duties other than those of a judge of small cause court.

July 11.—Mr. J. E. S. Lillie to offic. as civil and seas. judge of Hooghly.

The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of management for the Agricultural Exhibition in the districts mentioned:—

In Backergunge.

Mr. W. B. Buckle.

Mr. W. V. G. Tayler.

Mr. E. J. Gayer.

Mr. F. H. Pellew.

In Maunbhoom.

Lieut. R. C. Money.

In Lohardugga.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewett.

In Chumparun.

Mr. F. M. Halliday.

Mr. T. M. Gibbon.

Mr. W. Gibbon.

Mr. H. L. Holloway.

July 13.—Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke, offic. asst. comr., to be an asst. comr. in Assam.

Public Works Dept.—No. 160.—Posting.—Capt. E. Perkins, n.e., appd. an exec. engr. of the 3rd class, and attached to Bengal for employment on local works, is posted to the Burdwan (local road) division.

July 14.—No. 161.—Mr. W. Patterson, asst. engr. of the 1st class, rep. his departure for England, on m.c., on the 8th current, from which date he will be borne on the roll as supernumerary in his grade.

July 13.—No. 5,531.—Appointments.—Messrs. V. H. Schalch and R. B. Chapman to be members of the Board of Examiners.

Mr. J. C. Geddes to be asst. to the superint. of survey of the 3rd or E. div.

Mr. D. Hume, dep. mag. and dep. coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions; to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions; and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

July 14.—Lieut. E. A. Phillips to officiate as dep. comr. of Lohardugga until the arrival of Mr. Hewett.

Mr. J. Scott to be asst. comr. of Goddah, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. E. G. Man, now on leave, to be asst. comr. of Pakour.

Mr. G. C. M. Smith to be asst. comr. of Rajmehal. Mr. R. S. T. MacLewen to offic., temporarily, as asst. comr. of Pakour.

Mr. G. K. Meares to be sub asst. comr. of Rajmehal.

July 16.—Mr. C. F. Montresor to be comr. of revenue and circuit of the Nuddea div., but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Burdwan div.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell to be mag. of the 24-Pergunnahs and superint. of the Allipore jail.

Mr. C. J. Mackenzie to be mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad.

Mr. A. Hope to be mag. and coll. of Behar.

Mr. A. R. Thompson to be mag. and coll. of Purneah, but to continue to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Nuddea.

Mr. E. C. Craster to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. A. J. Elliot to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as mag. and coll. of Tirhoot.

The above appointments will take effect from the 1st inst.

July 18.—It is hereby notified that the Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to transfer Pergunnah Belowneh, belonging to the district of Behar, from the sub div. of Palamow to that of Shergotty.

Appointments:—

July 17.—No. 5,623.—Mr. C. E. C. Merington to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Bograh.

Lieut. A. E. Campbell to officiate as dep. commr. of Nowgong.

The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of management for the Agricultural Exhibition in the following districts:—

In Gawalparrah.

Mr. J. Floyd.

In Rajmehal.

The Deputy Commissioner.

The Assistant Commissioner.

Rev. E. L. Puxley.

Mr. T. M. Vigors.

Mr. W. Cunningham.

In Pakour.

The Assistant Commissioner.

In Deoghur.

The Assistant Commissioner.

July 17.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. W. Linton, judge of the Small Cause Court of Nattore, for 1 mo., from 29th ult.

Mr. P. Agabeg, asst. surveyor, 3rd or E. div., from May 11 to 31 last.

July 18.—Mr. S. S. Hogg, mag. and coll. of Burdwan, for 2 mo., from Sept. 2 next.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, July 17.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. G. McIvor, superint. Govt. Cinchona Plantations, in ext. for 20 days.

Judicial Dept.—Appointments:—

Mr. H. E. Sullivan to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, during the employment of Mr. Sharpe on other duty, or till further orders—to join immediately.

Mr. R. B. Swinton, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tanjore, resumed charge of the court on the 11th inst.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Asst. surg. W. A. Jacob, M.D., to be a lay trustee of the church at Vizianagaram.

MAGISTERIAL DUTIES.

July 14.—Under Section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Gov. in Council authorises the magistrates of all grades in the Nellore district to take down the evidence of witnesses, with their own hands, each in his own vernacular language.

By order of the Governor in Council.

Public Works Dept., July 14.—Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, v.c., r.e., asst. engr., No. 2 range, Madras dist., is granted 2 mos. cumulative priv. leave of abs. from the date on which he may be relieved of his charge by Capt. H. T. Rogers, r.e., asst. engr.

July 17.—No. 246.—The undermen. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Major E. G. Wood, of staff corps, on m.c. for 20 mos., under furl. regs., and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. J. G. R. D. Macneill, infantry general list, doing duty 19th regt. N.I., on m.c. for 20 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

July 17.—No. 259.—The following extracts from G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay are re-published:—

Military Dept., Bombay Castle, July 7.—No. 360.—Capt. J. J. Jenkins, of H.M.'s 26th regt. M.N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 3 years, on m.c.

No. 361.—Lieut. N. D. Robertson, of H.M.'s 19th regt. M.N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 18 mos., on m.c.

Appointments:—

Ecclesiastical Dept., Fort St. George, July 21.—The Rev. J. V. Bull, B.A., to be chaplain of Wellington, and to have charge also of the chaplaincy of Coonoor.

The Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, M.A., to act as joint chaplain of Bangalore until further orders.

The Rev. W. S. Trotman, B.A., to act as joint chaplain of Kamptee and Secetabuldee until further orders.

The Rev. J. T. D. Kidd, B.A., to act as chaplain of Poonamallee on the Rev. Mr. Richards' resuming charge of the Mount.

The Rev. J. Richards, M.A., is permitted to resume his duties as chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. C. Collett, civil and sessions judge of Vizagapatnam, assumed charge of the court and jail on the 10th inst.

Financial Dept.—Surg. G. J. Shaw, M.D., assay master, resumed charge of the office from Dr. W. Aitken, acting asst. assay master, on the 18th inst.

Mr. S. N. Ward, civil and sessions judge of Coim-

batore, is permitted to resign the civil service, from Oct. 15 next, under the terms of the despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, dated Nov. 25, 1862.

The principal insp. gen. of the medical dept. has granted to Asst. surg. J. Shortt, M.D., Zillah surg. of Chingleput, privilege leave of absence for 30 days from date of departure.

No. 2,564.—Under authority conveyed in G.O.G., No. 77, dated March 24, 1857, the insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines grants privilege leave of absence to Col. G. Rowlandson, superint. gun powder manufactory, for one week from date of departure.

Lieut. col. J. L. Barrow will conduct the duties of the gun powder manufactory, during the absence and on the responsibility of Col. Rowlandson.

Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy, supervisor in charge of No. 3 range, of the South Arcot district, is granted priv. leave of absence for one month, commencing from the 11th inst.

Military Dept.—No. 251.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, promotions, and alterations of rank—the latter subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. E. S. Berkeley, of the (late) 7th regt. L.C., to be a prob. sub. asst. commy. gen.

31st Regt. L.I.—Senior Lieut. G. N. Stephens, to be capt., v. Revell, ret.; date of commission, April 15.

Inf. Gen. List.—Senior Ensign S. Renaud (ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot) to have the position of lieut., in succ. to Kennedy, 23rd L.I., prom.; dated May 30.

Alterations of Rank.

31st L.I.—Capt. H. C. Menzies, from Dec. 10 last, v. Capt. Godfrey, resigned.

Inf. Gen. List.

Lieut. J. C. V. White (ensign in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot), from Dec. 10, v. Lieut. Menzies, 31st L.I., prom.

Lieut. W. S. Arbuthnot (ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), from Dec. 30, v. Lieut. Rowlandson, 10th N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. Hunter, from Jan. 5, v. Mackenzie, 41st N.I., dec.

Lieut. H. E. D. Bayley, from Jan. 12, v. Lieut. Stafford, 34th L.I., prom.

Lieut. J. H. Gausen, from Jan. 14, v. Lieut. Hawkes, 44th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. H. Carr (ensign in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot), from Feb. 5, v. Lieut. Stoddart, 3rd M. E. R., prom.

Lieut. H. A. Hogge (ensign in H.M.'s 106th regt. of foot), from March 2, v. Lieut. Williams, 13th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. L. G. Silver, from March 12, v. Lieut. Creery, 3rd M. E. R., prom.

Lieut. J. Arnott (ensign in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from March 23, v. Lieut. Montgomerie, 3rd L.I., prom.

Lieut. D. C. Budd (cornet in H.M.'s 20th hussars), from March 25, v. Lieut. Georges, 30th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. W. G. Williams (ensign in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from April 3, v. Lieut. Fane, 11th N.I., prom.

Lieut. P. Justice (ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), from April 10, v. Lieut. Campbell, 45th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. T. H. Baber, from April 13, v. Lieut. Sadlier, 49th N.I., dec.

Lieut. S. L. Hunt, from April 15, v. Lieut. Stephens, 31st L.I., prom.

Lieut. H. E. Wilkinson (ensign in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from April 24, v. Lieut. Rawlins, 17th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. L. Berkeley (ensign in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot), from April 27, v. Lieut. Stiles, 4th N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. C. Andrew (cornet in H.M.'s 21st hussars), from April 28, v. Lieut. Gumm, 31st L.I., ret.

Lieut. R. G. Newbolt (ensign in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from April 29, v. Lieut. Hill, 48th N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. S. A. Bruff (cornet in H.M.'s 19th hussars), from May 1, v. Lieut. Shirrefs, 25th N.I., res.

The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—

Lieut. M. E. Foord, staff corps, doing duty sappers and miners; arrived at Madras on July 20.

MOVEMENTS OF ARTILLERY.

The following movements are ordered:—

Royal Horse Brigade of Artillery.

A battery, from Kamptee to Bangalore.

C battery, from Bangalore to Kamptee.

Foot Artillery.

No. 1 garrison battery, 17th brig., from Singapore to Mount.

No. 2 ditto from Mount to Singapore.

No. 3 ditto from Mount to Kamptee.

No. 4 ditto from Mount to Singapore.

No. 6 ditto from Mount to Fort St. George.

C battery, 14th brigade, from Secunderabad to Kamptee.

D battery, 23rd brig., from Kamptee to Secunderabad.

Euporean Infantry.

18th (Royal Irish) regt. from Secunderabad to Bellary.

68th (the Durham L.I.) regt. from Rangoon to England.

69th (South Lincolnshire) regt. from Fort St. George to England.

74th (Highlanders) regt. from Bellary to England, to embark from Madras.

Sappers and Miners.

E co. from Dowlaishweram to Wynad.

G co. from Wynad to Dowlaishweram.

Native Infantry.

20th regt. from Penang to Bellary.

26th do. from Kamptee to Kurnool.

35th do. from Bellary to Penang, to embark from Madras.

36th do. from Kurnool to Kamptee.

Fort William, July 3.—No. 436.—The following order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 107, dated June 4.—Extending the leave of absence granted to Capt. R. K. Macquoid, officiating commandant, 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, in G.O. by resident, No. 213 [see G.G.O., No. 16], dated Dec. 8, 1862, to Mar. 14, 1863, instead of Mar. 13, 1863.

No. 437.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet.

Lieut. col. H. W. Blake, Madras inf., to be col.; Maj. E. W. Boudier, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. C. Nicholls, Madras inf., to be maj., from Mar. 18, v. Lieut. gen. J. Perry, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. C. Pattenson, Bengal inf., to be col.; Maj. J. E. Mayne, Madras staff corps, to be lieut. col.; and Capt. M. B. Whish, Bengal inf., to be maj., from April 3, v. Maj. gen. D. Forbes, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. R. G. Taylor, c.B., Bengal staff corps, to be col.; Maj. F. J. Goldsmid, Madras staff corps, to be lieut. col.; and Capt. R. Gordon, Bombay inf., to be maj., from April 6, v. Lieut. gen. D. G. Scott, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. R. W. O'Grady, Madras inf., to be col.; Maj. W. A. A. Thomson, Bengal cav., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. A. S. O. Donaldson, Bengal inf., to be maj., from April 14, v. Lieut. gen. T. Fiddes, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. C. F. North, R.E., Bombay, to be col.; Maj. J. G. Halliday, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. T. W. Senger, Bengal inf., to be maj., from April 17, v. Lieut. gen. W. H. Hewitt, Bengal inf., dec.

LEAVE TO THE COLONIES.

No. 438.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to notify that officers proceeding on leave to the Cape of Good Hope, to the Colonies, or elsewhere to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, with a claim to Indian pay and allowances during their leave, will be required to furnish a certificate in the following form, before such allowances are granted to them:—

Certificate—I, A. ——— B. ———, do declare on my honour that it is my intention to return to India within the period of my leave, and that I do not purpose to retire from the service.

Fort St. George, July 21.—No. 256.—The following extract, from a notification from the *Calcutta Gazette*, is re-published:—

Public Works Dept., General Establishments, Fort William, July 3.—No. 75.—Transfers.—Capt. H. H. Foord, executive engr., third class, is transferred from the Aurangabad to the Berar division.

Capt. F. Tyrrell, executive engr., second class, is transferred from the Berar to the Aurangabad division.

Financial Dept., July 24.—Mr. C. J. Shubrick, coll. of sea customs, Madras, is permitted to resign the civil service from the date of his embarkation.

The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts.:—

Revenue Dept.—Mr. E. G. R. Fane, to be coll. of sea customs at Madras, in succession to Mr. Shubrick.

Mr. C. A. Roberts, to act as coll. of sea customs at Madras, during the absence of Mr. Fane, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. D. F. Carmichael, to be coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatnam, in succession to Mr. Fane.

Mr. A. P. Hodgson, to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Coimbatore, during the employment of Mr. Roberts, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. P. L. Roberts, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot.

Mr. W. Logan, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot.

Mr. W. H. Comyn, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tinnevely.

Mr. H. P. Gordon, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Coimbatore.

Judicial Dept.—Major W. G. Owen, 11th regt. N.I., to be senior asst. to the agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatnam.

P. S. Iyer, to the Govt. Vakeel of the zillah of Tanjore.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Lieut. R. FitzGibbon, Madras retired list, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of St. John's Church, Bangalore.

Rev. C. H. Deane is admitted as an asst. chaplain on this estab., from the 22nd inst., the date of his arrival at Madras by the *Earl of Hardwicke*.

Medical Dept., July 23.—The principal Inspector gen., medical dept., has granted to Surg. W. J. van Someden, M.D., priv. leave of absence for 52 days, to visit the Neilgherries, from date of departure.

Surg. G. Smith, M.D., and asst. surg. G. W. Walter, will take charge of the duties of the 1st district during the absence of Dr. van Someren.

Military Fund Office, July 23.—Capt. J. Obbard, Secy. to the Madras Military Fund, having this day returned to India, will assume charge of his office, from July 24.

Medical Dept., July 24.—No. 257.—Promotions:—

1st Class Asst. surg. D. Mackenzie to be surg., from May 2, v. Sanderson, retired.

1st Class Asst. surg. G. Baillie, M.D., to be surg., from May 12, v. Colebrook, retired.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals J. Dorward, on m.c. for 20 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Surg. W. Scott, M.D., on m.c. for 20 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

The undermen. med. officer, having completed 20 years' service in India, on the date specified opposite his name, is prom. to rank of surg.-major, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860, G. O. G., No. 9 of Jan. 8, 1861:—

Surg. R. P. Linton, from July 14.

Fort William, July 10.—No. 459.—With reference to the notification from the foreign dept., No. 993, of July 7, the servs. of Lieut. W. G. Ward, 36th Madras N.I., asst. to the gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George from the date of expiration of the preparatory leave granted to him.

With ref. to G.O.G. No. 459, the servs. of Lieut. W. G. Ward are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Fort St. George, July 24.—No. 260.—The following extract from a notification from the *Calcutta Gazette* is republished:—

Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Simla, June 6.—No. 55.—The following officers and upper subordinates attached to the Upper Godavery works are brought upon the strength of the 'public works dept. of the Central Provs., with effect from May 1:—

Superint. engr., 1st class, with powers of chief engineer:—Capt. F. T. Haig, R.E.

Asst. engr., 2nd class, temporary:—Lieut. G. Begbie, Madras staff corps.

Supervisor:—Corporal D. McGregor, Madras sappers and miners, with temp. rank of sub-engr., 3rd class.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, July 15.—The undermentioned officers will join the survey class at the Civil Engineering College on the 3rd August:—

Lieut. A. F. Dobbs, 32nd regt. N.I.

Lieut. R. B. Cummins, of late 46th regt. N.I., do. du. 18th regt. N.I.

July 17.—With the sanction of H.E. the C. in C. in India, Lieut. J. H. Mardon, H.M.'s 66th regt., is permitted to proceed to England for 15 mo.

With reference to G.O.C.C. of July 8, Lieut. A. R. Kenney, do. du. King's drag. gds., will continue to do du. with that corps until Oct. 1, when he will proceed to join the 1st L.C. at Bellary.

Leave of absence:—

17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. K. Babington, in continuation of priv. leave, till July 6.

Staff Corps.—Maj. E. G. Wood, do. du. under officer comg. Mysore div., from date of departure for 1 mo., Madras, m.c.

5th Regt. N.I.—Capt. C. Nicholls, in continuation, till Sept. 10, Madras.

July 17.—The undermentioned gentleman has passed the prescribed examination in the vernacular entered opposite his name:—

Mr. W. H. Comyn, junior civil servant, Tamil, for the major reward of Rs. 1,600; passed July 1.

The undermentioned officers have passed the prescribed examination in the vernacular entered opposite their names:—

Lieuts. A. J. Filgate and R. Thompson, roy. engrs., Telugu, full test of the D.P.W.; passed July 3.

Mr. B. W. Puckle, probat. asst. superint. revenue survey, Tamil, test laid down in G.O. Nov. 13, 1861, No. 1,374, dated July 3, 1862, No. 1,448; passed July 13.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, July 18.—So much of G.O., dated June 6, as directs Ens. W. M.D. Robinson, of the gen. list, doing duty 27th regt. N.I., to join the survey class, is cancelled at that officer's request.

July 20.—With the sanction of Govt., under date July 16, No. 2,308, the undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to England on m.c., under the furl. regulations of 1854, reporting his arrival to the adjt. gen. Horse Guards:—

Lieut. S. Penny, 23rd brigade, royal arty.

The first 60 days of the leave granted in G.O., dated Feb. 3, to Lieut. C. J. T. Whitlock, of the late 3rd Madras European regt., is commuted to privilege leave.

The leave for 3 mos. granted to Lieut. A. J. Filgate, royal engrs. in G.O., dated June 9, is to have effect from date of expiration of privilege leave instead of from date of departure.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. col. D. G. Pollard—presy., s.c.

Medical Dept.—Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. Dorward—presy., s.c.

17th Lancers.—Capt. J. Duncan, in continuation till July 21—to enable him to join.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN, the wife of F., Esq., Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Julpigorie, July 16.

AXELBY, the wife of W., of a daughter, at Madras, July 1.

BEATTY, the wife of Capt., R.E., of a daughter, at Kurnal, July 3.

BEATSON, the wife of Mr. W. W., of the Customs, of a daughter, at Dooree, Sangor district, June 30.

BROWNLOW, the wife of Mr. A., of a daughter, at Dacca, July 7.

BURBRIDGE, the wife of T., of a son, at Bolaram, June 24.

CAULFIELD, the wife of Capt. R., Madras Cav., of a daughter, at Sangor, Central India, June 30.

CHADWICK, the wife of Lieut. R. A., 5th M.N.I., of a son, at Gundaghurpore, July 14.

CHAUNCE, the wife of Mr. J., of a son, at Calcutta, June 29.

CLARKSON, the wife of J. R., 68th L.I., of a son, at Rangoon, June 18.

COX, the wife of Capt. J. B., of a son, at Lucknow, July 6.

CUNNINGHAM, wife of Dr. J., of a son, at Allahabad, June 22.

DALY, the wife of Capt. H. B., of a son, on board the *Nonpareil*, June 25.

DAVIDSON, the wife of Capt. E., of a daughter, at Chowringhee, July 16.

FREDERICKS, the wife of J., of a son, at Madras, July 14.

GAINSFORD, the wife of Serg., of a son, at Madras, July 8.

HASTID, the wife of Capt. J. O., R.E., of a son, at Masulipatam, June 16.

HAVELOCK, the wife of Capt., Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab, of a son, at Kussowlie, July 4.

HOGG, the wife of Capt., Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Mooltan, July 10.

HURSON, the wife of H., Esq., Mysore Commission, of a son, at Bangalore, July 1.

HUNTER, the wife of Maj., of a daughter, at Shevareys, June 26.

LYSONS, the wife of Lieut. L. G., of a son, at Agra, July 15.

MOSELEY, the wife of Capt. R. S., of a son, at Kurnal, July 10.

MADDEN, the wife of Lieut. T. D., of a son, at Barrackpore, July 9.

MCCANN, the wife of Serj., of twins, daughters, at Poonamallee, June 24.

MITCHELL, the wife of R., of twins, son and daughter, at Egmore, June 29.

MURRAY, the wife of J. C., of a daughter, at Calcutta, July 13.

PALMER, Mrs. G., of a son, at Nynco Tal, July 12.

PHILLIPS, the wife of Mr. W., of a son, at Allahabad, July 15.

RICHARDSON, the wife of W., E. I. Railway, of a daughter, at Begunpore, Patna, July.

SCOTT, the wife of Mr. W., of a daughter, at Egmore, July 7.

SMART, the wife of Mr., of a son, at Dacca, July 11.

SMITH, the wife of Mr. F., of a son, at Buntahall Colliery, July 17.

VAN HAERTEN, the wife of G., of a son, at Madras, July 14.

VINES, the wife of Rev. C. E., of a daughter, at Agra, July 4.

WALSH, the wife of J. J., of a son, at Allahabad, July 6.

WILLES, the wife of Maj. J., of a daughter, at Nynco Tal, June 28.

WILLIAMS, the wife of G., Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Bangalore, July 18.

WYLIE, the wife of R. N., of a daughter, at Vanclose, Breach Candy, June 21.

MARRIAGES.

CHATTERTON, Lieut. Frank W., to Susanna Pagester Mary, eldest daughter of Major J. F. Richardson, C.B., at Marree, July 8.

COCLEY, G. F., of Calcutta, to Henrietta Hendy, eldest daughter of Alexander Daw, Esq., of Greenock, at Howrah, July 11.

ROSS, Captain G., 8th Hussars, to Lydia, eldest daughter of F. Williams, Esq., C.S., at Mussoorie, July 1.

WEBBER, Lieut. E. J., 10th Bengal Cav., to Ada Maria, second daughter of Major Goad, Retired List, Simla, at Benares, July 8.

WHITCHELO, Mr. R. W., to Mrs. E. A. Vickery, at Byculla.

DEATHS.

ASLAT, E. H., late assistant to Messrs. F. W. Browne and Co., at the Medical College, Calcutta, July 15.

BAPTY, Annie, the child of James and Anne, at Forbes House, Calcutta, June 27.

CAMPBELL, Georgiana, daughter of the late Netterville Campbell, Esq., at Calcutta, July 10.

CAPPER, Lieut. T. C., R.A., at Lucknow, July 14, aged 21.

CATTERMOLE, Lieut. E. G., 22nd Punjab N.I., at Umballa, July 6.

DALY, Capt. H. B., at Penang, on board the *Nonpareil*, June 27, aged 28.

EVANS, Lieut. R. N., of late 53rd N.I., at sea, on board the *Nubia*, June 5.

GUNNING, Lieut. R., late 14th N.I., and commanding detachment of Sappers and Miners, at Camp Kawa Grilly, July 12.

HUNTER, infant daughter of Major, at Shevareys, June 30.

LATEWARD, Fanny, wife of Capt. E. W., H.M.'s Indian army, at sea, on board the steam ship *Golden Pleece*, June 9.

MAIDMENT, Assist. auditor of public works accounts, at Calcutta, June 24.

O'REILLY, B., civil engineer, Ballysore, at Calcutta, July 9.

SCOTT, Lucy, wife of Capt. E. H., 24th regt. P.N.I., at Agra, July 13.

STUART, Robert, Government pensioner, at Calcutta, July 18.

WORSLEY, Walter, infant child of Mr. and Mrs., at Banda, July 7.

YOUNG, wife of James, Esq., at Chowringhee, July 21.

Official Papers.

NATIVE ADDRESS TO SIR CHARLES WOOD. No. 4,452.

From J. W. S. Wyllie, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to Rajah Radhakant Bahadoor, Calcutta.

Dated Fort William, July 17, 1863.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir,—I am directed by the Hon. the President in Council to transmit to you the accompanying letter which has been addressed to you by the Secretary of State for India in acknowledgment of the Address forwarded to him by the British Indian Association in April last.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, J. W. S. WYLLIE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

India Office, June 10, 1863.

TO RAJAH RADHAKANT BAHADOR.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Address from the native inhabitants of Bengal assembled in public meeting at Calcutta at which you presided, and which has been transmitted to me by the Government of India.

It is with no ordinary feelings of pride and satisfaction that I have received this proof of the manner in which the conduct of her Majesty's Government in the administration of India is appreciated by so large and intelligent a body of the inhabitants of Bengal.

They may be assured that it is the anxious desire of her Majesty's Government, in obedience to the declared and well-known wishes of her Most Gracious Majesty, that the affairs of her Indian empires should be so administered as may be most conducive to the welfare and best interests of all classes of the people of that country.

I entertain also the strongest conviction that whatever tends to improve the condition of the people of India must also be productive of essential advantage to their fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom, and that the bond of union between both parts of the Empire will be drawn closer by the sense of mutual benefit.

No exertion shall be spared on the part of her Majesty's Government, or on that of the Secretary of State and Council of India, to promote this most desirable object, and to foster that general improvement which is happily now so visible in all parts of that great country; and I fervently hope that by the blessing of Divine Providence the contentment and happiness of its population may be permanently ensured.

I must request you to be good enough to communicate the expression of my grateful thanks to the gentlemen who have signed the address.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient, faithful servant (Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

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Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, August 28, 1863.

THE LATE LORD CLYDE.

WE said in our last that Lord Clyde was "to be buried in the Kensal-green Cemetery, though if the wishes of the nation had been consulted he would have been laid in Westminster Abbey, by the side of a true soldier, like himself brave, modest, and gentle-natured—Sir James Outram." The grave had, indeed, been prepared in Kensal-green for the hero who had so materially helped to save India to the British Crown; but on second and better thoughts it was resolved to do a gentle violence to the last wishes of the modest old soldier, and let his remains mingle with the glorious dust of some of the noblest and most memorable of British worthies, in the grand old Abbey at Westminster, which is not merely a burial-place, but a sort of Temple of Fame. The most self-deprecating men who have done a service to their country or mankind have often while living had honours thrust upon them in direct opposition to their own desires. It was the case with Lord Clyde himself. He did not desire a noble title, and if he had not feared to offend his Queen he would have declined a peerage. His origin was humble, he felt himself to be but one of the people, and was quite unconscious of having done more for his country than hundreds of other men who must live and die as "Commoners." The Government estimated his deserts very differently, and while he thought so humbly of his own merit, and blushed to find it fame, deemed themselves justified in pouring honours upon him while living, and according him a resting-place amongst the most illustrious of the land when he was no longer able to enter a modest protest against further honours or to accord a reluctant consent to the wishes of his admirers. He now lies by the side of his old friend and companion, Sir James Outram, and on the very spot where he stood a few months ago to see the Bayard of India placed so reverently and mournfully in his glorious grave.

The remains of Lord Clyde were removed from his late residence in Berkeley-square on Saturday last, and though in compliance with his wishes the funeral was not a pompous one, it was singularly solemn, and reverential, and demonstrative; for the procession included not only a long line of men of rank and station and celebrity, but crowds of his

humbler brethren in arms, and of undistinguished civilians, who felt a melancholy satisfaction in paying a last tribute of personal respect to the hero to whom England owes—

"A debt immense of endless gratitude."

"His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore."

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

A SOMEWHAT disparaging article on Indian Railways has lately appeared in the columns of the *Economist* (August 15), whose remarks on all commercial and economical questions are entitled to such respect as to make it worth while to inquire whether there are good grounds for the opinions which he has expressed in this instance. The object of the *Economist* appears to be to warn the public against attaching an undue value to these undertakings. He raises doubts, especially on the possibility of working and maintaining them at a reasonable cost, and seems to consider that the tendency of Mr. Danvers's reports has been to raise the expectation of shareholders and the public too high. While taking a different view from that of our contemporary on the subject, we do not wish it to be supposed that we go to the other extreme. While we are sanguine as to the ultimate success of Indian Railways as commercial undertakings, we are not blind to the difficulties they have to contend against. It must necessarily be a work of time to develop them fully, but, if they receive fair play, we believe that, with the majority of them, a satisfactory issue is not very far distant. By *success*, we mean a rate of profit at least equal to the guaranteed interest; by *fair play*, we mean all those facilities and helps for creating and carrying on the traffic, and that free action in conducting their affairs which European Railways possess. Looking to the vast population, the unlimited, and hitherto undeveloped, resources of the country and to its large and extending trade, we cannot but think that the traffic on the lines will be immense, and that good management will only be required to produce a considerable revenue. We do not, however, believe that the merits of the respective undertakings have had much to do with the present value of their stock in the market. It is the 5 per cent. Government guarantee which has raised the shares to their present premium, and not any expectation as to what this or that line will earn. Else, why does the stock of the Scinde Railway, which the *Economist* states to be working at a loss (but which is shown to be really earning a dividend), bear the same value as the East Indian, which is admitted by the same authority to be capable of producing "considerable profits?" A secured interest of 5 per cent. per annum is all that ninety shareholders out of a hundred look for. If doubts are intended to be thrown upon the realisation of this expectation, there is not the slightest ground for such forebodings. Let the working expenses of a line be but just covered by the receipts, so that no profits worth speaking of are earned, and the guaranteed interest is safe. In no case yet have the expenses exceeded the receipts. It is clear from Mr. Danvers's reports that every line which has been opened has at once yielded some profit, even when opened prematurely,

and several of the lines are producing already 3 and 4 per cent. This being the case, and everybody (including the *Economist*) admitting that the receipts of all are increasing, and will increase still more, the dividend is practically as safe as that on the Government Stock paid at the Bank.

We do not see that there is any ground for hesitating to accept Mr. Danvers's statements, or for the insinuation of our contemporary that his reports have too sanguine a tendency. These reports are chiefly composed of facts and explanatory remarks, but when the writer occasionally expresses an opinion it appears to us that he observes the utmost caution that official reserve and responsibility can dictate. The statements relating to receipts and expenses are given after they have been duly examined by the railway officers and passed by the Government, this being a necessary process under the system of supervision which has been established. And, with regard to his opinions being too hopeful, in the very last report he avows his inability, in the present condition of the lines and with existing available information, to arrive at any accurate conclusion as to their intrinsic value. One difficulty in the way of doing this is, he acknowledges, the want of sufficient experience in regard to the cost of working and maintenance; but another, and it is that which we conceive to be the most unsatisfactory feature in the accounts hitherto given, is the increased estimates for the cost of construction. The original five, six, eight, and ten thousand pounds per mile, has become eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty. But it cannot be said that this increase is peculiar to Indian railways. What house, bridge, railway, or canal has been completed for the sum originally estimated to be sufficient? At any rate, Mr. Danvers cannot be held answerable for this. It is no part of his duty to make estimates, but to report what has been estimated, and in doing so he has frequently expressed fears lest another year should show that a larger sum would be required. The rapid increase in the price of labour and of materials has in some measure been the cause of increased expense in Indian lines, and in certain districts the mutiny had added materially to the cost.

Our contemporary concludes his remarks by saying, "up to the present time there cannot be a doubt that the profits earned upon the fifty millions expended have been nearly nil per cent." We will conclude ours by reminding him that fifty millions have not been expended on the lines which are open, and which alone can earn profits, and that it is not likely that the Government would have credited the companies with a sum of two millions sterling, in liquidation of their debt for the guaranteed interest, if that amount had not fairly been earned as net revenue.

THE NANA SAHIB—DIFFICULTY OF IDENTIFICATION—A CASE IN ILLUSTRATION.

THE last mail was expected to bring intelligence from India that would decide the question of the identity of the supposed Nana Sahib, now in our safe keeping. But the second budget of news on the subject, though more ample, was even less satisfactory than the first. Some members of the local press speak

doubtfully of the matter. One of them says: "We are fairly puzzled in our endeavours to decide amid conflicting statements whether the man under guard at Ajmere be the Nana or not. Opinions of equal worth for and against the identity are almost balanced." We, too, are perplexed. Let us refer to the leading points of the narrative that has reached us. The two natives, Dwarka Tewarree (a jemmadar of the 18th N.I.) and Gya Persaud, on first presenting themselves to Mr. Forjett, Police Superintendent at Bombay, told him that the man in custody at Hyderabad as Rao Sahib, was not the true man, and that they were ready to apprehend the veritable Rao Sahib with his encouragement and assistance. Mr. Forjett acted on their suggestion. The man they spoke of was arrested, and turned out to be a quiet and harmless citizen of Poona, where he had been well known for some years. After this gross mistake or wilful error, the men offered to assist the Government to capture the Nana. He was alive, and they knew where he was. They were again trusted; though it was natural to suppose that as they had deceived and disappointed the police in the first case, they were very likely to do the same in the second. Mr. Forjett, however, seems to have thought that he ought not to neglect the slightest possible chance of obtaining possession of such a prize as the Nana. He accordingly accommodated the two informers with the company of three police detectives, and directed them all to proceed to Jeypoor, where the Nana, it was said, had been residing in a temple for about six months, having come there from Nepaul. On the 11th of July a man, disguised as a Fakcer, presented himself before Colonel Davidson, Commissioner at Ajmere, and told him that he had brought the cajoled and betrayed Nana Sahib to a Hindu temple, only 300 yards from the Commissioner's court. The informer was Dwarka Tewarree, the jemmadar. On this Colonel Davidson, Lieut. Repton, Captain Brodigan, and Mr. Bowyer, Inspector of Police, very quietly and with great facility apprehended the supposed Nana and his companion, Gopaljee, a blind Brahmin. This blind Brahmin turned Queen's evidence, and swore that his fellow prisoner really was the Nana Sahib. Both the supposed Nana and the blind Brahmin had passed themselves off as religious mendicants. According to the statement of the blind Brahmin, Tania Topee was not hung, but another man called Tania, and that the true Tania Topee is still alive. Though the Nana went about as a Fakcer, "all Rajpootana knew him," says the blind Brahmin, "wherever he went." The supposed Nana has marks on his ear and foot corresponding with those which were on the real Nana.

As yet only one European has recognised in the prisoner the monster of Bithoor. This witness is Sergeant-Major Charles Wilkins, of the Royal Artillery, at Nusserabad, and formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons, at Meerut. The sergeant-major states that he had constantly seen the Nana Sahib at Meerut, and he is convinced that the prisoner is the same man, though he is "very much changed in appearance; but the form and style of his features are exactly those of the Nana."

Unless we obtain very much stronger evidence than we have yet received, we shall not

believe that the real Nana Sahib is now a British prisoner. It would take up too much space if we were to enter fully into our reasons for coming to this conclusion; but to show how necessary it is to demand the strongest possible proof in all cases of questionable identity where natives of India are concerned, whose faces are, generally speaking, so little marked or individualized, we shall relate the very curious history of the personator of the Rajah of Burdwan.

Maharajah Pertaub Chund Bahadoor, zemindar of zillah Burdwan, died in the year 1820. His corpse was burnt at Culna, on the banks of the Hooghly, in the presence of about three thousand of his countrymen. When dying he was taken, according to custom, to the edge of the river. His bed was placed partly in the water, which reached to his knees. When he had breathed his last his bed was pulled out of the stream, his body was undressed and washed, an unbleached shroud was thrown over it, and it was then placed on the funeral pile. A priest* with a burning brand walked three times round it, and then "set fire to the mouth" of the dead. On this the crowd threw ghee, spice, and tow on the pile. The bones and ashes were carefully collected and put into an earthen pot. About seventeen or eighteen years after this public funeral, in the presence of a great multitude, a man, whose real name was said to be Kis-tololl Bramacharee Panda, went about the country with a drawn sword in his hand, attended by some hundreds of followers, and swore that he was the veritable Pertaub Chund, the Rajah of Burdwan, and was determined to take possession of the gudhee. He was prosecuted by the Government in the Hooghly Court for a breach of the peace, and for false personation. Sixty-seven witnesses were subpoenaed for the prosecution and three hundred and forty-seven for the defence. Radakissen Bysack, the Dewan of the Government Treasury, recognised him as Pertaub Chund, and lent him 16,000 rupees to help him to advance his claim to the Burdwan estate, worth thirty lacs a year. Very many other natives swore that he was the real Rajah of Burdwan, and also lent him large sums of money. Dr. Robert Scott, of the 37th Madras Native Infantry, who had attended Pertaub Chund Singh professionally and for some time, on looking at the *soi disant* Rajah, was convinced that he was the true man. He came to this conclusion not only from his personal appearance but from his answers to certain questions he had put to him. He had, moreover, carefully examined his body and found marks on it that he perfectly well remembered. John Ridley, a writer in the collectorate of Burdwan, who had been twenty-eight years in Government employ, was well acquainted with the true Rajah, and swore that the prisoner was the same man. Mr. Daniel Antoneo Overbech, Governor of Chinsurah, who at first rejected the claims of the *pseudo* Rajah, on subsequent inquiry and a closer examination of his person was satisfied of his identity. He recognised, on the body of the prisoner, all the marks that were on the body of Pertaub

* The custom of the family of Burdwan is, that unless a person dies in possession of the *rajce*, a relative puts fire to his mouth; but, if he dies after he has ascended the *gudhee*, a priest performs the office.

Chund; amongst the marks were those of a cut on the right ear from the glazed string of a kite, and a bite from a horse on his back. A Mrs. Harriett Keating, who had known Pertaub Chund well, also recognised the Rajah in the prisoner. Brevet Major John Marshall at first thought him an impostor, but was afterwards satisfied that he was the real Rajah of Burdwan. A Mr. William Fraser also stated on oath that he "was quite certain that the prisoner was Pertaub Chund." "If the prisoner," said he, "is not Pertaub Chund I will willingly be hanged." If we recollect rightly, the famous David Hare, so familiar with the natives generally, and with the Rajah of Burdwan in particular, was also satisfied that the prisoner was no impostor. Many other respectable European witnesses testified very strongly their conviction that the prisoner was Pertaub Chund. There was a large body of native witnesses in his favour, and the native community generally believed in his pretensions, and were so disgusted with Rajah Buddenath Roy because he was one of the witnesses for the prosecution of the claimant to the Burdwan Raj, that a vast crowd outside hissed and hooted and pelted him as he left the court. Every day during the trial there was a mob of many thousand natives collected in the neighbourhood of the court, who exhibited a strong tendency to riot. The natives who had witnessed against the pretender were all marked men, and none of them could procure a pice worth of grain in the bazaar, and some of them were even personally maltreated. And yet, after all this astounding evidence in favour of the pretender, and after a most careful and troublesome trial of six months' duration, before an English judge, and with able English counsel on both sides, it was decided beyond all doubt by the English part of the Court that this man was an impostor. But it seems that the decision of the Moulvie or Mussulman law officer differed from that of the Hooghly sessions judge (Mr. Curtis). The former, after six months' enquiry, could not make up his mind who the prisoner really was, and therefore, as it was not, in his judgment, quite impossible that he might turn out to be the rightful claimant of the Burdwan guddee, he was for giving him the benefit of a doubt. On account of this difference of opinion, the case was referred to the higher court, the Nizamud Adawlut. Mr. Curtis thought the impostor ought to be sentenced to not less than three years' imprisonment, or not more than five. The decision of the Nizamud Adawlut was that the prisoner should be set at liberty on giving bail for 10,000 rupees.

When we thus see how difficult it is in India to prove the identity of an individual native, even in the case of a public character, personally known to thousands, we may well pause before we accept the testimony we yet have of the capture of the real Nana, whose death was reported to the British Government so long ago by our ally Jung Bahadoor, on the authority of spies in his own employ.

We are far from positively contradicting the report that the Nana is alive and captured, and we are just as little inclined to assert the contrary. We suspend our judgment. Perhaps before this article is in type we shall have received more decisive and satisfactory intelligence on the subject.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INVALID OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR.—Unless the Royal Commission, to inquire into the complaints of Indian officers, may have suggested something on the subject, (which, however, is not very likely,) the officers of the invalid establishment appear destined to remain as they are for the rest of their days, as far as Sir Charles Wood is concerned. No doubt it is imagined that they can have sustained no loss from the amalgamation, but the contrary is the fact—at least I know such to be the case in Madras, with which I am best acquainted. Before the change of rulers took place there were fully five-and-twenty Madras invalid officers benefited by command of veteran battalions, adjutancies, command of detachments, payment of pensioners, &c., whereas now there are only nine employed. The men of the veteran battalions were pensioned off, which, perhaps, was not an unwise measure; but the officers were cast adrift, and the payment of pensioners in some cases handed over to officers of the staff corps as a means of providing for some of that redundant body. Such was the effect of the amalgamation on the Madras Invalid Establishment, and no doubt the invalid officers of the other presidencies also have fared much the same.

It is charitably calculated by the home authorities that mortality is greater in India than in Great Britain; besides, what matters the welfare of a hundred or so of old Company's officers? Leave them alone, and let them die out. Now, it appears to me a mistaken calculation that they will die out a bit faster from being detained in India now a-days. On the contrary, it is highly probable they will live longer, in many instances, than if exposed to the cold and damp of England. They have no duty to perform, and may live where they choose. They have the whole range of the country, and can select the climate best suited to their constitutions from an average temperature of eighty deg., to almost perpetual snow. What greater chance of mortality in India under these circumstances than in Great Britain? Why, then, keep them in exile from their relations and friends for no good purpose? Give those who wish it the option of returning home. But it may be said, "any who wish it may retire on their pensions if they have served their time out." Very true; but it should be remembered that there is little or nothing to be saved out of the invalid pay of a Major or Captain—what little is laid by would be barely sufficient to carry them home. To enable those, therefore, who desire to retire, grant to each the pension of his immediately superior grade. But there are a few who have not completed their period of service. To such grant merely the pension of their rank, and *passage money*, not a free passage. Say, for a single person 1,200 or 1,500 Rs., and for a family 2,000 or 2,500 Rs.; the larger amount would not be too much, as there is outfit to be provided. A bonus would certainly in many cases be preferred to the increased pension; but as that would involve an immediate outlay, and the other an immediate saving, it is not difficult to conjecture which plan would be adopted, if either. The smallness of the body of officers to be disposed of might be urged as a reason for allowing them to die out; but is that either a liberal, charitable, or Christian argument for keeping men in exile? Are a hundred officers not worth consideration? The Indian navy was a small body of officers. They were pensioned off. Other small bodies at different times have been pensioned also; why not the invalid officers of the Indian army, at least those who desire it? No existing rules or regulations need be interfered with. All that is necessary is to make an offer to as many as choose to accept it within a limited period. The saving might not be very important, perhaps, yet still it would be a saving. If only half took the increased pension there would be a saving of £5,000 per annum, which would pay for the increased pension of several effectives. The difference of pay would be as follows:—

	Indian Pay.	Increased Pension.	Saving.
Major ...	£590	£365	£225 per ann.
Captain ...	360	292	68 "
Lieutenant ...	210	191	19 "

In the case of those who had not served their time the saving would be greater. Major, £208; captain, £169 per annum. The saving on lieutenants would be very little; but there are only sixteen of that grade. Unattached officers are not included in the above number, though borne on the veteran establishment.

Having thus endeavoured to state the case of the invalid officers of the Indian army, I must leave their cause to be taken up by some charitably disposed person in England; for otherwise their case appears hopeless indeed.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. I.

Madras, July, 1863.

COLIN CAMPBELL, LORD CLYDE.

DIED FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, BURIED SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

[From *Punch*.]

Another great, gray-headed chieftain gone

To join his brethren on the silent shore

Another link with a proud past undone!

Another stress of life-long warfare o'er.

Few months have passed since that gray head we saw

Bending above the vault where Outram slept;

Lingering as if reluctant to withdraw

From that grave-side, where sun-bronzed soldiers wept.

The thought filled many minds, is *he* the next

To take his place within the Abbey walls?

A gnarled trunk, by many tempests vexed,

That bears its honours high, even as it falls.

He *is* the next! the name that was a fear

To England's swarthy foes, all India through,

Is now a memory! No more fields will hear

His voice of stern command, that rang so true.

The tartaned ranks he led and loved no more

Will spring, like hounds unleashed, at his behest;

No more that eye will watch his soldiers o'er,

As mothers o'er their babes, awake, at rest.

A life of roughest duty, from the day

When with the boy's down soft upon his chin,

He marched to fight, as others run to play,

Like a young squire his knightly spurs to win.

And well he won them; in the fever swamp,

In foughten field, by trench and leagured wall,

In the blank rounds of dull routine, that damp

Spirits of common temper more than all.

He trod slow steps but sure; poor, without friends,

Winning no way, save by his sweat and blood;

Heart-sick too often, when from earned amends

He saw himself swept back by the cold flood,

Against which all must strive, who strive like him

By merit's patient strength to win the goal,

Till many a swimmer's eye grows glazed and dim,

And closes, ere the tide doth shoreward roll.

Stout heart, strong arm, and constant soul to aid,

He sickened not nor slackened, but swam on;

Though o'er his head thick spread the chilling shade,

And oft, 'twixt seas, both shore and stars seemed gone.

Till the tide turned, and on the top of flood

The high-spent swimmer bore triumphant in;

And honours rained upon him, bought with blood,

And long deferred, but sweeter so to win.

And fame and name and wealth and rank were heaped

On the gray head that once had held them high;

But weak the arm which that late harvest reaped,

And all a knight's work left him was to die.

Dead! with his honours still in newest gloss,

Their gold in sorry contrast with his gray;

But by his life, not *them*, we rate his loss,

And for sweet peace to his brave spirit pray.

No nobler soldier's heart was ever laid

Into the silence of a trophied tomb;

There let him sleep—true gold and thrice assayed

By sword and fire and suffering—till the doom!

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

The members of the Peace Society have addressed the following memorial to the Right Hon. Earl Russell, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

"My Lord,—We ask permission, as the committee of the Peace Society, respectfully to express to your lordship the deep regret and apprehension with which we have learnt the present menacing state of the relations existing between

this country and the kingdom of Japan. We cannot but regard it as a most painful and deplorable fact, that the first appearance of our countrymen among remote and heathen nations, instead of being the harbinger of peace and a higher civilisation, is so frequently the prelude to a course of aggression, violence and blood. It seems clear, on the testimony of those most conversant with the fact, that the Treaty of intercourse and commerce, on which we ground our right of intervention in Japan, was in the first instance obtained from the authorities of that country under the coercion of fear, in opposition to the traditional policy of the Government and the strong prejudices of the people. It is too evident, also, that we have failed in observing honourably on our part the stipulations of that treaty. From the first, our countrymen who, for purposes of commerce, entered into Japan in the wake of our diplomatists, have availed themselves of the advantages they thus acquired, in a spirit which could not fail to prove both offensive and injurious to the Government and people; thereby confirming the prejudices against foreigners already existing, and most seriously aggravating the difficulties of the Japanese authorities in their attempts to enforce on their own countrymen a fair observance of the conditions of the treaty. It is obvious, moreover, that our official representatives in that country are quite powerless to restrain the irregularities of such lawless and unscrupulous characters as, unhappily, too often pioneer and represent British commerce and civilisation in the Eastern seas. If the facts be as above stated, it can hardly be a matter of surprise that an intercourse thrust upon the Japanese against their will, and commenced under such circumstances as we have described, should have led to early and serious collision. Nor can we hope that a persistent attempt to force our acquaintance upon them at the mouth of the cannon can conduce to their advantage, or to our honour as a professedly Christian and civilised nation. On the contrary, all the facts and appearances of the case, as well as our former experience in the East, but too clearly indicate that any further progress on the path of coercion cannot fail to lead to grave and dangerous complications, ending in all probability in a succession of ignoble and costly wars, and the introduction of an era of revolution and anarchy among a people who, previous to our intrusion among them, had enjoyed, according to the testimony of competent witnesses, a large measure of internal order, peace, and prosperity. We earnestly hope, therefore, that your lordship will send such instructions to our representatives in that country as shall save England and Japan from the calamity of such a course. And if intercourse between us and them cannot be conducted in a friendly spirit, we venture respectfully to submit whether it would not be better for us to withdraw altogether from their country. It is not likely that commerce can be successfully prosecuted with a reluctant and angry people, and, even if it could, it would be more honourable for a Christian nation to make some sacrifice of commercial advantage rather than inaugurate among another people what may prove to be a long course of disorder and blood.

"JOSEPH PEASE, President.

"HENRY RICHARD, Secretary."

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The *Delta*, which left yesterday (Thursday), took out £203,110; of which £150,350 was silver and £52,760 gold, for Bombay, and £60 gold for Suez.

THE MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Cable is now finally repaired, and messages can now be taken direct from London to Suez to catch the India and China mails.

INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY.—A telegram has been received by the Indian Branch Railway Company, from their agent at Calcutta, dated 27th July, stating that the Indian Government have conceded to that company the whole of the system of railways for Oude and Rohilcund.

THE LATE LORD CLYDE.—The sad illness which has robbed the country of one of its noblest heroes undoubtedly arose from the toils and hardships of his soldier life. It was no mere "atrophy" of the frame, such as enervating old age brings to the idle as to the bold in arms; and it is just that we should say it, for it seems only to add another though a mournful claim to our tender reverence and high regard for this simple-hearted and devoted soldier, to know that in his death he paid the debt of injuries self-inflicted on his health by hard service to his country. Lord Clyde was naturally of a very vigorous constitution, and immense chest development in proportion to his height. During the Indian mutiny campaign in Oude he was thrown violently from his horse, dislocated his right humerus into the axilla, fractured a rib, and suffered afterwards some inflammation, both pleuritic and pneumonic. He never felt thoroughly well since that accident. After his return to England he had two or three attacks of congestion of the lungs, associated with bronchitis and enfeebled action of the heart. One of these attacks preceded his late fatal illness. During his last sickness he was attended by the medical officers of the Chatham garrison, Surgeon-Major Summers (Royal Engineers) being, we believe, in immediate medical charge, assisted by a daily consultation with the principal medical officer and others. Professor Longmore, Mr. Cutler, and Dr. Watson paid some visits during the course of the illness. Their opinion pointed but too clearly to the fatal result. The chief symptoms indicated fatty degeneration and dilatation of the heart, but without any apparent valvular disease; imperfectly aerated blood, and consequent disturbance of the brain and mental functions, œdema, with orthopnea, and restlessness: these were the sure forerunners of the end. And, in fact, the disease consisted of general enlargement as to weight and bulk of the heart, fatty degeneration, and dilatation of the auricles. It was obvious that the duration of the disease was upwards of two years. Lord Clyde died, not from the wasting atrophy of age, but as directly in the service of his country, and from the weight of the heavy toils and great blows which he bore in that service, as though he had fallen on the very field of one of those battles in which he so often led to victory.—*The Lancet.*

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN GRANT, THE AFRICAN EXPLORER.—A public meeting was held in Anderson's Hall, Nairn, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of receiving and honouring Captain Grant on his return from discovering the source of the Nile. Two testimonials were presented to the Captain: (1) The freedom of the burgh, contained in a casket of exquisite workmanship, subscribed for by the ladies of the town and county; (2) a valuable massive silver vase, subscribed for by the gentlemen of the town and county. The hall was completely crowded by an assemblage which embraced the élite of the town and county. The town band occupied the small gallery in the hall, and played at intervals during the proceedings. Captain Grant entered the hall shortly after two o'clock, amid loud cheering, and was received on the platform by the Provost. The Provost presided at the presentation of the freedom of the burgh, and Mr. Brodie, of Brodie, the lord lieutenant of the county, during the remainder of the time.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.—The *Assaye* and *Kirkham*, sailing vessels, are now shipping from the works of Messrs. Henley, North Woolwich, 560 miles of the Indian submarine electric telegraph cable manufactured by that firm. Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark, the engineers superintending the manufacture of the cable, have a competent staff of electricians at Woolwich to test every portion of the work as it progresses. The cable is coiled in large iron water tight tanks—three on board each ship—and which will be kept full of water throughout the voyage to Bombay. Both vessels are expected to leave in a fortnight, fully equipped with all appliances for paying out the cable. The *Tweed* and *Cospatrick* are now being fitted out at the premises of Messrs. Wigram, of Poplar, under the superin-

tendence of Captain Dixey, for the reception of 550 miles of the cable, and the *Charente*, a screw steamer of 600 tons, is being prepared by the same firm for permanent employment on the line, and she will take out all requisites for repairing it hereafter, should any accident arise from ships' anchors, &c. This vessel will be commanded by Lieut. Stiff, of the Indian navy, who has recently surveyed the Persian Gulf, especially with reference to laying down this important line. The total length of the cable taken out will amount to 1,250 miles, weighing upwards of 5,000 tons. The operations of laying down the entire line will be under the chief superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel P. Stewart, Royal Engineers, and it is confidently hoped that the work will be completed in February next, and that by March, 1864, London and Calcutta will be in direct telegraphic communication. The *Gammel-horne*, a Danish store-ship, is also lying off Messrs. Henley's premises to ship a telegraph cable for the Danish Government, weighing fifteen tons per mile. Twenty-five miles of cable has just been forwarded by the same firm to Christiania, for the Norwegian Government.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders will be received at the Bank of England on the 2nd of September for Government Bills on India to the amount of 40,00,000 rupees, of which not more than 16,00,000 rupees will be drawn on Bombay, and 2,00,000 rupees on Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 18. Orient. Code, Calcutta; George Mehrens, Bassein; Ajax Ramsay, Calcutta; Ruby Castle, Loman, Mauritius; 19. Wilhelmshurg, —, Penang; Lizzie Drew, Gray, Akyab; Edwin, —, Maulmain; 20. Harkaway, —, Bombay; West, Hawkins, Singapore; D. L. Choate, —, Akyab; Concoria, Ross, Bombay; Australia, —, Akyab; 21. Kinco, Peterson, Rangoon; Scindian, Pike, Cochin; Frederick Bassil, Laws, Ceylon; Orient, G. Hillan, Manila; Humboldt, Dannerman, Maulmain; 22. H.M.S. Odin, Lord Hay, Bombay; Leander, Leggett, Maulmain; Muthal, Hampton, Tutuoreang; 24. Java, Boyson, Foo-chow; Seringapatam, Longridge, Rangoon; Miletus, Shaw, Bombay; 26. Excelsior, Sanderson, Bombay; Forest Queen, Back, Calcutta; Coronet, Coveney, Bombay; Carl Edlund, Sjokreken, Prehu, Akyab; Chaural, Sharp, Bombay; Austral, Phillips, Akyab; 27. Ann Buckle, Lyle, Kurrachee; Marshal Pelissier, Porter, Mauritius; Toivo, Lofburg, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Aug. 20. —For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. F. Peppé, Mr. and Mrs. Wollaston, Mr. W. Lovell, Lieut. H. Murray, Mr. A. F. Lavers, Mrs. Knox Gore, Mrs. Black, Mr. Leeds, Mr. T. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay and infant. —For MADRAS.—Mr. J. T. Murray, Mr. W. Carlsw, Miss P. Galsworthy, Mr. Tritton, Lieut. J. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. G. Harding. —For CEYLON.—Mrs. and Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Handyside. —For HONG KONG.—Mr. Thos. Dobbin, R.N., Mr. E. Richmond, Mr. J. Secker, Mrs. Marston and infant, Mr. J. Guizer. —For SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Burt, Mr. E. Bartley. —For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Dibber, Mr. Walker, Mr. Tabb, Mr. de Russet.

August 27. —For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. H. Davies, Mr. Richardson, Mr. A. Jordan, Adeshier Ookerjee, Commander C. O. B. Hall, R.N., Mrs. O'Brien, Miss Price. —For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Tyser. —For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. H. Wallace.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)
September 1. —For CALCUTTA.—Capt. W. G. and Mrs. Waterfield, Mrs. Hall, Mr. C. A. Cronmelin, Major Layard, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Coxie, Miss Dixon, Miss Turner, Capt. Puzet, Mrs. Barry and child, Mr. Barry, Mr. Roddell, Miss Allan, Mr. T. Lovelock, Mrs. Gray and child, two Misses Atwoods and children, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Baugh, Mr. O. P. L. Watson, Mr. Drey, Mr. F. J. J. Ferguson, Mr. D. Tadey, Mr. Jas. Balfour, Mr. W. E. Kinsey, Colonel Hodgson, Major-general F. G. D. Showers, Captain Delane, Mr. R. Dodd, Mr. Bell, Mr. F. A. Jones, Mr. A. G. Walker. —For MADRAS.—Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. McElwain and friend, Mrs. J. W. F. Bean, Capt. G. N. Kelsell, Mr. Mockett, Mr. H. S. A. Goodrich, Mrs. Muir, Mr. H. Wallace, Miss S. Lorenz, Capt. J. Greenway. —For CEYLON.—Miss A. Nicol, Mr. G. Danman, Staff Surgeon C. M. Miller. —For ALEXANDRIA.—Major Dawson. —For SHANGHAI.—Mr. McDonald, Mr. Bartley. —For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Rice, Mr. Walker.

September 12. —For BOMBAY.—Mr. Rodgers, General Van Cortlandt, Asst. surgeon C. J. ynt, Mr. W. H. Middleton, Mr. Gordon, Mr. H. B. Gordon, Mr. R. Swanson, Mrs. Joynt, Mr. J. P. Cortlandt Anderson, Mr. H. Thompson, Hon. Major and Mrs. Thuesiger, Mr. J. W. Savage.

September 20. —For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. and Miss Watkins, Capt. J. R. Currie, Mrs. Wells and infant, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Smith, Mrs. Gordon Robb and infant, Major Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sapte, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mr. T. G. Mayne, Mr. L. J. Jennings, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. H. T. by Princep, Mr. R. Robtson, Major and Mrs. James, Miss Hutm, Mr. Sherin, Miss Doran, Mr. and Mrs. T. Woodhouse and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, jun., Capt. A. Le Galtus, Mr. Robert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Caridia, Colonel Hort, Lieut. Neal, Mr. Heavyside, Mr. James D. Campbell, Miss Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond,

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DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DANVERS, the wife of Juland, of a son, at Caterham, Surrey, Aug. 16.
HARRIS, the widow of the late Major F., of the Madras staff corps, of a son, stillborn, at 8, Belgrave-road, St. John's-wood, Aug. 22.
LAWFORD, the wife of H. Baring, Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Norwood, Aug. 14.
METCALFE, the wife of Col. C. B., retired list, Bengal, of a daughter, at Dane Court, St. Peters Thanet, Aug. 25.
WHITIST, the wife of Major C. W. F., retired list, Madras army, of a daughter, at Boulogne Sur Mer, Aug. 20.

MARRIAGES.

BILES, Henry W., H.M.'s Madras Civil Service, to Mary, daughter of Edmund Rendle, Esq., M.D., at St. James Church, Plymouth, Aug. 25.

CHAMBERS, Charles, civil engineer East Indian Railway, to Maria A., daughter of the late Capt. William Taylor, H.E.I.C.S., at Great Staunmore, Aug. 20.

DE WET, Oloff G., Major late 51st Madras N.I., to Annie, daughter of Thomas H. Thompson, Esq., of Leeson-street, Dublin, and Clonskeagh Castle, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Wallace, Esq., Q.C., of Belfield, County Dublin, for many years M.P. for Carlow, at Trinity Church, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Aug. 22.

FULLER, Charles F., to Helen Mary Ann, daughter of the late Henry C. Bagge, of the Bengal Civil Service, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Aug. 22.

HORTON, Abney C., M.D., to Harriett, daughter of Henry Speedy, Esq., formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., at St. Pancras, Aug. 13.

MAINWARING, William G., Major Bombay staff corps, to Ellen S. C., widow of the late Lieut. W. M. Miles, 1st Bombay Fusiliers, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Aug. 18.

MORGAN, Samuel, of Bath, M.D., to Caroline E., daughter of the late T. J. Wolferstan Thomas, Madras Civil Service, at Twynning, Gloucestershire, Aug. 25.

OLIPHANT, James E., H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, to Margaret E., daughter of Major gen. Robert Alexander, H.M.'s Madras Army, at St. John's Church, Paddington, Aug. 25.

SICKLEMORE, George B., of Nether Court, Thanet, to Ellen F., daughter of the late William Parsons, Esq., Bombay Medical Establishment, at Jersey, Aug. 25.

SMITH, Edmund Davidson, Capt. H.M.'s 95th regt., son of Samuel Smith, Esq., of 23, Westbourne-terrace-road, Hyde-park (late of Calcutta), to Mary Matilda, second daughter of the late William Cooke Collis, jun., Esq., of Castle Cooke, County Cork, at Kilworth Church, by the Rev. C. S. Langley, M.A., Vicar of Kilworth, assisted by the Rev. M. A. Cooke Collis, D.D., Rector of Queens-town, uncle of the bride, Aug. 11.

DEATHS.

BIRD, Louisa M., daughter of George, late Madras Civil Service, at Bays Hill Mansion, Cheltenham, aged 3 years 7 months, Aug. 21.

CARPENTER, Isabella, relict of the late Charles, of E.I.C. Civil Service, at Warwick-square, Kensington, aged 85, Aug. 17.

DOIG, Mary C., wife of T., late of the Bombay Medical Establishment, at Ochterard, near Galway, Ireland, Aug. 4.

HADWEN, Surgeon major H.M.'s Madras Army, at Ramsgate, Aug. 14.

RICHARDSON, Mrs. Mary Anne, widow of Major Richard H., 7th Madras L.C., at Homburg, Aug. 16.

SWINTON, Louisa, widow of Archibald, at Warsash-house, Hants, aged 86, Aug. 15.

India Office,

August 26, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. A. W. Crofton, Asst. chaplain.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. F. B. Morris; Capt. J. Hearsey; Maj. R. T. Leigh; Lieut. P. C. Dalmahoy; Lieut. G. R. Hennessy; Asst. surg. G. Barnard; Conductor W. Wilkinson.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. T. Dick; Maj. G. Baldock; Lieut. H. C. B. Barnett; Lieut. J. E. F. Strettell; Lieut. W. G. Ward; Lieut. T. C. Briggs; Asst. surg. J. J. Heffernan.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. Liddell, C.B.; Capt. C. F. Grant.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—Rev. K. C. Baily, Asst. chaplain; 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. C. Marsh, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. Collier, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

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MILITARY.

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20	Chart. of Ind., Aus. & China	all	30 to 30½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	54 to 56
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FROM

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VOL. XXI.—No. 595.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	July 30	Burmah (Rangoon)	July 13
Madras	Aug. 1	Bombay	Aug. 9
Agra	" 1	Ceylon	"
	China (Hong Kong)		July 18.

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening. Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 19th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 4 oz. 6d. 2 oz. 2s. 0d. 4 oz. 4s. 0d. 1 oz. 1s. 0d. 3 oz. 3s. 0d. 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 4 oz. 0s. 10d. 1 oz. 1s. 8d. 2 oz. 2s. 4d. 3 oz. 3s. 0d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

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1/2 oz. 1s. 0d. 1 oz. 2s. 0d. 2 oz. 4s. 0d. 3 oz. 6s. 0d.
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1/2 oz. 1s. 4d. 1 oz. 2s. 4d. 2 oz. 4s. 4d. 3 oz. 6s. 4d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE reputed Nana Sahib is still at Ajmere but is about to be removed to Agra. No additional intelligence at all confirmatory of his identity has yet been obtained, and the press of India is still divided in opinion upon the subject. It may perhaps turn out that the prisoner is not the Nana Sahib, but yet some traitor to the British Government, who will well deserve a traitor's punishment, and whom we shall have good reason to be glad that we have got rid of.

The Governor-General has recovered his health, and, accompanied by his lady, is making a short stay at Chinee, in Thibet. On returning to Simla, his Excellency proceeds to Lahore and thence to Peshawur, where he is to meet the Ameer of Cabul or his Envoy.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was at Berhampore on the 25th of July.

The Commander-in-Chief of Madras, during his recent visit to the Maharajah of Mysore, met with an accident. His horse pitched him over his head, and the fall broke two of his ribs: he is, however, recovering.

Sir Bartle Frere and Sir William Mansfield were at Poona, and were cheering the station with their hospitalities.

Sir William Denison has been laid up with an attack of fever at Oosoor.

Sir Mordaunt Wells is about to leave India, amidst a perfect hubbub of praise and censure, being as odious to some parties as he is popular with others. The missionaries and their friends speak of him with unqualified scorn and reprobation on account of his decision in the case of Dr. Duff and the Hindoo convert; but others, both European and native, express the warmest admiration of his boldness, integrity, and independence as a judge—
"Their generous ardour no cold medium knows."

It is said that Sir Matthew Sausse is to be transferred from Bombay to Calcutta, in succession to Sir Mordaunt Wells.

Affairs in Afghanistan wear a threatening aspect, and the Indian Government is watching matters in that direction with an anxious eye. It is said that a civil war is imminent, and that the great chiefs are all on the alert, and ready to take part in the tumult and confusion. The roads are no longer available for the safe transit of merchandize, and peaceful travellers are exposed, without protection or help, to vast bodies of dacoits. It is said that there are now three political parties in Afghanistan. The first is headed by Shere Ali Khan, the new Ameer, and his brother, Mahomed Shereef Khan. The second is headed by the two sons of the famous Akbar Khan,

Futteh Mahomed Khan, and Jullalood-deen Khan. The third is led by Mahomed Azim Khan, Mahomed Aslan Khan, and Mahomed Osman Khan. The Persians will also be an element in the coming struggle. The Shah has an army of 45,000 men in the vicinity of Meshed. He had made no attempt, at latest dates, to regain Herat. A camp of exercise will assemble at Lahore early in the ensuing cold weather, and an army of observation at Peshawur. It seems probable they will have something to do.

The Punjab Exhibition has not so much local support of a pecuniary kind as the Government anticipated, and the committee are obliged to appeal to the public very earnestly for contributions to the Prize Fund, which amounts to only Rs. 2,000, to be divided into a thousand shares, of which 340 are assigned to raw produce, 480 to manufactures, 110 to machinery, and 70 to the fine arts.

There has been a rather serious disturbance in the district of Huzara. A large body of men, hostile to our Government, on the borders of our territory, who have amongst them a considerable number of the Sepoy mutineers, and are all well-trained soldiers, with plenty of money and ammunition, have menaced our frontier across the Indus. Colonel Taylor was despatched with a strong force to meet them, and he soon compelled them to retreat to their mountain fortresses. But they may soon again, perhaps, give us a little trouble, and put us to some expense.

We understand that the long-talked-of medical amalgamation arrangement will not take place after all. The authorities at the Horse Guards seem to have set their face against it. In its stead it is proposed to have a Staff Corps, which is to be regulated on much the same principles as the general line as regards promotion; that is to say, promotion to go by length of service. The length of service from the rank of assistant-surgeon to that of surgeon is fixed at twelve years. The higher appointments are to be filled by selection. Pensions on retirement on account of ill-health, it is said, will be considerably improved, but pensions on full pay will be much the same as before. Officers in the present service will be eligible for the Staff Corps. Salaries are to be consolidated. We just jot down these memoranda as the heads of the gossip that has reached us. If these arrangements are carried into effect many assistant-surgeons—perhaps an average of twenty—at the several Presidencies will obtain promotion.

It is a curious circumstance, and speaks

well for the spread of British notions of morality in the East, that some of the Hindoos of Bengal have memorialised the Governor-General and Legislative Council of India against the custom of polygamy, and have prayed that it may be put down by law. The Hon. Rajah Deo Narian Singh intends to introduce a Bill for its suppression at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

The result of the half-year's operations of the Delhi Bank, according to the report issued on the 20th July, shows a surplus of Rs. 1,13,401, equal to Rs. 11.5.6 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. The manager had therefore proposed the usual dividend of Rs. 22.8.0 per share, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, the transfer of Rs. 10,000 to the reserve fund, and the appropriation of the remaining Rs. 13,401 towards the discharge of bad and doubtful assets on the books at Allahabad, caused by the mismanagement of an agent (Mr. C. F. Vaughan), who has been removed. Colonel G. C. Barlow has been elected trustee in the room of Mr. J. C. Murphy, resigned.

A fireman named Frederick Fitzpatrick was lately tried at Alipore on a charge of culpable homicide. An old native had his foot upon the Mutlah line of railway. Fitzpatrick, knowing that a train was approaching, and finding that his shouts were unheeded, in his hurry and anxiety, threw a lump of coal at him, which struck the poor man with such force that it smashed two of his ribs, the broken ends of which pierced the right lung, and caused his death. This was a rough mode of "killing with kindness." The man's motive, however, was undoubtedly a good one, and he was accordingly acquitted; but it will help, with too many other similar lessons, to warn our comparatively gigantic countrymen to deal more tenderly with the small, slim and delicate natives of Bengal.

About seven hundred medals have been distributed by Major-General Smith to the officers and men of the 10th Regiment N.I. at Poona. The corps distinguished itself greatly during the Indian campaigns of 1857, 1858, and 1859.

The *Times of India* made such severe attacks upon an engineer officer (Captain Southey) for leaving the new entrances into the Fort for a long time in a wretchedly unfinished state, that it was expected from Captain Southey's threats the paper would be prosecuted for libel. However, the case went up to Government, and the engineer's explanations were pronounced unsatisfactory.

Sir Hope Grant has recommended the introduction of the Zouave uniform for the Madras Native Infantry, and the proposition is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

In spite of the outcry against Sir Charles Wood's regulations on the subject of the sale of waste lands, we find that the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, of the 18th of July, announces the sale of 8,000 acres.

The *Englishman* says:—"Sir Charles Wood's additional annuities of £200 a year to the colonels of artillery and engineers, appear to be taking pretty well. Colonel S. Pott, of the Engineers, has accepted one of these annuities and retired to England; and we hear that Colonel Ommancey, of the same corps, also takes one and resigns the service in September. We also hear from England that Colonel Scott of the Artillery, Inspector-General of Ordnance in Bengal, has accepted one of these annuities, and will not return to India from England, where he is now on sick leave.

The interest taken in the rifle practice of the troops in India is shown by a recent general order, whereby the Commander-in-Chief in India directs that half-yearly examinations of colour-sergeants shall be held, where practicable, for the purpose of passing candidates for the appointment of regimental sergeant instructor of musketry.

An unpleasant *fracas* has taken place near Simla between Capt. Hill, H.M.'s 71st regiment, and Ensign Lawrence, a son of the Deputy commissioner of Simla. As the matter was reported to the Commander-in-Chief by the latter, a court of inquiry has been convened.

Cholera is said to be raging widely and fiercely in Oude and Allahabad.

Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Carmichael, C.B., junior Lieut.-Colonel of H.M.'s 94th Regiment, has been appointed to the command of H.M.'s 103rd Foot, or Royal Bombay Fusiliers, in the western Presidency, for which he left Calcutta by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Bengal*, on the 22nd.

The vacant Lieut.-Colonelcy and command of H.M.'s 19th Regiment, caused by the death of Colonel Mundy, will not be filled up from, and give promotion in, the corps. The command of the 19th was offered to Lieut.-Colonel Bright, who rose in the regiment, and is now commanding H.M.'s 51st L. I., but was declined by that officer, he preferring his present command.

Major F. O. Salusbury now, and for some time past, commanding H.M.'s 101st Foot, late 1st Bengal Fusiliers, at Rawul Pindee, has been promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with a view to his holding the permanent command of the regiment in which he rose, and with which he served in the Sutlej, Burnah, and mutiny campaigns.

The Municipal Corporations of Bombay are more economical than the justices of the peace in Calcutta, who propose to give Rs. 1,500 a month to a health officer. Bombay gives its health officer, Dr. Hewlett, only Rs. 350 a month.

The Shah of Persia has an army of 4,500 men in the vicinity of Meshed, but has yet made no attempt to regain Herat.

Poona, it is stated, is to be one of the residences of the Governor-General of India. The erection of a Government House, it is said, is already ordered.

The British India Steam Navigation Company commences their new contract, monthly mail service between Bombay and Calcutta, on the 15th of September next.

Political affairs in China are generally quiet. A civil war has commenced in Japan.

CEYLON.—TREASURY WARRANT.—The Commissioners of the Treasury have issued new regulations, coming into operation on the 1st of October next, relating to the transmission of letters between the United Kingdom and Ceylon.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Maj. G. Taylor, Bombay Staff Corps, at 14, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, Aug. 25. Lieut. Digby Fairfield, commanding the 3rd battery 25th brigade R.A., at Calcutta, July 20. Capt. C. J. Griffith, Bombay Staff, at Kotah-gerry, July 26.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Asst. surg. Allanby, 95th regt., at Hyderabad Sind, July 28. Ens. W. Tottenham, 27th Hussars, at Secra, July 19.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Fns. Johnstone, Mr. Shak Ahmed, Mr. Tyabjee, Mr. S. Mohilina, Mr. Mahomed Jewan, Mr. Abdulally, Mr. W. Steel, Mr. Fulcher, Mr. J. B. Lee, Capt. G. Wright. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Mercer, Dr. Griesbeck, Mrs. Clarence and inf., Mr. Troelach, Baron Vonder Delken. From MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gaskell, Mr. Rawson, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Saunders, Mr. May, Mr. Gaddum.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ellora*, Sept. 10.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Nugent, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Comr. Wish, Mrs. White and inf., Maj. Coley, Mr. R. Jordan. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Lister and infant.

CAPTURE OF THE NANA.

[From the *Times of India*, Aug. 9.]

AJMERE, July 18.

As you have fallen into some inaccuracies in your accounts of the capture of the prisoner now in Ajmere Fort under suspicion of being the Nana of Bithoor, I beg to give you a correct statement of the facts of the case. On Monday, the 22nd of June, as Major Davidson, Deputy-Commissioner of Ajmere, was sitting in the cutcherry a man in the dress of a fakcer came in and asked for a private interview. On being taken into another room he stated that he was a jemadar of a Bombay regiment, and that he had, along with a native of Cawnpore and two detectives of the Bombay police, been engaged for some time in tracking the Nana; that they had succeeded in joining him and his party some time before at Saloomba, and had been travelling with them since on pretence of being sufferers in the same cause. There were along with the Nana, a blind man and another, called Naroo Punt, one of the leaders in the mutiny. They had arrived in Ajmere only an hour or two previously, and were now in a mundir near the cutcherry. As he produced, in confirmation of his statement, letters from Mr. Forjett and the Secretary to the Bombay Government, Major Davidson proposed to seize the party at once; but the jemadar begged him not to do so till it was dark, as his life would not be safe for a single day if it were known that he had betrayed the Nana. To this Major Davidson agreed, and after dismissing the man resumed the court. As the mundir in which the Nana had taken refuge was a large building, and as these men might attempt to escape, Major Davidson sent Lieutenant Repton, the assistant commissioner, to ask Lieutenant Brodigan, commanding the detachment in the fort, for the assistance of some of the men of H.M.'s 28th, that they might surround the mundir; and it was arranged that they were to meet at a certain spot at eight o'clock. Just as Major Davidson was about to leave for the place of meeting, the jemadar came in again in a great hurry to say that the Nana had heard some persons wondering why the sahib had stopped cutcherry earlier than usual; this had made him uneasy and suspicious, and so he had moved off to another place. From the description given of this place Major Davidson did not think that the force originally intended would be necessary, and he, therefore, walked to the fort, and stopped the Europeans who were just starting. Then, taking with him only Lieutenant Repton, Assistant-Commissioner; Lieut. Brodigan, of H.M.'s 28th; Inspector Baner, of the Ajmere Police; and Sergeant Dalton, H.M.'s 28th, he went to the place described by the jemadar. Here, however, they were at fault; the man, not knowing the localities well, had indicated a place on the Pokar road, and when they arrived there they found no signs of the party they were in search of. Lieutenant Repton and Mr. Baner went to search the mundir in which they had just been, while the three others went to search a *bouree* near the Delhi Gate. Here the first person they saw was the jemadar, who made a sign that they were all right. Major Davidson, followed by the others, went down two or three steps, and entered a long building over the water. First they saw a man close to the entrance whom Major Davidson seized hold of, saying, "Why are you making such a noise? Who are you all?" The jemadar, who was just behind, said, "We are fakeers, and this," pointing to the man held by Major Davidson, "is the pundit." This was the sign that had been agreed on to indicate the Nana, as Major Davidson was afraid that he might not be able to take them all, and wished to secure the principal at all events. He was standing there as quietly as possible; but Major D. persisted in his charge of unruly conduct, and told the sergeant to handcuff him, and take him outside, which was accordingly done. The next he took hold of was a blind man, whom he made over to Lieutenant Brodigan. The third was the man supposed to be Naroo Punt, whom he himself led

out, and thus they walked off quietly with their three prisoners. It was by this time quite dark, and they reached the fort, about half a mile distant, without attracting any particular attention on their arrival. In case of the prisoners having poison secreted about them, the whole of their own clothes were taken away, and fresh ones supplied. They were then ironed and left under a European guard.

The capture was effected with such celerity and secrecy that, at first, the natives were at a loss to know what had happened. The "gup" of the bazaar on the following day was that a fakeer had come to speak with the sahib in court, and been taken into a private room, and now the guards at the fort were doubled. The whole truth did not transpire for two or three days, and by that time the gateway leading into the city had been built up. Nothing was found upon the prisoners when they were taken, but next day their luggage was examined, and five or six kinds of deadly poison found in it. Since then they have been kept separate, under European sentries. Inspector Baner is night and day in the room with the Nana, and no one is allowed to see him without a special pass from the Deputy Commissioner. At first they all obstinately declared that they were three brothers who had been travelling as fakeers over the country for twenty-eight years. The Nana was in ignorance of the real charge against him till the four detectives were confronted with him in irons as his accomplices, who had been taken and had, to save themselves, denounced him as the Nana Sahib. His whole demeanour then changed. He was no longer a mild fakeer, but a man evidently accustomed to command. He pretends not to know English at all, but it is evident that he understands every word. In fact, he lately complained that he had overheard the soldiers discussing whether he would be hanged or blown away from a gun, which he said was very disagreeable, but he could not explain how he knew that without knowing English. Naroo Punt and the blind man both confess now that they are not brothers; and the latter, having turned Queen's evidence, declares that his companion is really the Nana. The principal informer is a man called Gya Persaud, a native of Cawnpore, who has known the Nana all his life; and the Bombay jemadar and detectives were sent up with him from Bombay.

You express some surprise that he should have ventured so near Nusseerabad; but it is a fact that he was in that camp a few months ago, and was in communication with several persons, one of whom has been arrested. I believe the detectives also state that it is not long since he was in Poona. He was not caught then, and he would not have been caught now had not the detectives in the meantime joined him as pretended friends.

NUSSEERABAD, July 19.

The supposed Nana is still the chief topic of conversation here; and the latest intelligence received is, that he is to be moved at once to Agra. A wing of the 28th, with a proportion of artillery (3 guns) and cavalry from Nusseerabad and Neemuch, will form the escort. It would have been as well to have first settled the question unmistakably as to whether the real Nana is in custody or not, before sending 800 Europeans on what may prove an unprofitable journey.

RAJPOOTANA, July 20.

Reports are circulated that the gathering of "bulmashes" and "pandies" who were at Saloomba a short time ago have nearly all dispersed, or hidden themselves in the surrounding hills and jungles. This appears to have arisen from the news of the probability of a force moving out from Neemuch having been conveyed to their locality. The Nana still remains in durance vile, at Ajmere, and the Government have as yet made no sign with regard to his future destination. It is said in Nusseerabad that Capt. Carnell is to proceed in charge of the prisoner to Cawnpore, or at least that this officer has been named for the duty by the Governor-general's agent for Rajpootana. The Nana is now much thinner than he was when first captured, and his skin, particularly of the face, has become much lighter in colour. It is most extraordinary nothing should

be known as to what is to be done with him, as, putting the telegraph aside, time has elapsed for a reference to Simla or Calcutta almost over again. It is rumoured the Saloomba Thakoor has sent vakeels into Neemuch denying all complicity in the Nana's affairs, and stating that he did not know it was the Nana, and that he is innocent of pandies. There could surely be little difficulty in ascertaining the facts of the case with our military stations of Khairwarrah, not more than thirty miles distant from Saloomba.

RAJPOOTANA, July 23.

The latest news regarding the individual supposed to be the Nana is, that a squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons from Mhow and two companies of the 28th Europeans from Nusseerabad are to escort the prisoner to Cawnpore via Agra; Captain Carnell, of the Ajmeer police, going in political charge. It is, however, believed that a representation has been made from Bombay to the effect that it would be desirable for the evil-disposed in the Deccan to have an opportunity of seeing the Nana, if, indeed, it can be proved on this side of India that it is really the right man. Therefore it is not at all improbable that he will be conveyed via Bombay and Poona.

RAJPOOTANA, July 30.

There can be no doubt of the fact, that numerous scoundrels are at large roaming over these districts. Robberies are of very frequent occurrence, but chiefly confined to attacks on the different Raj daks. It would appear as if the durbars were concerned in this work, and that the robberies are effected with the view of obtaining information. All native States are constantly being plotted against by their neighbours, and all have their spies at each other's courts. When any important document passes between the European authorities in which any State is interested, the latter does not hesitate to reward for what it can get, and asks no questions. Europeans, however, travelling through the country are as safe as possible. Of course, in a thinly inhabited country carriage is not abundant; but that is not to be ascribed either to the European surveillance or temper of the people.

The Nana remains a prisoner at Ajmere, and has been rather sick, which, considering all things, is not to be wondered at. A few days ago several arrests were made in Nusseerabad, chiefly of Brahmins who were supposed to be in camp for no good purpose; some said evidence would be adduced that they had tampered with the native troops. At Neemuch the authorities are looking out pretty strictly, and submit suspicious characters to a searching investigation. It is stated that offers have been received from two of the Rajpootana States to march their troops against Saloomba and Bikaner. They wish to pay off old grudges, and think the present a good opportunity of doing so, as they suppose they will, of course, be aided by the Supreme Government.

RAJPOOTANA, July 31.

News has been received that the photographs of the supposed Nana sent to Cawnpore were pronounced by Captain Court, of the police, and by Dr. Check, the civil surgeon, as not at all resembling what they recollected as the Nana. Both these gentlemen were well acquainted with him previous to the mutinies. It must, however, be remembered that the photographs were amateur productions, and that the man must have altered considerably during six years of wandering. If not the Nana, why does he not indicate the Deccan village from which he came? But this he is unable to do.

Orders have been issued for his removal to Cawnpore under the charge of Captain Carnell. He will proceed via Agra.

The *Englishman* says:—"The first count against the Nana ought to be for rebellion, and rebellion alone; and if found guilty he should be hanged for rebellion, and be thankful for the clemency which does not blow him away from a gun, or flay him alive, or impale him, which would have been his certain lot under a Mogul conqueror. It should only be under the very unexpected contingency of the Nana being acquitted of rebellion,

or acquitted of consorting with rebels, that he should be tried for those horrible crimes on which the memory of the public is too apt to run."

We do not agree with the writer. If we try the Nana simply for rebellion we shall fail to carry the sympathies of the people with us, for it is known all over India that he had a grievance against our rule. If we try him for the horrid massacre of women and children at Cawnpore, we shall approve ourselves to the conscience of every native of the country when we hang him. Had the Nana met us fairly in the field, and been vanquished, no man would have thought of hanging him for the offence. It is the cruel murder of the women and children at Cawnpore that makes the gallows his righteous doom.

BENGAL.

HINDU MEMORIAL AGAINST POLYGAMY.

The following memorial, which we find in the *Hurkaru*, is the most pleasing testimony we have seen for a long time, to the real progress of the people, under the influence of European thought:—

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, and the Honourable Members of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

The Memorial of the undersigned Hindoo Inhabitants of Bengal,

Most Respectfully Sheweth,—That your memorialists having deeply considered and carefully weighed the sentiments and feelings of the entire Hindoo community of the provinces to which they belong, on the subject of polygamy as sanctioned by the custom of the country, are encouraged to claim legislative interference for its suppression.

Your memorialists are convinced that the general spread of education amongst the leading classes of Hindoo society—those classes, in fact, which direct the movements and endow authority to the decisions of the national mind—and the healthier tone than before of public morality, induced by a constant and beneficial observance of British institutions, have sensibly cleared the way for the overthrow of social habits which only a pernicious artificial influence hitherto rendered popular.

Your memorialists have ample grounds for believing that the almost unanimous feeling of the native community is against a usage which has destroyed the domestic happiness of Hindoo women to a far greater extent than the doom of perpetual widowhood.

The supporters of the usage, belonging as they do to the least educated class, and guided by a manifest motive of self-interest, are in a most contemptible and scarcely noteworthy minority. Many of these even bitterly complain of their fate after they have proceeded too far to retreat, and when it is impossible for them to cancel their luckless marriages. If passion or avarice did not blind him to the perception of reason, the polygamist would himself be the foremost opponent of a right which enabled him to sow the most violent contention and deadly hate in his family.

Your memorialists further beg to submit, that it is against the principle of civilisation to consider the institution of marriage any otherwise than as a solemn compact between one man and one woman, to preserve, inviolate, the constant affection which is pledged before the altar of God; and your memorialists do not hesitate to characterise as perjury an act which enables the stronger and more rational party to the contract to break it at will, whilst the weaker and less intelligent party, who is governed by a rigid conventional law besides, is compelled to maintain it at every disadvantage, loss of position, sacrifice of peace, and outrage to the most sensitive feelings.

Your memorialists therefore are of opinion, that morality and enlightened policy, of which the British Government is the representative in the East, equally demand an abrogation by law of the rite of polygamy, and for this your memorialists most earnestly pray.

THE NAPOLEON OF ASIA.

"Is Dost Mahomed dead that there is no justice?" The fact that this has been for nearly forty years a proverb in Afghanistan is a far more remarkable tribute to the late Ameer of Cabul than the title applied by a constitutional people to Aristides. For forty years Dost Mahomed Khan has been the foremost man in all Asia. When Lord Wellesley was Governor-General he first became famous as a boy of fourteen. Since that time he has seen Viceroy after Viceroy pass away from both power and life. He was the ruin of the reputation and health of Lord Auckland, the Go-

vernor-General who did so much to injure him. Of all who have ruled Southern Asia from Calcutta while he influenced Central Asia from Cabul, Lord Ellenborough alone survives. Lord Dalhousie, who drove him from Peshawur and extended the British frontier to the Khyber, and Lord Canning, who subsidised him to fight Persia, have disappeared from the theatre in which he has continued, with increasing reputation, to be the chief actor. Born some time between 1788 and 1793 he became master of Cabul and the Douranee empire in 1826. After ruling for thirteen years our nefarious policy drove him from the throne on which he was supported by the mass of his subjects, till a just Nemesis forced us to restore him in 1843. There he reigned, feared by his turbulent sons and nephews and beloved by his people, for twenty years, till at the good old age of seventy or seventy-five, and in the arms of victory, he died on the 20th of May last. Since Asia is never again likely to see such a character, it is well to linger a little over the three distinct periods in his history.

I.—DOST MAHOMED'S YOUTH—1788 to 1826.

Among the mixed Persian and Tartar hordes at whose head Nadir Shah invaded India were the Douranees, so called from their custom of wearing a pearl in the right ear. From the chaos which ensued on the death of Nadir Shah there emerged Ahmed Shah, the head of the Suddozyes, the chief clan of the tribe. Claiming descent, and with some justice, from the great Timour, he established an empire which extended from Herat to Cashmere and Balkh to Sind, embracing Mooltan, Bhawalpore and Peshawur. Next to the Suddozyes in power were the Barukzyes, so that while the sovereignty remained in the hands of the former, the latter supplied the Wuzer or Mayor of the Palace. Thus Ahmed Shah had as his Wuzer, Hadji Jamul Khan; the second King, Timour Shah, had that Wuzer's second son, Poyndah Khan, and the third King, Shah Zemaun, had Poyndah Khan's eldest son, Futtah Khan. The key to the whole history of the Douranee empire, and the kingdom of Cabul which succeeded it, is the hatred which springs of ambition between the Suddozye and Barukzye clans, intensified by a blood feud. If readers ignorant of oriental history will think of the Celtic clans in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries they will appreciate the history of Cabul. Now Poyndah Khan, the second Wuzer, had twenty-one sons, of whom his successor, Futtah Khan, was the eldest, and Dost Mahomed the youngest but one. Among the many sons left by Timour Shah, the second Douranee King, there were incessant contests for the sovereignty. Timour Shah died in 1793, when Dost Mahomed was an infant; and Poyndah Khan, his father, as Wuzer, assisted Shah Zemaun to the throne. But "put not your trust in princes." The King sacrificed Poyndah Khan at the instigation of a man who supplanted him, and this was the first blood feud his sons had to avenge. The murdered man's family lived in great misery, almost as beggars, waiting the hour for vengeance. When it came Futtah Khan, the lawful Wuzer, raised a rebellion, and placed on the throne Shah Mahmoud, who put out the eyes of Shah Zemaun his brother and predecessor. The early years of this century were spent in incessant contests between Shah Mahmoud and his third brother Shah Sujah, with whom the English were in time to become so unfortunately allied. As usual, the hour came for Futtah Khan to fall a victim to the man he had made king, and thus the remaining sons of Poyndah Khan had to avenge at once their father's and their brother's death. The work was done by young Dost Mahomed.

Dost Mahomed's mother was the favourite wife of Poyndah Khan. She was a Kuzzilbash, a fact of great importance to the future of her boy. The Kuzzilbashes are Persian settlers in Afghanistan, and are looked on as low-born mercenaries. But in the days of his struggle for Cabul Dost Mahomed found a ready support from these powerful horsemen, who considered him as one of themselves. Dr. Harlan, the American adventurer who first betrayed him and then became a general in his service, tells us that his mother, like

Samuel's, devoted him in infancy to the service of the cenotaph of Lamech, whom Easterns believe to be the father of Noah. His first task was to sweep for a day the sacred enclosure. Like the knights of old, he then became the attendant of his great brother, Futtah Khan, watching his chamber while he slept, and ministering to all his wants. It would be well if we could disbelieve the statement that another brother polluted his boyhood. Dost Mahomed showed his chivalrous devotion to his elder brother when he was only fourteen years of age, first by shooting down one of his enemies in the bazaar of Peshawur, and afterwards by taking Herat in the manner we lately described. His violation of the Douranee harem resulted in his brother's massacre, and the young man, the child of poverty, servitude and debauchery, became an avenging fury with the blood of a father and a brother crying to him for victims. Nothing stopped his career. His predecessors had been content with the subordinate position of Wuzer; his brothers were wrapped in sensuality and sloth; it was his to extirpate the royal Suddozyes and plant himself on the throne, making the Barukzyes the rulers of Afghanistan. Raising an army of retribution, he marched on Cabul, took it, as he did Herat the other day, by a combination of force and stratagem, and installed himself in the Bala Hissar. But the pear was not yet ripe; the Suddozyes were marching against him from Herat; and so, putting one of their family as a puppet on the throne, by treachery he made the hostile army melt away under the very walls of the capital. Partitioning the country among his brothers, he was content with Ghuzni for himself. After an expedition against the Sikhs, which his brothers' treachery made unsuccessful, he again took Cabul, but this time from his brothers, who had obtained possession of the puppet king. In 1826 he ruled from Cabul, his brothers acknowledging his supremacy. A proud moment this for the despised son of the Kuzzilbash woman.

II.—DOST MAHOMED'S MANHOOD—1826 to 1843.

Dost Mahomed was upwards of thirty years of age when he, a Barukzye, became master of all that was left of the Douranee empire. He had risen from poverty, he had lived in pollution, and he had avenged his family's fate by means from which, though only too common in Asia, the man who would maintain any self-respect must shrink. Yet we fail to see that he had done much more than Louis Napoleon on the 3rd of December. Tried by their different standards, he cannot be pronounced the more guilty. Both shed blood after a series of revolutions, with the laudable object, among others, of giving peace and a firm Government to a distracted country which was unfit for anything but a despotism. But Louis Napoleon massacred peaceful citizens by the hands of his despicable agents; Dost Mahomed only drove out the murderers of his nearest relations, and assumed the supreme power when he found his brothers unfit to wield it. Both were lured on by the glory of their predecessors; but Louis Napoleon effected only a bad imitation of his uncle's *coup d'état*, while Dost Mahomed had to avenge a father's blood among a people at the same stage of civilisation as those in whose case the legislation of Moses sanctioned, while it modified, such vengeance. Both tried to blot out the villainy of the past by entering on a new career, for while Louis Napoleon declared the age of conquest to be past, and has certainly given great material prosperity to France in ten years, Dost Mahomed took a vow of moral reformation, and that vow he has always, for nigh forty years, faithfully observed. He led the life of a virtuous Mahomedan, in one respect excelling the Prophet himself. Illiterate from the misfortunes of his birth, the son of the great Wuzer of the Douranee empire taught himself letters that he might check his agents, might administer justice to his people, and might add to his dignity as a ruler and reputation as a warrior the respect which all Musulmans pay to learning. His chiefs were fain to follow his example, and a new era dawned on Cabul. As he had a powerful faction yet to humble and many conquests before him, his first duty was to attend to his finances. The favoured

Douranees, like the Mahratta inamdars in Western India, had been almost entirely freed from taxation, and by a series of wise exactions he prepared them for bearing their proper share of the burdens of the State, while he stripped them of political importance.

In 1834 Shah Sujah emerged from his obscurity as our pensioner in Loodianah, and with a Eurasian named Campbell at the head of his troops advanced to recover his father's throne. The battle took place at Candahar, and Akbar Khan, Dost Mahomed's famous son, gained the victory. Thus inspirited, Dost Mahomed determined to recover Peshawur, which his brothers had lost to Runjeet Singh, and he proclaimed a holy war against the Sikhs. Refusing the name of king, because he was too poor to support the dignity of even Sirdar, with a mixture of political wisdom and real fanaticism he adopted that title which he rendered so famous—Ameer-al-Mominin, Commander of the Faithful. At the same time he exercised that right of sovereignty, the issue of coinage, stamping on his coin a verse which proclaimed his father's glory and his own humility—"Silver and gold give the happy tidings to the sun and moon that the time has come for the currency of Poyndah Khan's coin." But even as he had taken Cabul the first time by sowing treachery in his enemy's camp, so his great expedition to recover Peshawur and punish the infidel Sikhs was similarly dispersed in one night. Dr. Harlan, acting as an emissary from Runjeet, betrayed him. He found consolation in his favourite Quran, but anew sent forth his forces under his eldest and still surviving son, Afzul Khan, who, with Akbar Khan, took Jumrood and routed the Sikhs.

It was at this time, when he had been now thirteen years ruler of Cabul, that, in spite of the noble Burnes, the English wronged the Ameer and disgraced themselves by taking up the cause of Shah Sujah. The story is only too well-known. So contradictory has our policy been that then we used to subsidise Persia in order to humble Cabul. It has been well said that, if instead of taking up the cause of the hated and imbecile Douranees we had subsidised Dost Mahomed, as we did in 1856, to resist Persia, all the subsequent political and financial disasters of Indian history might have been prevented. For this Dost Mahomed was eager; nay, he would have been content if we had induced Runjeet Singh to allow him to hold Peshawur—his own province—as a Sikh feudatory. But, alas! Lord Palmerston was the victim of Russo-phobia, while he knew as little of the state of Asia as Sir Charles Wood does of India. Sir J. C. Hobhouse and Lord Auckland jumped with his views, and the saddest page of English history was written in blood. Shah Sujah and our army advanced, and Lord Keane took Ghuzni. The Ameer had never been so helpless and at the same time so noble. His brothers failed him; his chiefs forsook him; the bravest and eldest of his sons, Afzul Khan, acted like a coward. Not one would respond to his appeals. Then the Ameer sent an embassy offering to surrender if he were made Wuzer, as his father and grandfather had been, of the Douranee imbecile, Shah Sujah. But only the degraded life of a State pensioner in India was offered to him, and he preferred honour to such disgrace. Leaving his camp and artillery at Urgundah—one thinks of Fontainebleau, but there was no gratitude in the Asiatic—he fled to the Hindoo Koosh. Outram pursued, and through the treachery of a guide failed to capture him. His family became English prisoners, and were to him dead. With Afzul Khan and Akbar Khan, his sons, he took refuge in Bokhara, and only the interference of the Shah of Persia prevented its savage Khan from dooming them to the fate of Conolly and Stoddart. They escaped, the Ameer felt he had yet a wound on his honour to avenge—for he had fled without striking a blow, though to strike was folly; and at the head of deserters from Shah Sujah's force, he defeated our troops at Purwandurrah. It was a defeat that the honest Englishman must rejoice in. Thus having avenged his honour, and trusting his enemy more than his countrymen, he quietly rode into the British camp next day under the walls of Cabul, and placed his

sword in Sir W. Macnaughten's hand. He was received as a noble prisoner. The sword was restored, he was told to remount his horse, and English officers who scorned to degrade themselves by visiting "King" Shah Sujah, whom at the order of Lords Palmerston and Auckland they had seated in the Bala Hissar, crowded to present themselves to the Ameer.

He was sent to Calcutta, and on his way he charmed the officers who formed his escort. At Jellalabad, anxious to see how our officers employed their leisure hours, he was invited to the mess after dinner, and there, received as the Viceroy would have been, he spent the evening in pleasant intercourse. Lord Auckland, like his envoy, was now smitten with remorse for his policy, and by his attentions and those of his sisters to the Ameer, strove to solace his captivity. At Barrackpore Dost Mahomed was a frequent visitor. At all public places he was regularly seen; and the journals of the time tell how he used to stop his carriage at sunset, and on the open course worship towards Mecca. Mr. Grant, the artist, published in his *Oriental Heads* what is decidedly the best portrait of him as he was then. The hot and wet seasons of 1841 disgusted him with the capital, though he never ceased to praise the kindness of its citizens, and he was removed to Mussoorie. There, when the outbreak at Cabul took place, he was strictly watched, though there is no reason to suspect him of any connexion with it. Indeed his son, Akbar Khan, bad as he was, was the best friend the English had at a time when our policy made our officers the objects of hostility. Once out of Cabul Mussulman fatalism was the key to his conduct; and his thorough knowledge of the country made his remark honest, that Shah Sujah was a necessity, for no one else could give a settled government. But Shah Sujah died, the army of retribution returned successful, and Lord Ellenborough proclaimed liberty to the Ameer and his family, though it was only after remonstrances that he spared himself the shame of causing the noble and injured captive to grace his durbar at Ferozepore. Akbar Khan prepared for his father's arrival, and the Ameer quietly stepped into the Bala Hissar. Can we wonder that the Afghans hated us for all the misery we had caused? Can we refrain from astonishment at the self-control of the Ameer who, after suffering at our hand wrongs such as "most Christian kings" would never have pardoned, simply abstained in silence from all connexion with us for many years?

III.—DOST MAHOMED'S OLD AGE—1843 TO 1863.

Dost Mahomed Khan was upwards of fifty years of age when he returned to the throne, on which it would have been for the interest of our empire and all Asia to have strengthened him. After consolidating the administration of the provinces still left to him, in 1848 he nominated Gholam Hyder Khan heir apparent. He thought the second Punjab war a favourable opportunity for recovering the Peshawur valley, and he re-occupied it for a time. But when the cause of the Khalsa was for ever lost at Gojrat, and our armies were triumphant to the Koorum, he fled, leaving the Khyber between us. This conduct, however, we overlooked, having not only quite enough on our hands, but owing a debt to the Ameer which we never could pay. In 1850 the only provinces which he had, yielding him a revenue of fifteen lakhs of rupees, were Cabul, Ghuznee, Jellalabad, and the Koh Duman. To this had our policy reduced the Lord of the Douranee empire, which used to be bounded only by the Indus and Turkistan. He had several brothers and their large families to provide for, besides fifteen sons of his own. For this his revenue did not suffice, besides Persia was ever tempting his brothers and nephews to oppose him, and intriguing with him to annoy us. This he did to a slight extent by stirring up the tribes on our frontier—for was not Peshawur his? But at a time when there was a Persian envoy in his court, he sent to us at last in 1854 a proposal for an alliance. It was the case of the Russian envoy, Vivovich, and Burnes over again, but on this occasion experience had taught us. Lord Dal-

housie returned a favourable answer, and in March, 1855, Gholam Hyder Khan concluded a treaty with us at Peshawur, in which "the Wallee of Cabul and of all those countries of Afghanistan now in his possession" agreed to be "the friend of the friends and enemy of the enemies of the Hon. East India Company." Meanwhile he and his sons were carrying on the work of annexation, or rather of restoration. Afzul Khan had recovered Balkh, and when the news of the Treaty spread, its discontented nobles and the Ghilzies ceased to give trouble. While the Ameer himself took Kelat-i-Ghilzi and Candahar, his sons added Kooloom, Ackelah, Koondooz, and the four districts of Sirripool, Shihbergham, Maimunna and Audkhoo. The old Khan of Bokhara and those of Khiva and Kokan ceased to annoy Cabul, and Persia was checked for the moment. After the Treaty we waived our right to the valley of Dour which Shah Sujah had given to the Sikhs, and the Ameer occupied it.

In October, 1856, the Persians took Herat and invited the Ameer to join them. But on New Year's day of that fatal year 1857, the old Ameer had a personal interview with Sir John Lawrence, and a second Treaty was made under which the Ameer received 8,000 muskets, and a lakh of rupees every month, to assist in opposing Persia, while Colonel Lumsden's mission went to Candahar to guarantee the proper application of the subsidy. Dost Mahomed thus received 26 lakhs, and the sum was not much to pay for the quiet of Cabul in 1857 and 1858. But for that subsidy the Ameer must have appeared at Junrood against us. In July, 1858, the heir apparent died, and Shere Ali Khan, a son of the same (Douranee) mother was appointed. He is now Ameer. Colonel Lumsden's mission was withdrawn in June, 1858, and immediately Russian traders appeared on the Oxus, surveyed it, and obtained a serai in Bokhara. In 1859, Koondooz was completely subjugated and Badakshan followed. In 1864, Sultan Jan, the Ameer's nephew and son-in-law, who was made independent ruler of Herat, in 1857, prompted by Persia and anticipating the early dissolution of his uncle, who had almost yielded to an attack of cholera, invaded Afghan territory nominally in defence of a Cabul feudatory, and was at once repelled by the Ameer in person. Sultan Jan took Furrakh by treachery in March, 1862, but the Ameer shut him up in Herat, which he blockaded during the winter. Sultan Jan died, but his son, Shanawaz Khan, continued the struggle with the moral support of Persia. On the 26th of May, however, after nine months' siege, Herat was taken by assault aided by treachery. The Ameer died three days after, but not before he had fulfilled his pledge to take a city which is an integral part of the Douranee territory, and which he had captured for his brother, the Douranee Wuzeer, in his youthful days. He had invested Shere Ali Khan with sword and turban, and implored his sons to remain united.

DOST MAHOMED'S CHARACTER.

The most prominent feature in the character of Dost Mahomed is self-control, a quality seldom met with in any conqueror and perhaps never in an Asiatic Mussulman ruler. The combined seductions of power, climate and creed are irresistible. Only the presence in Asia of such solid and invulnerable powers as England in the south, and Russia in the north, prevented Dost Mahomed from, becoming one of those whom we may term first-class conquerors—Kublai Khan, Gheughis Khan, Mahomoud, Timour, Bajazet, and Nadir Shah. But there is that in his whole career which leads us to believe that, even had he been like them a universal conqueror, he would have been unlike them in throwing off all restraint, all fear of God and his own conscience. If we look at such European conquerors as Alexander and Napoleon we see the same want of self-control. Contrasting Dost Mahomed with any of the second-class conquerors we see at once his immense superiority. What are Sivajee, Hyder Tippoo and Runjeet Sing compared with him? Like Jung Bahadoor he passed to power through a slough of blood and immorality, but when we consider the training of his youth and the blood

he, a Barukzye and Mussulman, had to avenge, we marvel at his restraint. And when in 1826 he became for the first time a responsible ruler, and took the vow of reformation, he entered on a career of honest endeavour to govern his people justly and restore the prestige of his country wisely. Before old age forced him to leave his provinces in the hands of his sons, Afghanistan was far better governed than any Asiatic state north of the Himalayas has been in all history. We must not compare his administration with that of British India now, but rather with that of feudal Europe or of a Roman province in Asia, and Dost Mahomed will not suffer much by the comparison. Even Colonel Lumsden, who describes its worst features at a time when old age had fettered the great Chief, describes his people as constantly praying "that the life of the Ameer may be preserved." When we say that, while possessing a mastery of self unprecedented in an Asiatic ruler, Dost Mahomed had all the physical and social attractions which make an Asiatic successful—a tall figure, which even three score and ten years had only slightly bent; a graceful carriage; a manly countenance; a frank address; chivalrous honour more than ordinary Asiatics can comprehend; that reckless dash which soldiers love; a judgment quick to decide and will resolute to do; while as a ruler his first desire was always to administer substantial justice—we have sketched a character without a parallel in Asiatic history. All authorities, from such writers as Harlan and Mohun Lal to the English officers and travellers who have associated with him, bear the same testimony as his subjects.

THE PRESENT STATE OF PARTIES.

Before the Ameer died he placed his grandson, Mahomed Ali Khan, son of the heir apparent, in charge of Herat, but summoned his eldest son, Afzul Khan, from Balkh to aid in consolidating the conquest. The most reliable information possessed by our Government shows that there are three parties in Afghanistan. The first consists of Shere Ali Khan, the new Ameer, and his brother Mahomed Sheriff Khan. The second is composed of the two sons of the famous Akbar Khan—Futteh Mahomed Khan and Jullal ooddeen Khan. The third is led by Mahomed Azim Khan, Mahomed Aslam Khan, and Mahomed Osman Khan. To these must be added the Persians as a fourth element in the coming, or perhaps raging struggle. Up to the last intelligence the Shah had made no sign of an attempt to regain Herat, but he had an army of 45,000 men in the vicinity of Moshed. The characters and policy of these three parties we shall sketch hereafter. They are well worth careful study, and events will probably soon make us only too familiar with them.—*Friend of India.*

"THE BURNEY FOLLY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "FRIEND OF INDIA."

SIR,—As you have published an article from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, with the above words as your own selected title to the extract, and so you have, in a way, endorsed its suspicions and insinuations, you cannot, in justice, refuse the appearance in your columns of a few lines which may show the faulty information supplied to the editor of that journal. You are on the spot and can soon learn from any one who has been present at the examinations of the witnesses in the High Court, whether the admissions and contradictions now to be made with reference to the article in question, can be substantiated or not. The remaining points in the article I do not intend to notice; meanwhile, neither Colonel Willis, nor Captain Eyre, can deny that the article in question is deceiving the public on the following facts.

Granted, that Colonel Willis was ordered up the country, but it is a pure simple assertion, on the part of Colonel Willis and his friends to say that Brigadier Burney took advantage of that officer's absence to write a letter, which he would not have done had Colonel Willis been present at Dinapore; publish the offensive letter, and point out the offence in it. It has been a deliberate purpose of the conspiracy to which the editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette* unconsciously

alludes, when he says "Colonel Willis was determined to bring Brigadier Burney to a court-martial or to make him resign his command." It was shown in court that it was a deliberate purpose for certain persons to withhold the letter complained of from Colonel Burney, in order to add to the difficulties of his position; over and over again Colonel Burney denied any intended insult, and he asked for a sight of that letter, as he had forgotten some of the terms of it; and the long missing letter (not Mrs. Willis's answer to it) was only produced in court on Captain Eyre's examination. Let that letter, word for word, be published for the general public, and it will then be more manifest what a cruel charge the Commander-in-Chief brought against its author, when his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose called it "disgraceful," without ever having read it himself.

True, Colonel Willis threatened to return to Dinapore on hearing of that letter; but it is not true that he ever went there, or that Colonel Burney then left Dinapore. But Colonel Willis knows that Colonel Burney had applied for private leave, but that, on receiving Colonel Willis's missive, he remained at Dinapore, as he looked upon that missive as something in the light of a challenge. Colonel Willis also changed his mind and remained quiet at Darjeeling, as he found it wiser to send in a complaint to some one behind Colonel Burney's back, than to carry out his threat.

True, that Colonel Gordon was mixed up in this matter; but let us wait for the publication of a copy of his cross-examination. He may not like the world to know some of the strange admissions he made, but we shall then know better the value of his testimony.

It seems but a slight inaccuracy to notice, but the truth had better be adhered to even in a little matter; Colonel Gordon is no "relative" of Col. or Mrs. Willis, but it may turn out that he is only one of those judicious friends who meddle in and make a mess of things.

It may be true, as the article now commented on says, that "Captain Eyre was an intimate friend of Colonel Willis;" but, perhaps, it may not be true now that he is Captain Eyre's "intimate friend." Colonel Willis cannot deny that truer friends of his have told him, with reference to Captain Eyre's conduct—"Save me from my friends." But to go on with the unjust article complained of. Is it really true that Captain Eyre threatened to horsewhip his superior and commanding officer? This is a question before a Court; yet Colonel Burney denies it indignantly. His oath is to be weighed against Captain Eyre's. But surely the Commander-in-Chief could not have believed it to have been true, or he would manifestly have brought Captain Eyre to trial for such a breach of discipline. General Campbell, moreover, could not have released such an offender from the arrest under which Capt. Eyre had been placed by Colonel Burney himself, if he thought the prisoner had been guilty. It was Colonel Burney's most anxious desire that the charge preferred against him, viz., that he, Captain Eyre, had threatened to horsewhip him, when Captain Eyre had not done so! should undergo a searching enquiry before a competent tribunal. The proceedings of the High Court will give us soon an account of Captain Eyre's "succinct account." We shall see, too, what the "searching enquiry" really was and the circumstances connected with the orders to resign the apologies, &c.

Colonel Burney's "folly" was to adopt the views of his friends and resign his command: that was the fatal mistake which he made. Had he stood his trial, the world would have known a portion of what now has come out in the High Court already.

Colonel Burney was forced to appeal to the High Court, because he had memorialised in vain for enquiry, and it was only when Captain Eyre was about to embark for England with the sanction of Sir Hugh Rose, that he was forced to lay his plaint against the chief offender, who had been the cause of all his anxieties.

I am told that General Campbell is the cause of the delay in the trial. His replies to certain

questions put by the lawyers may help, when produced, to throw a little more light on the way on which Courts of Enquiry are conducted, and how "succinct accounts" of charges are concocted and made behind the backs of those accused. Although it may be more than a "suspicious" zeal which made General Campbell decline to appear as a witness in court, on the plea of the exigencies of the service, still I applaud his tact. I think if he had come under cross-examination of either Bell or Doyne, he would remember the occurrence but once, and that is, all his life. Colonel Willis has only himself to thank, that these points are thus noticed with regard to the information which has been supplied to the editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*. It was a pity that the informants of the editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette* did not also furnish the fact, that Colonel Willis would have been much obliged to Colonel Burney if the plaint against Captain Eyre had not been filed, as the overture made by Colonel Willis to Colonel Burney, through a mutual friend, will tend to elucidate.—I remain, yours faithfully,

— FAIR PLAY.

Our Serampore contemporary cannot be complimented for his frank and generous demeanour. He states that he has consistently declined to make any comments on Colonel Burney's suit in the Bengal High Court, so long as the case is before the judge. Had he acted in this manner, not a word could have been said against the propriety of such reticence, but was it not equivalent to a comment to head the article he extracted from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "The Burney Folly?" He now says that he prefixed that heading because Brigadier Burney "declined to stand the offered court martial," and because some Indian journals have not scrupled to write upon the case while still in court, in such a manner as to prejudice the public against Colonel Willis and Captain Eyre. The explanation will not hold water for a moment. In the first place, Brigadier Burney was offered a court of inquiry, not a court-martial; and secondly, if every other journal in the country had acted in an irregular manner, that could be no excuse for a violation of decorum on the part of the *Friend*. Least of all, could the improprieties of Indian journalists justify the sneering comment on the brigadier's case, implied by the heading given to the extract from the London military paper. There has clearly been a want of temper and discretion in our contemporary's allusion to this affair.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 21.

PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF ENGLISH MACHINERY INTO INDIA.

The present time is most opportune for offering to the agricultural population of India, the mechanical inventions of more civilised people. Even if we had not the recorded opinion of so "old an inhabitant" as Mr. Pycroft that the Hindu is not more bigoted and obstructive than the Somersetshire Chawbacon, any argument founded on the manner in which he has heretofore received similar offers are beside the question. The conditions are not the same; labour possesses now an extraordinary value, and when the bullocks are badly wanted at the plough, and the woman is urgently called to assist at the picking, other means than the old-fashioned ones now in use will be found to thrash the corn, and the wheel and axe will very soon be employed to expedite the buckett from the bottom of the well. We do not, of course, suppose that the wonders which have been wrought at home by mechanical inventions will be repeated in this country. Indeed, it is not from England that we are likely to get machines adapted for general use in India. France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, where the small-farm system predominates, are the localities in which simple useful implements adapted to the Hindooriot are likely to be found. A Howard's plough or harrows in miniature, such as we see exhibited in the Museum, are not the sort of tools which will find favour with Indian cultivators. We cannot expect English mechanicians to invent machines or implements to fulfil conditions with which they are wholly unac-

quainted, nor can we be surprised if native peasants look coldly on contrivances invented in total ignorance of their real wants. We must go to countries whose system of agriculture and whose general condition bear some analogy to India in order to find those machines which the ryots are likely to adopt with advantage to themselves and to the country at large. In the countries we have named, and especially in Italy, mechanical contrivances abound, simple, indeed almost rude, in construction, but most efficient for the purposes to which they are applied. No such hideous misapplication of animal power as the well, the inclined plain, and the pair of bullocks backing up the hill to let down the bucket is visible to the traveller. A wheel fixed vertically with a chain or rope carrying buckets on its circumference is turned by a small horse or bullock, and probably draws as much water in an hour as the Indian monstrosity does in a day. We would suggest to his Excellency that an application might be made through the ambassadors to the countries we have named for models of the various machines and implements used by their agricultural inhabitants. He will probably derive from these sources much more valuable information than it is in the power of English implement-makers wrapt up in the consideration of the wants of large farmers to give him. There is one application of water power common in some districts of Southern Italy which might be easily brought into use in the hill districts of India especially. A chamber in the shape of a lime-kiln of large size is constructed, into which a stream is led sometimes for miles along the side of a valley; a pipe is fixed obliquely at the bottom of the kiln, and has a wooden plug attached to it. A wheel, a common cart-wheel, sometimes does duty, is fixed on a spindle, which is continued vertically through two mill-stones and fixed to the upper stone. When the plug is withdrawn, the water rushes out against the wide spokes of the wheel with a force due to the "head" in the chamber and the capacity of the latter is sufficiently great to keep up a good supply. The rudest carpenter, assisted by an equally rude mason, could build and fit the whole contrivance. A collection of models of simple machines and appliances of this kind, if exhibited and explained in the various schools throughout the Presidency, would well repay the cost and trouble of their introduction, and the contrivances being the growth of conditions somewhat similar to our own, might gradually, under the pressure of high wages and prices, become popular amongst the ryots, and generally adopted in their operations.—*Madras Times*, July 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NANA.—The suggestion of our Hare-street contemporary, (the *Englishman*) that the Nana should in the first instance be put upon his trial for high treason, rather than for murder; is, in every respect, an excellent one. After the lapse of so many years, and the utter dispersion of the witnesses, it might not be a very easy matter to obtain legal proof that it was he who gave the order for the massacre of the Cawnpore garrison, or for the still more atrocious slaughter of the women and children. We also perfectly agree with our contemporary in deprecating any revival of the old thirst for revenge. It is truly far better to forget what can never be forgiven, than to recall "the scenes connected with that horrible well at Cawnpore. Besides, a higher moral lesson will be taught by the public execution of the unloyal and treacherous vassal, than by the gibbeting of a vulgar murderer. The adopted son of the last of the Peishwas, ending by an ignominious death a life of sensuality, bloodshed, and treason, will be as a warning beacon to other ambitious and unscrupulous grandees, to count up the costs before they engage in a struggle with the paramount Power. They will learn that the gratification of vindictive feelings is an expensive luxury, and not to be indulged in too rashly. The common people, too, will see that the British Government is no respecter of

persons, but as ready to visit with condign punishment the highest in the land as the lowest, and to make no distinction between a miscreant who claims to represent a princely line and the humblest of its subjects, if equally guilty. As a traitor, then, let the Nana Dhundoo Punt be arraigned, and, if his guilt be proved, let him be hanged as a traitor on a gallows tree as lofty as that which Haman erected for Mordecai. We assume, of course, that Captain Nuttall's prisoner is really the Nana, but his identity has certainly not yet been sufficiently made out to justify such a conclusion. The balance of evidence, however, is in favour of the genuineness of the prize, and in a very few days all doubt on the subject will probably be removed.—*Hurkaru*.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.—The *Gazette* of July 22 contained an official correspondence relative to the topographical survey of "the spur of hill country lying between the Valley of Assam on the north, and Mymensing, Sylhet, and Cachar on the south, and extending from the western extremity of the Garro Hills to the eastern boundary of North Cachar." This laborious task is to be commenced in October next, under the direction of Captain Godwin Austen, "an accomplished officer of several years' experience in the Kashmir survey." The annual charges are estimated at Rs. 61,414, but as six months of the current financial year will have expired before active operations are begun, only the moiety of that sum will need to be included in the budget for 1863-64. In sanctioning this outlay, the President in Council remarks, through the medium of the Home Secretary to the Government of India, that he "is not sure how far the tract of country which it is proposed to survey is likely to attract the attention of European settlers, or to what extent the land is available for disposal to such persons; but if the Lieutenant-Governor should consider that the settlement of Europeans in the tract in question can be advantageously encouraged, he will doubtless cause the survey to be so conducted that it may be practically available in furtherance of that object."—*Hurkaru*, July 23.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE PUNJAB EXHIBITION are compelled to appeal to the public for contributions to the prize fund. At present they have only two thousand rupees at their disposal, and this insignificant sum they divide into a thousand shares, or parts, of which 340 are assigned to raw produce, 450 to manufactures, 110 to machinery, and 70 to the fine arts. That is to say, they have only 140 rupees to lay out on prizes for the last-mentioned department, and thus they find themselves constrained to ask for pecuniary assistance from well-wishers to the Exhibition. This is certainly an ignominious position to be placed in, and says very little for the management of this novel undertaking. Is the glory departing from the Punjab? Are its giants shrinking to the proportions of their neighbours? Or is it simply that a delusive glamour has hitherto enveloped the model province? Private individuals, we observe, are coming forward with small prizes for particular articles, but not at all on the scale of the forthcoming Exhibition at Belvedere.

DR. DUFF.—The Rev. Dr. Duff, having recovered from his serious illness sufficiently to be removed, has left for Singapore and Java. After inspecting the various Free Church Missions in India, he will return to Bengal at the close of the year, and then finally bid farewell to India, where he has spent a third of a century in a work of self-denying usefulness, more important and more fruitful of results than any other public or private man can boast of.—*Friend of India*. The *Phoenix*, in noticing Dr. Duff's state of health, says:—"Dr. Duff has done more for the educational advancement of the people of this country than any man of the time. With the schools immediately connected with the mission of which the reverend Doctor is the head, Christian teaching is necessarily inseparably associated. A result has, therefore, been that the efforts of Dr. Duff are regarded by many natives as tending to the triumph of Christianity, and not to their own political elevation. They must be shallow thinkers who think thus, for than Christianity there is no more potent elevator of communities.

Whatever may be said of Christianity, few will deny its enfranchising tendency, or the impossibility of keeping a Christian people in unresisting slavery. Men not afraid to inquire 'Is this the true Deity?' are not likely to shrink from closely canvassing the merits of their governors. Were the mass of the natives of India Christian, all possibility of political distinctions between them and the British-born subjects of Her Majesty would have ceased. Even the Southern planter understands this tendency of missionary effort, and prohibits the Christianizing of his slaves, making it a crime to teach them to read the Christian book. And, remembering that missionaries have braved danger even unto death, rather than cease to bore for the emancipation and elevation of the negro, the people of this country should not require to be told that, though of another faith, there never came amongst them a true missionary who was not also their political friend."

THE BENGAL PRINTING COMPANY.—In the dearth of more exciting topics, all Calcutta, from Chowringhee to Clitpore, is discussing the much-vexed subject of joint-stock companies. An action brought by the directors of the Bengal Printing Company "Limited," against their late secretary Mr. Roussac, has revealed a state of things so exceedingly disgraceful, that a Judge of the High Court felt it his duty to stigmatise the management of that company in terms of unmitigated severity. The manner in which this company was got up is a fair illustration of the joint-stock mania as it is exhibited in Calcutta. An individual of the mixed race having proved "unfortunate" in business in Bombay, removes the scene of his further operations to Calcutta, and there looks about him for coadjutors and victims. Being a person of considerable "smartness," he conceived and realised the idea of starting a printing company to maintain himself in a certain degree of affluence. Reserving for himself the post of secretary and general-manager with a fixed salary of Rs. 500 a month and a commission of five per cent. on all work done, and that of accountant for his son-in-law, Mr. Roussac gathered around him a board of directors consisting of respectable tradesmen, and presided over by a Mr. Jennings, Messrs. Osler and Co.'s head shopman, and who has since been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal. Although a fair amount of business seems to have been done, it was not enough to satisfy the requirements of the secretary, and accordingly we find that individual supplementing his income by means of loans on the security of property belonging to the company. There is abundant evidence to show that the directors were aware of his irregular proceedings, though not to their full extent. They were also aware that, although shares were quoted at 70 premium, there would be no dividend payable at the close of the year. Being "smart" men of business, they sold out at a favourable opportunity, and Mr. Jennings repudiates the idea of being answerable for the laches of the direction, because he disqualified in the month of October and the balance-sheet was not made out till the end of December. Undoubtedly, he is not guilty of the shameful deception that was practised upon the shareholders in distributing a printed balance-sheet from which an important item was omitted, but he and his co-directors are distinctly answerable for their general neglect of the company's interest, and for not taking steps to remove a secretary who assumed the airs of a master. Mr. Justice Morgan, at least, appears to have held this opinion, for he denounced their conduct in no measured terms. Under the present direction there may, perhaps, be a better chance for the future success of the Bengal Printing Company, and its shares are still quoted at a premium, notwithstanding this exposure of its affairs, and the fact that no dividend has been declared for the past half-year.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 29.

COST OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN INDIA.—Making a rough comparison between the State expenditure on education in India and at home, we find that the British Government expends about one shilling per inhabitant on education and the Indian

Government one half-penny. Even this is stating the case far too favourably towards India as the British public supplement the Government grant by several millions sterling while the contribution of the Indian public except for the principle involved in it, is scarcely worth notice. In Bengal there are 816 schools, under Government support and inspection, attended by 50,000 pupils. Thus there is about one school to every 50,000 of the population and twelve in every 10,000 of the population go to school. The cost to Government of educating a scholar is 16 rupees per annum. In Bombay there are 680 schools attended by 36,750 pupils. In Madras there are 579 Government or aided schools attended by 23,965 pupils; the population is 23,000,000. In the North Western Provinces, education is more popular; there are 10,086 schools with 174,689 scholars. The yearly expenditure is about four and a-half lakhs, and the population 33,000,000, thus giving an expenditure of about 1½ farthing per head. In the Punjab there are 1,808 schools attended by about 35,000 scholars. The cost of the most elementary education is 4½ rupees per annum for each scholar, and to instruct the whole youthful population even up to the lowest standard would require according to Captain Fuller a yearly grant of nearly one million sterling. The population is 14,794,611 souls. Comparatively little is known of popular education in Oudh. There are a few schools for the upper classes aided by Government and attended very irregularly by 327 pupils. Taking the whole of British India then with its population of 150,000,000, we may state broadly that less than 400,000 in the country, or one in 375 of its inhabitants go to school, and that in the most advanced provinces the scholars number only one in 1,000 of the population. And as the educational grant is about £400,000, each scholar costs the state £1 per annum.—*Madras Times*.

THE PIONEER SIKHS.—A well-informed correspondent writes as follows in regard to the above body of men:—"I do think that the management of the Punjabees generally has been a mistake. Firmness and consideration would have gained the day. They should have been put to earth-cutting, and such other work as agriculturists generally are not ignorant of, instead of to stone-breaking—a species of labour which, popular enough with old road coolies, is never taken to at once by fresh arrivals. They have been no more enlisted under false pretences than Mootoosamy, Veeran, or any other men brought down for road or estate work. But they did expect, in addition to being employed upon the roads, to be drilled and armed as the pioneers in India all are. This might be done, and our military expenditure relieved by making these men, as a relaxation from road labour, take the Cutcherry and gaol guards at out-stations. The men are amenable enough to discipline, but they must not be trifled with, or taught to believe that we are afraid of, and cannot punish them. Their food, costing some 7d. a day, should be supplied at a fixed rate—say 4½d. or 5d. a day, as is done with rice on coffee estates; but their pay should not be raised above the rate fixed for the old pioneers. Much of the dissatisfaction at present existing, I learn, is owing to the non-settlement of their arrears of pay (Major MacMullen's accounts, it is said, not having been received) and the question of cost of food. In the Punjab they receive 14s. per mensem, food costing from 5s. to 7s. Here the pay is 20s., cost of food 18s.; so that, instead of making money more rapidly here than at home, they will not do it as rapidly. Show these men consideration, and they will do more work in the course of time than any men that have been yet imported; for, physically, they are a superior race, and at the same time a very intelligent one."—*Colombo Observer*, July 23.

TROOPS FOR JAPAN.—The *Allahabad Gazette* learns "on excellent authority," that Lord Elgin has received orders to despatch ten thousand troops—half of whom are to be Europeans—to Japan, should the Japanese decline the ultimatum that has been submitted to them.

THE HEALTH OF THE 77TH REGIMENT has much improved since they have been in camp. No fresh cases of cholera have occurred.

THE NEW MUNICIPALITY OF CALCUTTA, we observe, has commenced operations, and as a preliminary measure, has laid before the rate-payers a rough estimate of income and expenditure for the ensuing half-year, prepared by the president—or rather chairman of the body, as the Act designates him, from which we learn that the city of palaces will have to bear burthens that make our own, so much complained of, appear light in comparison. For example, the half-year's house rate collections, at 10 per cent., are set down as Rs. 3,25,000; the Licence Tax returns as Rs. 1,66,516; the Wheel and Horse Tax at Rs. 45,000; and the Lighting Rates at Rs. 66,000; to all of which, we suppose, a Water Rate will be added by-and-bye. Taking account of the aggregate of these imposts, something more than six lakhs of rupees leviable in as many months, we cannot help marvelling at the slight concern manifested by the citizens of Calcutta, when the Bill which sanctions them was passing through council. Nothing like a serious opposition was ever thought of, and indeed no attention whatever seemed to have been paid to the subject, until the Bengal Council pointedly noticed the public indifference, and accepted it as a sign of consent; which they were perfectly justified in doing. How the population will relish the pressure brought to bear on them when the screw is fully turned, remains to be seen, but we shall feel surprised if they do not begin to complain and kick under it, as our fellow-citizens assuredly will do when the time comes, as it soon must do, for a similar though less oppressive extra demand on their pockets. They, however, are not likely to let any measure of the kind pass so easily through council here, as did the Municipal Act in Bengal.—*Madras Athenæum*.

BHORE GHAT INCLINE.—Mr. A. A. West, C.E., has prepared a suggestive memorandum on the construction of the Bhore Ghat Incline lately opened. In November, 1860, the number of work people amounted to upwards of 30,000, of whom 10,822 were drillers, and 2,659 masons. This number was still farther increased, and in March, 1861, there were over 42,000 upon the works. During the last three years there was no scarcity of labour, and many applicants were refused. The attractions were—a provision either in money or time for building huts; a liberal supply of water at the contractors' expense; an arrangement by which the bazaar rates for grain and other necessities were equalised over the whole contract; regular payment of wages at an early date under the personal superintendence of the chief managers, into the hands of each individual employed; a strict inquiry into all complaints by the work people; no fines except dismissal, but a system of prompt rewards for extra exertion; and gratuitous medical assistance. Thirty-three different classes of men were employed; the most numerous were drillers and common labourers, then masons. The rates of wages of all classes below the foremen, varied from 1½ annas, or 2½ pence to 1½ rupees, or three shillings a-day. Accidents were rare. During the past 3½ years 6,000 shots were fired daily, and 2½ tons powder consumed in blasting operations. The quantity of patent fuse consumed, amounts to 1,177,600 yards, or 669 miles in length. Of the common country fuse prepared as required upon the works, more than three times that quantity was used. Indian engineers may well be proud of this work, which excels the Semmering.—*Friend of India*.

THE LATE PROPRIETOR OF THE "PHENIX."—The friends and supporters of this journal will regret to hear of the death of its proprietor, Mr. Joseph Cones (for some years back the sole member of the well-known firm of Sanders, Cones and Co.) which took place at his residence on the night of Tuesday last. The deceased carried with him to his grave the affectionate regret of his every relative, and of a very wide circle of friends. It is not the rule to give prominent notice in the columns of a public journal of the disappearance from this life of a private individual; but the late Mr. Cones, by his conduct through a course of years, as a newspaper proprietor, certainly entitles himself to such obituary

honour. We knew Mr. Cones, as proprietor of the *Phoenix*, off and on, through nine years, and during that period we never knew him desirous the influence of the journal should be wielded to his own private advantage, or, in any respect, otherwise than for the public good. A newspaper proprietor less inclined to interfere with the conscientious discharge of editorial duty, or less likely to be influenced by others into doing so contrary to the opinions of the responsible conductors of his journal, there was not in India, or anywhere else. No matter how boldly or fearlessly disinterested might be the course the editorial staff of the journal chose to follow, its proprietor was never the one to attempt to restrain them, or to say, "By acting differently you would perhaps serve my interests better!" The death of a proprietor of this stamp calls for an expression of editorial regret, and such with all the additional respect due to the repute of the dead, we most sincerely accord.

CABOOL, 7th Mohurram (June 25).—The following letter from Shere Allee Khan, regarding the death of the Ameer, was received by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan:—"In my last I wrote to you about the Ameer's death, and requested you to keep the news concealed until further orders. Now you can make the news public, and spread the carpet of mourning to receive the people to read the Fataha. I am happy to say that my brother, Sirdar Mohamed Auzum Khan, and other Sirdars, have acknowledged me as their superior, and are all obeying my orders. We have appointed Sirdar Mohamed Yakoo Khan, Nuzzur Mohamed Khan, the son of late Sirdar Shumshooddeen Khan, Mohamed Ruffee Khan, and Mohamed Ullum Khan, the son of late Sirdar Syud Mohamed Khan, to rule Heerat, and ordered two battalions and two thousand sowars to remain in Heerat under their command. After we have granted Khilluts to the Heerat chiefs, and have made other arrangements for the city, we shall leave this for Cabool via Huzara Dahzungee."

MORE BISHOPS.—We (*Indian Empire*) would propose the sub-division of this vast diocese (Calcutta) not really into two, as has long been talked of, and was frequently urged upon the late Government by the late Bishop of Calcutta, but into four; one with Bengal proper and Assam for its limits, another for the North Western Provinces with its seat at Allahabad; a third for the Punjab, with its seat at Lahore; a fourth with the Brumhapootra for its western limit and the Tenneserim provinces for its southern, and its seat at Moulmein; while the Straits Settlements might be most judiciously placed under the Bishop of Labuan. Thus should we take Christian possession of the country, and evince a zeal for the advancement of our faith not less inferior to that displayed by the Church of Rome. We have not the slightest objection to the Calcutta diocese being broken up into forty bishoprics, instead of four, if the division is thought desirable, so long as the funds for their maintenance do not come out of the Indian revenues. Let those who want more bishops pay for them.

CASH BALANCES.—The following is a statement of cash balances as reported in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of May last, contrasted with that of the previous years:—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1861. May.	1862. May.	1863. May.
Govt. of India	Co.'s Rs. 2,90,53,954	Co.'s Rs. 5,54,45,627	Co.'s Rs. 4,05,80,267
" Bengal	1,85,12,779	1,59,05,392	1,87,02,255
" N.W. Provinces	2,75,37,754	3,00,73,083	3,06,23,021
" Punjab	93,73,486	80,39,568	1,01,61,781
" Bombay	3,58,58,430	3,22,53,625	2,96,26,341
" Central P.	52,67,881	55,90,562	49,64,094
" Deccan	18,01,303	25,11,067	37,82,736
" Madras	2,24,47,552	3,15,08,708	3,99,63,630
Total.....	15,02,53,139	18,46,27,067	17,84,06,025

THE 101ST REGIMENT.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) hear that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has, at the urgent recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, promoted Major Salusbury to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 101st Regiment.

MEERUT, July 12.—The table-talk here just now is the removal of General Beatson from the command of the Meerut division. Some ill-natured people attribute it to spite on the part of the Commander-in-chief, owing to General Beatson, it is said, having in a rather pointed manner contradicted his Excellency in some correspondence that passed between them some 14 months ago. I do not, of course, believe this, nor will any one who knows Sir Hugh Rose. But whatever the cause, it does seem strange that General Beatson, who is no less appreciated for his social virtues than for his soldier-like qualities, should have been so summarily displaced to make room for Brigadier Troup, who is by many years his junior, but no less a popular man and distinguished soldier. It is true that Beatson's appointment was only an officiating one, but having held it for nearly six months, and acquitted himself most creditably, it was naturally expected that he would have continued it, till at least the return of General Wheler from sick leave. But we may be sure that the Chief has good and sufficient reason for what he has done. The decision lately given in the High Court of Calcutta, in *re Burney versus Eyre*, being in favour of Colonel Burney, will, in a measure, affect the position of Brigadier Macpherson, now commanding at Agra. You will remember that the cause of quarrel arose at Dinapore, where at the time Burney was commanding the station, and Macpherson the 10th N.I. The two could not agree on matters of duty, and it appears that, on the representation of Colonel Hinde and some other officers of the 10th, Burney was at length compelled to hand Macpherson up to General Campbell, commanding the Benares division, on a charge of systematic ill-treatment of the sepoy, going the length of shaking his fist in their faces, and abusing them. This representation, which was intended for submission to the Commander-in-Chief, never reached head-quarters, and it was broadly asserted that it had been burked between the General and Macpherson. Ultimately, however, it did find its way through some unknown channel to Sir Hugh Rose. What notice Sir Hugh took of it did not transpire, perhaps none, since it was a clandestine communication; but ever since then Burney had reason to suspect that his character and influence as brigadier were being undermined by a clique, of which he suspected Macpherson to be the chief, and Colonel Gordon, 10th N.I., the principal member. Nothing, however, occurred to bring about an open rupture, till that memorable ball given by H.M.'s 38th at Dinapore. At this ball he was accused by Lieutenant Eyre, Adjutant of the 38th, of taking too many liberties with Mrs. Willis, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Willis, of the same regiment, who was then away at Darjeeling. Not minding this, Burney wrote the following morning that celebrated note to Mrs. Willis in which he commented with the familiarity, or privilege, of an old man on low-neck dresses, flirtations, &c., &c. Mrs. Willis was living at the time with the said colonel and Mrs. Gordon, and the latter being alluded to in the P.S., managed to obtain a peep all through the note. Her modesty was shocked, and Eyre was deputed to demand satisfaction from Burney. Hence arose that great Dinapore scandal which ended in the deposition of Burney from his brigadiership, and the accession to the appointment of Colonel Macpherson. Burney was grossly wronged, and failing to obtain redress from the Commander-in-Chief, appealed to the High Court of Calcutta, bringing an action against Captain Eyre for defamation, and laying his damages at Rs. 50,000. Eyre, however, immediately after his examination by Sir Mordaunt Wells, went away to England on sick certificate, leaving ample securities for the money. Several overtures were made to Burney by Colonel Willis, through Major Gilbert at Barrackpore, to stay proceedings; but Burney, very properly, determinedly carried them through, and all lovers of justice and fair-play must now rejoice at the result of a complete triumph, as it is, for him. Now, the questions which naturally suggest themselves are—Will Burney be reinstated

in his brigadiership of Dinapore? Will Brigadier Macpherson be called to account for the part he took against Burney, more especially after Burney was put out of his appointment, and he put into it? There can be no doubt that the Commander-in-Chief and the Government must make some amends for the loss of reputation, dignity, and emoluments which has been endured by Colonel Burney through the false representations that were made against him; and the hasty, unfair, and harsh manner in which Sir Hugh Rose so unaccountably acted on them, now that his character has been thoroughly cleared, and more especially of all those imputations on which was founded the reason for his summary dismissal.

NEW COMPANIES.—A short time since we announced that a Company had been started in Bombay, entitled the "Bombay Shipping Company," the object being to establish a line of first-class iron ships to trade between Bombay and Liverpool. The shares were eagerly bought up, and are now reported to be worth from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 premium. Another company has now been originated, called the "Iron Ship Building Company, Limited." This company propose to build ten iron ships of one thousand tons register each, "to be employed principally in the Liverpool and Bombay trade, for the conveyance of merchants' cargo." In allotting the shares, which have all been subscribed for, care has been taken to distribute them only amongst *bona fide* shippers of produce from Bombay. The services of a Marine Surveyor have been secured, to superintend the building of the ships. A second company has been constituted "under strong auspices," for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers between Bombay and Calcutta, the vessels to be constructed on the American principle, to carry a large cargo and many passengers, with a light draught of water. Yet another company is reported to have been formed to run steamers between Bombay, Aden, and Suez, and Bombay and China, the former line to be worked in connection with the French company.

THE COST OF EMPIRE.—No one, we are satisfied, will expect us to reply to any one of the score of irrelevant issues raised by the local *Saturday Review* by way of escape from our exposure of his absurdities concerning the advantages and cost of empire in India. We notice simply the following statement of fact in the article:—"Again, what is the cause of the large annual emigration from the United Kingdom? It is not that England is too small for all her children, or that the emigrants hate their mother country. These men are driven out of their native land by the terrible pressure of the heaviest taxation which has ever been imposed upon any people. The burden of this taxation Englishmen are forced to bear for the sake of keeping together 'the empire,' of which India is not the least costly part. To this day every man in England is paying a tax on his beer, his tea, and his tobacco, as his contribution towards the expenses of acquiring and retaining the dominion of British India. And we repeat that the working millions of the English population have absolutely no return whatever for this sacrifice of a large proportion of their yearly income, unless it be considered as a compensation that they should come out here to be shot." There is not a writer in India better aware than the *Reviewer* that the acquisition and the maintenance of the Indian Empire has never cost the English tax-payer one shilling. The balance has always been on the other side. There is an audacity in this untruthfulness that is startling.—*Times of India*.

THE COTTON CROPS.—We learn from a Madras paper, that the Collector of Tanjore has reported to the Madras Board of Revenue that, in consequence of the heavy rains which prevailed throughout that district during the months of March, April, and May, the cotton crops have suffered considerable damage. In the Bellary district also much injury has been caused, and the loss is estimated at one-sixteenth of the whole produce. In the Madura district, the yield will, from the same cause, be reduced to about one-half of the average out-turn.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION.—The Peshawar correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that a body of men, about 2,000 in number, and chiefly Hindoostanees who fled to the Huzara country during the mutinies, made a hostile demonstration about a fortnight ago in the neighbourhood of Swat. The Commissioner, Mr. Sandeman, however, immediately took the field at the head of the guides, and the barbarians, losing heart at the promptitude of his movements, retreated in haste to their mountain fastnesses.

CRIM. CON.—It is stated that a case of crim. con. is shortly expected to come before the High Court, the parties concerned in which belong to the North-West Provinces, and are in the military service of the government. The damages are laid at 10,000 rs.

THE PALEE RAILWAY STATION.—We learn that a great portion of the Palee Railway Station, between Hattrass and Allypurr, has fallen. The engineer says that the train running through at the usual speed, instead of slackening and going at a slow pace, has shaken the building down. It must have been a very substantial affair, if such a slight shaking could so materially affect it. The engineer throws the fault in construction off his own shoulders by stating that his design was not followed out accurately, hence he is not responsible. We understand that there is another station built on exactly the same plan, and which is, in consequence, as likely to come down if a train runs through. We cannot see the strength of the engineer's argument. However faulty the plan might be, if the work had been well put together, the construction would surely stand the reverberation consequent on a train running near it. The railway works have always been thought highly of, but judging from the fall of two railway stations in the Punjab, and the one we have alluded to, the works are now in a fair way of rivaling the far-famed Department P. W. in their tumble-down propensities.—*Allahabad Gazette*, July 22.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—A letter from Benares says that "a Total Abstinence Society is being formed among the native Christians of that city, amongst whom drunkenness has become very prevalent. Drinking, indeed, is to an alarming extent on the increase with all castes and classes in this city, and nothing but a very high duty on native spirits will keep it down. As the old Vedic law becomes relaxed, and will not bind the consciences of Brahmans, even to such an extent as to keep them from tipping, the law of the land ought to be made sufficiently stringent to supply the necessary restriction, for the sake of good order and the public weal." That the prejudices of Hindoos, even of those classes among whom they are most strongly developed, are not "spirit proof," we have known to have been demonstrated by a fact that occurred some years ago at Peshawur, where it was found that the Pandies of an old native corps had, with the assistance of some Brahman native officers, set up a still in their huts in the lines, with which they doubtless made many a good brew, before it was found out and put a stop to. We alluded not long ago in our own columns to the deplorable increase of intemperance among native Christians, and are glad to find that a check is attempted to be put upon it in so important a place as Benares. We hope the example will be followed by the native Christian communities in other places.

THE STAFF CORPS.—The funeral dirge of the Staff Corps appeared in Saturday's *Government Gazette* in the shape of an order by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the effect that, whenever an officer of that corps shall find himself thrown out of military, civil, or miscellaneous employ, he shall make his way to the nearest military station, and there report himself to the senior officer, who will find occupation for him, or let him alone, pending his being ultimately disposed of. This process will form a hybrid class of Staff Corps officers "localised," who, whilst living in that anomalous condition, will be worse off than the pure "locals," and must pass their time in vain regret at having ever been tempted by Sir Charles Wood's delusive bait.—*Englishman*, July 29.

ESTATE LARPENT, SAUNDERS AND CO.—The third dividend at rupees one and a quarter per cent. is now payable on the above estate at the office of the official assignee, Calcutta.

DR. DUFF.—The Free Church Assembly have invited the Rev. Dr. Duff to return to Scotland to act as Convener of their Foreign Mission Committee. The Scotch Kirk Assembly express great satisfaction at the progress in allocating chaplains of the Church of Scotland to the larger stations in the provinces. The Committee on India Churches is to watch over any Legislative measures affecting the rights and privileges of the Church of Scotland in India, more particularly to examine the bearing on these of a marriage bill now before the Legislative Council of India.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 21. City of Bombay, Adir, London; Arracan, Barrow, Port Blair; Cesar, Moyses, Marseilles.—23. Greenock, Mc Laun, Mauritius; Lady Egidia, Curry, London; Melbek, Taggart, Liverpool; Cheduba, Dando, Greenock; Sarah A. Staples, Sables, Liverpool.—25. Nubia, Gaby, Suez; Blondel, Mulliken, Liverpool.—27. India, Stewart, Liverpool; Lady Octavia, Welsh, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Arracan.—Mrs. Morby and child, Lieut. T. M. N. Gill, 13th L.I., Mr. F. G. Teale, Mr. J. Curries.
Per Cheduba.—Mr. Archibald, Mr. McKellar.
Per Lady Egidia.—Mr. David Drover, Mr. T. F. Stillrock, 38th reg.

DEPARTURES.

July 17. Sarah and Emma, Wingate, Shanghai.—18. Mary Ann, Chevalier, Melbourne.—19. Sardinia, Nelson, China; Hippolyta, Follet, Madras.—20. Punjab, Cowen, Mauritius; Waverley, Rodger, London; Philamene, Poussier, False Point; Gaspar, Desparmet, Melbourne and Sydney; Fatty Salams, Huischen, Penang.—21. Thos. Brocklebank, Fletcher, Liverpool; Mary Nicholson, Freebody, Mauritius; Porchester, Walsh, Colombo; Clan Alpine, Crockett, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—22. Jehan Gheer, McDorman, Bombay; Aminta, Renny, London; Waldemar, Prentzn, London; Anrifer, Gay, Melbourne; Tythous, Alexander, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Baltic.—For BIMPATAM.—Rev. W. M. Blake. For COCANADA.—Mrs. Lightfoot. For MADRAS.—Mr. Nuttall, Mr. C. R. Buckle, and Lieut. Perse.
Per str. Moulmein.—For CHITTAGOING.—Miss Beverly, Mr. H. W. Millar, Mr. J. McNeil.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Sarah A. Staples.—Barque Hearnley, 30th March; barque Magellan, 14th May.
By India.—Sarah and Emma, off False Point.
By Lady Octavia.—13th May, Dutch barque Netherland; 14th, Dutch barque Jason; and British ship Jason, 6th June.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 29, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per cent. Sn.	Sa. Rs. 100	98 8 to 98 13
Do. Transfer Stock....	Sa. Rs. 100	Nom.
4 per cent.	Co's Rs. 100	99 6 to 99 10
5 per cent. P.W.	Co's Rs. 100	107 8 to 107 12
5½ per cent.	Co's Rs. 100	118 0 to 118 13
5 per cent. 66-67.....	Co's Rs. 100	108 14 to 109 2

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	2 0½ to 3 7-16
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight ...	2 7-16 to 2 0½
Bills with Docks.	at 6 months' sight ...	2 0 16 to 11-16
Bank Post Bills	at 1 month's sight ...	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank	500	950	to 1000
Assam Company	200	526	to 530
Bank of Bengal	4000	9500	ex div.
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	1600	to 1620
Do.	100 sh.	305	
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1250	to 1260
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	690	to 700
Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	120	to 125
Bengal River Steam Co. (Limited)	1000	930	to 950
Bengal Tea Company (Limited)	100	260	to 280
Cachar and Assam Company,	200	330	to 340
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	850	to 860
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1305	to 1310
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim.)	100	135	to 140
Delhi Bank Shares	600	650	
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000	1700	to 1725
East India Coal Company (Limited)....	100	80	to 84
East India Railway Company	218	228	to 230
East India Tea Company (Limited)	100	125	to 130
Do.	40	42	
Ganges Company	500	400	to 410
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	450	to 460
Hope Town Tea Association		30 p.ct. pm.	
India General Steam	1000	1125	to 1130
New Fort Gloster Mills Company.....	600	1300	x.d.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	18	to 17
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	60	to 60

Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	200	... par to 10 pm.
Simla Bank	500	... 550 to 560
Sooni Tea Company (Lim.)	30	... 35
Tukvar Tea Company	100	... 10 to 15 pm.
Upper Assam Company	£10	... 110

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre	£3 0 0 to £3 17 6	2 0 0 Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	0 0 0
Rice	2 5 0 to 2 10 0	2 5 0
Seeds	4 11 3 to 0 0 0	3 17 6 to 0 0 0

MADRAS.

PUBLIC MORALS.

A little fact has come to our knowledge which speaks well for the first Prince of Travancore. We learn from a friend, that on the first June (His Highness' birthday) he gave an order that no women should enter his palace without dressing themselves decently, and to enable them to do so he gave pieces of cloth to his female servants. From time immemorial it has been the custom for all women in Travancore (excepting the social evils) to denude themselves of their upper cloth when entering palaces occupied by princes, and we regret to add that a late British resident at Trevandrum encouraged this demoralising practice by means which need not be alluded to. The semi-nudity of the women has thus become the rule throughout Travancore, and to a stranger fresh from Europe this barbarous custom is most repulsive. The first prince has, however, not only condemned the practice as disgusting and uncivilised, but has dared with great fortitude to introduce the desiderated reform by forbidding women to appear unclothed within the precincts of his own house. The reform thus advocated appears to have been brought to the notice of both the Rajah and Mr. Fisher, the resident, but we regret to add that neither have as yet taken any interest in so commendable a measure. Mr. Fisher probably anticipating the offence that would be caused were he to countenance it, might at any rate have reported the circumstance to Government, and requested directions as to the course he should take. We presume he is placed in the Rajah's court to promote the prosperity and civilisation of the country as much as to maintain British influence therein; and we think he ought, therefore, to advise the sovereign to give his countenance to a reform which is calculated to make the people more moral and less lascivious than they now are. The higher castes of natives in Travancore are generally handsome, and the Nair women especially are very good looking. Mr. Fisher may have an artistic eye for such elegant semi-nude and brown-tinted Venuses as are to be met with in the principality; but if he would reckon the consequences to England were the women to walk about half-naked in the public thoroughfares, he must arrive at the conclusion that the sooner upper cloths are rendered compulsory the better will it be for public morals. The first prince has taken a very praiseworthy step in protesting, as he has done, against indecency, and has thus furnished us with another proof of his being one of the most enlightened and most benevolent men in India.—*Madras Daily News*, July 31.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXECUTION OF A NATIVE.—TRANQUEBAR, July 13.—The wretched culprit Nanjei Nadan, who was sentenced two months ago to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, for the murder of his wife, was executed this morning, the execution being superintended by Mr. Hutchins, the acting head assistant magistrate. On the man being brought out of the gaol, where Mr. Hutchins was waiting to receive his body, he evinced no feeling of concern for the awful punishment he was about to suffer. He appeared quite hearty and in lively spirits, and displayed a remarkable stoicism. As soon as he was placed on the cart which was to convey him to the place of execution, he requested jocularly that he might be driven carefully. By his healthy appearance and cheerful looks, one could easily perceive that he had fully availed himself of the kind-hearted

liberality of our excellent judge Mr. Clarke, who, immediately after his arrival at this station, visited the gaol, and being informed of the sentence he was about to undergo, ordered with the benevolence and generous feeling so natural to him, that the prisoner should be supplied with everything he might require to make him happy and comfortable in his present circumstances at his own expense, and in acknowledgment of such kindness, the wretched man begged that Mr. Clarke would accompany him to the gallows and grant a holiday to his fellow prisoners on the day of execution. On his arrival at the place of execution, where hundreds of spectators were assembled, the culprit jumped down from the cart with the greatest alacrity, and requested that his brother, who was among the crowd, might be permitted to speak to him. As he approached him weeping, the culprit said, that as he was now cheerful and willing to meet his fate, he did not wish that his brother should cry and grieve for him, and then ascended the ladder with a firm and steady step, and sat on the platform. When the executioner was about to draw the cap over his face, he held back and requested that two men should take his brother away to some distance, the cap was then quickly drawn over him, and at the given signal from Mr. Hutchins, down went the bolt with a violent crash, the culprit was suddenly poised in the air without the least indication of a struggle or motion, his immortal soul had already taken its flight to eternity.

ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD IN INDIA.—We are glad to see by the *Mysore Recorder* that the natives of the Madras Presidency also are beginning to see the absurdity of enforced widowhood. "A Hindu" writing to that paper says, the Native mind is beginning to see the evils of the present system of Hindu marriage and the beneficial effects a departure from it would produce. "It is not the educated and sensible Brahmins who raise objections, but the ignorant portion, as well as the no less ignorant, self-opinionated, and conceited priests, who not only live on the earnings of others, but impose immensely on the credulity of the people, to the great nuisance of the public at large. These, and the ignorant portion of the Brahmin community, are the only objectors, and their voice should be put out of the question. If the influential families only make a movement, their example will soon be followed by all the other castes, who are generally guided by the Brahmins, particularly in matters of this nature." There is the swell of a movement towards social and religious reform in India, very visible to old observers.

THE TINNEVELLY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The *Madras Daily News* says that the good folks of Tinnevely have resolved on holding an agricultural exhibition, on the 21st March next year, and, taking time by the forelock, have submitted to Government, for their approval, a list of articles for which prizes will be awarded. They include live stock, grain, spices, vegetables, fruits, manufactured products, oils, brick and pottery, hides, machinery, and agricultural instruments. Altogether the prizes number 147, and are of the aggregate value of 2,850 rupees, with 150 rupees as reserve, making 3,000 in all. Amongst the prizes offered, we find one of 100 rupees for a machine for drawing water economically and in large quantities from wells 20 feet deep, other than the present picottah and its relatives now in use; another of 70 rupees for the best model wind-mill working on the ground; another of 100 rupees for one candy of best Tinnevely indigenous cotton cleaned, and 70 rupees for the second best. Indigo, sugar, jaggery, gums, and arrowroot, all come in for prizes ranging from 15 to 20 rupees, carpets, matting, handkerchiefs, cloths, cumblies, gunnies, tapes, canvass, and country umbrellas, from 30 to 7 rupees. All sorts of oil, from castor to fish, from 15 to 7 rupees, and all sorts of ropes from 10 to 12. The best pottery and the best country paper alike will carry off 20 rupees; and the best hundred bricks and the best hundred tiles, each rupees fifteen. The best fishing net ten rupees, and the best chuckler will find more than the worth of his

wares in 10 rupees for three pairs of shoes of native fashion. Bullocks, buffaloes, sheep, ponies, goats, and fowls, contending for prizes, may carry off from 30 to 6 rupees. Cocoanuts, limes, plantains, and jack, are not forgotten, for a hundred of the first may enrich their owner by 20 rupees, and six of the latter by 5 rupees. The best coffee will obtain 100 rupees, the best tobacco 50 and 125 lbs. of senna—that horror of our younger days—may come in for rupees 75. Grain, onions, nutmegs, wheat, cholam, and a host of miscellaneous articles have a chance of prizes varying from 20 to 15 rupees. Nothing seems to be left out, except the best *toddy*. The committee have resolved that all articles brought for exhibition must be *bona fide* the production of culture, or breeding, or the manufacture of Tinnevely. A very lively interest is taken in the affair by a great many gentlemen in the locality, and no doubt the exhibition when it comes off will be what we heartily wish it—a great success.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 23. Nubia str., Gaby, Suez; Pantaloon, Purvis, Trincomalee; Chatham, Thurtell, Mauritius.—27. Bengal str., Henry, Calcutta.—29. Clive, Fewick, London; John Keer, Swatser, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July 24. Penang str., Coombe, Bombay.—26. Anne Crofton, Turner, London.—27. H.M.S. Pantaloon, Purvis, Trincomalee; Nepal, Peyron, Coimbatore.—28. Hiawatha, Flindt, Ganjam; Bengal str., Henry, Suez.—29. Barham, Way, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Hiawatha.—Mr. Wyll, wife, and two children, Mr. W. H. Morrow, Mrs. Collins, Mr. Dolphin.
Per Barham.—Mrs. S. N. War and child, Mrs. J. Richard and three children, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Mac-hurst's three children, Mrs. Inman, Mrs. Deverill, Col. T. Benson, 66th regt., Lieut. J. H. Madden, 66th regt., Lieut. D. MacNeill, 19th, N.I.

BOMBAY.

COLONEL CRAWLEY.

The charges on which Colonel Crawley is to be tried are, we learn, as follows:—

1. For having caused the orders under which Sergeant-Major Lilley was placed in arrest in May 1862, to be carried into effect with unnecessary and undue severity, whereby the Sergeant-Major and his wife were subjected to great and grievous hardships and sufferings.

2. For having stated in his reply to Mr. Smales's defence before the court-martial, that it was Mr. Fitzsimons's fault if the sergeant's wife was inconvenienced by having the sentries placed near her bed; whereas he well knew that Mr. Fitzsimons had acted in the matter by his express orders and direction.

Having been made, through Mr. Smales's misrepresentations, the means of spreading in the first instance, what we now believe to have been a most untruthful description of the ill-fated Lilley's imprisonment, we deem it right to place the public at once in possession of certain facts that have reached us in connection with this subject. The impression has gone abroad everywhere that Colonel Crawley, in the language of the *Saturday Review*, did "precisely to Sergeant Lilley what Surajah Dowlah did to the English merchants at Calcutta—precisely what the slave-traders do to their negroes in the hold of a slave-ship. He put him into a prison so foul and close that, in the hot Indian climate, though a robust and sober man, he sickened and died."

It has come upon the Indian public with the force of a surprise, within the last few days, that the imprisonment consisted simply in confining the unfortunate man to his own hired bungalow, and that he was allowed, and took, daily two hours walking exercise in the open air, one hour in the morning and the other in the evening. It is untrue, moreover, to say that the sentries were placed inside Mrs. Lilley's room—they were inside the house; but then the house had no less than five rooms, one extending the whole length, and measuring 34 by 14, and two rooms at the back each 16½ by 14, with a partition wall in the

centre, and a door of communication. At the back of all were two smaller rooms, about nine feet square, used as store and bath rooms. Lilley remained in this large house up to the 12th or 13th May, 1862, when to make room for the new barracks then about to be built, it was ordered to be pulled down, and he was removed to another quarter about twelve yards distant at the end of one of the ranges of troop rooms, up to that time occupied by the Troop Sergeant Major and his wife. In this room the space was not quite so large, being 23 feet by 14 feet, but there was a smaller room, 7 by 14. This building was doubled tiled with a canvas ceiling, and was always occupied by the Troop Sergeant Major and his wife, until they turned out to make room for Sergeant Major Lilley and his wife.

There has plainly been a frightful amount of misrepresentation in the case, and as the *Times of India* was made unwittingly the means in the first instance of giving it publicity, we deem it right thus publicly to state the better information we have acquired.

The *Deccan Herald* professes to have known from the first that the unfortunate sergeant was simply confined to his own house. We believe the fact has come upon every one else as a surprise.

(From a Meerut Correspondent of the *Times of India*.)

And Colonel Crawley is to be brought before a court-martial. Perhaps there are many on your side of India who fancy such a proceeding to be opposed to the wishes of Sir Hugh Rose. No such thing. I am quite in a position to assure them that it is to the avowed anxiety of both Sir Hugh Rose and Sir William Mansfield to have the mystery still hanging over the death of Sergeant Major Lilley entirely cleared up, that the Premier's allow of a court-martial is to be mainly ascribed. Both Commanders-in-Chief have gone hand in hand in their endeavour to bring about a most searching investigation, and the friends of Lilley, both in this country and in England, will find much to thank them for when all the facts of the case are laid before the public. There is much reason to believe that both Sir Hugh and Sir William were cruelly deceived in many particulars regarding the Mhow court-martial; but, then, as matters then stood, they were bound to place reliance on statements made to them by high authority, and not only to support Colonel Crawley and General Farrell, but also give all possible weight to the finding and sentence of the court martial. Perhaps much of this reliance and support would have been withheld had Paymaster Smales and his partisans been less rabid and vehement in their attacks on Colonel Crawley and his party. When the quarrel ran to violent extremes on both sides, duty and discipline alike required that the general and the colonel should be maintained in their legitimate authority and influence. A demoralized regiment is always in an incipient state of mutiny; and when insubordination had all but broken the bonds of submission in the 4th Light Dragoons, safety and salvation for the corps could only be looked for in the instant punishment of the more conspicuous of the offenders, and the maintenance, at all hazards, of the authority and influence of the commanding officer. But for the pursuance of this course promptly and firmly by the head of the army in India I do believe that the 4th Light Dragoons would have soon plunged themselves into the commission of acts which would have rendered them ever memorable in the military annals of the nation by the extinction of their number from the British Army List. This calamity they were most fortunately spared, and, at whatever cost it might be, discipline has since been stoutly upheld, and disorganisation effectually checked. The British army has escaped a terrible disgrace, and a corps of dragoons which, through the conduct of two or three desperate characters, might have been no more, still graces the service of her Majesty. It is only when the crisis is over that the full extent of the peril becomes evident.

SERGEANT LILLEY'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

Sir,—From the description given of the quarters occupied by the late Sergeant-Major Lilley, it would lead one to suppose that they were copies of the Black Hole of Calcutta; I take the liberty therefore of describing them. The barracks now occupied by the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons at Mhow were originally built for a troop of horse artillery and a battery of foot artillery. They are all bomb-proof, even to the cock-rooms and privies, and are the only barracks I have seen, or heard of, in India with stables attached to them; and even those under reference are bomb proof also. The stables are arranged in parallel lines, with sufficient interval between each range to allow of the horses being brought out of the stables in the day time, turned round, and picketed outside head to head, with a ten-foot broad path between them. Thus to every stall on each side of each range there are arched openings to enable the horses to enter their stables; but these have no side partitions. When inside, the horses stand head to head, with a five-foot path in the centre. In 1828 the troop of Bombay H.A. then occupying them was ordered out to bring some native rajah to his senses, and to the surprise of Molly-coddlers, all the best horses which had been favoured with comfortable stalls in the fine stables got colds, sunburns, &c., whilst undergoing the ordinary hardships of a campaign, whereas the inferior saddle horses for whom room could not be found in the stables were as jolly as possible, and no doubt had many a sly equine laugh at their delicate companions. This fact caused the further use of the stables to be abandoned, and one long range next the barracks were cleansed out and converted into quarters for the married soldiers and their families. Thus, these apartments would consist of two rooms, front and back, which previously had formed the two stalls, together with the centre path portion opposite to, and formerly separating, the two stalls. Thus, there was a thorough air draught through each set of apartments, and very comfortable they were thought to be, as from the immense thickness of the walls they were cool in the hot, and warm in the cold, seasons. This I know, that they were better adapted for living rooms than those at the angles of the barracks built expressly for married non-commissioned officers; and the very fact of Lilly living in the rooms converted from the stables is presumptive proof (one would imagine) that they were more commodious than the proper quarters built for the non-commissioned officers.

Poonah, 22nd July, 1863. TOM CRINGLE.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAUGOR AND JUBBULPORE DISTRICTS.

We have received authentic information from Nagpore relative to a re-distribution of the districts of the Saugor and Jubbulpore Divisions, which we take an early opportunity to place before our readers. These two Divisions of the Central Provinces consist of nine civil districts, administered by as many deputy commissioners, under two superintending officers, styled divisional commissioners. The districts are Mundlah, Jubbulpore, Dumoh, and Saugor, north of the river Nerbudda; and Seonee, Chindwarah, Baitool, Hoshungabad, and Nursingpore, south of the Nerbudda. The present distribution is Jubbulpore, Mundlah, Seonee, Chindwarah, and Nursingpore under the commissioner of Jubbulpore; and Saugor, Dumoh, Hoshungabad, and Baitool, under a similar officer at Saugor—by which it will be observed, that of the four districts north of the Nerbudda two are under each commissioner, and of the five districts south of the Nerbudda three are under the superintendence of the Jubbulpore commissioner, and under that of the commissioner of Saugor. Thus, in a geographical point of view, this distribution is defective, and it is therefore in contemplation to make such an arrangement that the jurisdiction and designation of each commissioner will be in accordance with the topographical features of the country; or, in other words, that there should be one commissioner of the four districts north of the Nerbudda, with his head-quarters at Jubbulpore, and

another of the districts north of the Nerbudda, with his head-quarters at some central position; and none seems to us more suitable than Chindwarah. It is almost equi-distant, at least as far as the eye can judge on the map, from the head-quarters of the four other districts south of the Nerbudda, and has the recommendation of a salubrious climate, and of being within fifty miles from Mothoor, the sanitarium of the Central Provinces. The commissioner at present located at Saugor should, we think, be required to remove his office to Chindwarah, and assume the administration of the Civil Jurisdiction south of the great river which flows through these territories; the Commissioner of Jubbulpore remaining at his post, and taking over the districts of Saugor and Dumoh, to complete his charge north of the Nerbudda. On no account should the commissionership of Jubbulpore be removed from its present position to Chindwarah, as the State would then be burthened with the additional expenditure which the removal of two offices—from Saugor to Jubbulpore, and from Jubbulpore to Chindwarah—would entail. Moreover, we learn that the Saugor commissionership, being of recent constitution, would admit of being transferred at a small cost. We have taken upon us to notice these details, as so great an administrative change as that just explained must necessarily involve some expenditure of money, which, under the existing circumstances of the country, should not be lightly incurred.

If there be one thing which would tend to make the new distribution liable to future unfavourable results, it is the fact that it would clash with the military administration of the Nerbudda Territory. The Commissioner of Jubbulpore has now at his disposal the troops stationed at his head quarters, and the Commissioner of Saugor the brigade quartered at that station; but the new distribution would entirely divest the Commissioner south of the Nerbudda of military support, unless indeed it be in contemplation, for the consideration of prestige, to locate some troops at his head quarters. The only other remedy by which this might be obviated is the construction of a new telegraphic line from Chindwarah, on the head quarters of the Commissioner south of the Nerbudda, to Jubbulpore and thence to Saugor. We believe also that there is not a doubt of the superior eligibility of Jubbulpore to Saugor as the seat of a Commissioner. The construction of a telegraphic line between these two stations would remove any objection that might at present be offered to the importance of Saugor as the head quarters of a brigadier, while the commercial future of Jubbulpore, as the mid-station on the line of railway from Bombay to Calcutta, would specially recommend it for the Commissioner's head quarters.—*Hurkaru*, July 27.

GAMBLING AND SPECULATION.

When any Legislature succeeds in putting down gambling, it will also be able to put down human nature. We must believe that it is right for statesmen and lawyers to devise measures for punishing gamblers, since in every country they continue to labour steadfastly towards this end, without achieving any success adequate to reward their virtuous exertions. Wagering of all kinds is, we know, unrecognised by law either in France or England, yet gambling in millions of money goes on openly every day on the Exchanges of London and Paris, and betting on the turf is the fashionable amusement of the most honourable men in both countries. It appears that the contamination of this habit of gambling, which men denounce in public, and are proud of as an accomplishment in private life, has touched even this virtuous city of Bombay; for at the first meeting of the present session of the Bombay Legislative Council, we find Mr. M. R. Westropp introducing a Bill to complete Act XXI, 1844, which declared wagers and wagering contracts to be null and void, and alleging that the said Act "has been systematically evaded by means of a combination among shroffs," and that "time bargains" as to the prices of opium and cotton are

made to an enormous extent in Bombay and its provinces, and have a very injurious effect (according to the Hon. Mr. Scott) on the real markets "for opium and cotton, and especially on the latter." Without wishing to discourage Mr. Westropp in his efforts to introduce a higher tone of morality among the meddling people who will not leave dealings in cotton and opium to the great mercantile houses, we venture to prophecy that "time bargains" will be made and fulfilled in Bombay quite as freely after the new Bill has passed as at present. Such bargains, as Mr. Westropp will admit, depend mainly on the honour of those concerned, and are in general scrupulously carried out, even by men who are not very punctual in the payment of ordinary debts. Of course, the law will save a swindler here and there from paying when he loses, but it will do no more. We have only one piece of advice to give our readers, before they go in for time bargains, and that is, to get a little money—honestly if they can, but at any rate to get it—before they go in. When a poor man speculates, the world denounces him as a gambler; when a rich man speculates, the world respects him as a developer of resources, and applauds his wisdom, his energy, and his bold commercial enterprise.

Meanwhile, speculation goes on briskly enough in Bombay; and rumour tells us that from the highest to the lowest—officials, merchant adventurers, lawyers, editors, clerks, and crossing-sweepers—all are gaily jostling one another in the perilous race for the golden prizes which seem so plentiful just now, that one would suppose new diggings had been discovered in Bombay. A promoter of one of the new companies assured us the other day that his table was loaded with bales of applications for shares from all sorts of obscure people, who ought to be making a decent livelihood on from twelve to fifty rupees a month, but whom the will-o'-the-wisp of speculation has lured from the path of honest industry. Among the applicants were several hundred moonimis, a few dozen ghorawallas, and a large number of enterprising cooks and butlers. We feel a glow of virtuous indignation at the thought of the presumption of these low people in imitating their betters, and think that the law ought at once to make an example of them. Respectable persons who take shares in new companies ought to be careful to see beforehand with whom they are associated, or they may find the stock which they fondly hoped overnight to sell at a huge premium go to a discount in the morning, in consequence of the market being crammed with shares belonging to poor men, who cannot even afford to pay the first call on their allotments. This precaution taken, however, we have the highest possible authority, that of our respected contemporary, the *Times of India*, for saying that whatever speculation the said respectable persons may choose to indulge in is sure to be perfectly just and moral. There was a suspicion, indeed, lately, that some Parsee had taken part in a slightly shady transaction; but it is a consolation to know that this reproach has been wiped off, that the town does not contain even one bad citizen, and that the commercial morality of Bombay stands pure and unimpeachable. Mr. Pecksniff reached the sublimest point of his morality when, after his dinner at the Dragon, where he had playfully arranged with Mr. Montague Tigg that little "plant" which was to be nourished on "the weaknesses of our fellow creatures," he patted Mrs. Lupin paternally on the head as he was going home, and exhorted her to behold the wonders of the firmament. "The stars are perfectly contented (I suppose so) in their several spheres. Why are not you? Oh! do not strive and struggle to enrich yourselves, or to get the better of each other, my deluded friends, but look up there with me." When our Bombay Pecksniffs preach to us in a similar vein about the virtuous disinterestedness of Bombay speculators, we fear that the Bombay public, unlike good simple Mrs. Lupin, simply puts its tongue into its cheek, and goes on its way, rejoicing to sell some new shares in the last new shipping company, easing its conscience afterwards, perhaps, by sending a small donation to the Strangers' Home.—*Madras Times*, July 20.

BOMBAY NEWS LETTERS.

POONA, July 25.

Lady Mansfield received the society of the station on Monday evening last, and a very agreeable evening it was. No one can discharge the duties of a hostess better than her ladyship; and Sir William was, as usual, courteous and affable. Of course all the talk at present is the Nana Sahib, and the great revelations which the "blind Brahmin" has made, for which, by the way, we were first indebted to you. Even the magnates might be seen reading and re-reading; no doubt astonished that you should have anticipated the official despatches.

You will have heard, no doubt, before this, that Poona is henceforth to be the seat of one of the Viceroyal residencies; the western sea-breeze being too invigorating to be any longer ignored. The presidency will, of course, for a couple of months in the year be also cheered with the smiles of Viceroyalty; but it is at Poona where the permanent palace will be erected. And Poona will soon be worthy the name of a capital in every respect.

In military circles there is still some discussion going on connected with the Mhow scandals; but most people seem to think that as the question has now been taken up at home, the least said is soonest mended. Of other military matters I have but little to report; in fact, there is scarcely anything going on beyond the mere routine, and this is, as all know, too dull to dwell upon. Medals were to have been presented to the 10th Native Infantry last evening, but owing to the sudden change in the weather, the ceremony has, for the present, been postponed.

The next grand ball of the season will, I hear, be the artillery one at Kirkee, which is always a very "crack affair," and is to be followed by one given by Sir J. J. Jeebhoy in honour of Lady Mansfield.

It may interest you to know that there is a likelihood of the Nana soon being identified beyond the possibility of failure or mistake. A gentleman up here has in his possession a copy of "Chambers's History of the Indian Revolt," in which there is a portrait of the Nana. The likeness having been submitted to men in the city who were acquainted with the Nana, many years ago, when he was a young man, it was pronounced by them to be a very fair likeness. I believe the matter was communicated to Government; and I fancy "Chambers's Indian Revolt" will have a sale which the publishers never anticipated. I have a number of curious facts, connected with the Nana Sahib, in course of preparation, which will be sent to you when completed.

July 26.—On Saturday last, the 25th inst., the very interesting ceremony of presenting medals to the 10th Regiment N.I. took place on the general parade ground. The brigade was formed up at contiguous quarter distance columns, with the exception of the 10th Regiment, which was about fifty paces in front, and facing the other regiments of the brigade. The officers were then ordered to the front, and received from Major-General Smith their medals, and those for the men of their respective companies. About 700 were altogether distributed—the gallant corps having so prominently distinguished itself during the late Indian campaign of 1857, 1858, and 1859, for which the medals were given. All ranks must have felt proud of the decoration they had so bravely won. After the medals had been distributed to each man, the whole brigade passed round in review order, saluted the general, and thus ended the ceremony. A vast concourse of people assembled to witness the brilliant spectacle.

We are all sorry here at the prospect of losing Dr. Maitland; he was a general favourite, and we were under the impression that he would have been appointed successor to Dr. Larkins, who goes home on leave shortly.

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A vast concourse of people, including all the beauty and fashion of Poona, assembled to witness this brilliant spectacle, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

August 1.—The Government, since it came up to Poona, has been getting through an immense amount of work. We had an engineer conference yesterday in the Council Hall, presided over by the Governor; and a variety of works were submitted and considered. All the engineer officers in camp were present, and the plan for a sea-wall along Backbay was placed on the table and duly considered, including an inshore line. The latter is to be commenced immediately, and will, it is expected, be completed in a few months, at a cost of two lakhs of rupees.

We are very sorry at losing the Reverend M. Ross, our worthy Presbyterian pastor. He has been, I hear, appointed to the presidency to act for Mr. Colvin, who is about to proceed to Europe on medical certificate. Mr. Ross is exceedingly popular with all classes; and during the period of his ministry has, by his zeal and earnest attention to the wants and wishes of his congregation, made himself esteemed by both rich and poor. The Rev. D. Macpherson succeeds Mr. Ross, a gentleman of whom the voice of public report speaks favourably. While writing of clergymen I may mention that the Rev. F. Gell is working wonders in the gardens at Kirkee. He is one of those men that cannot be idle; and wherever he appears, vitality and energy manifest themselves in some shape or form. The Kirkee gardens, it is expected, under his occasional supervision, will soon be equal to any in India. Mr. Falke is rendering great assistance, and the progress is wonderful.

Mr. Draper's case is still exciting attention, and it is hoped, for many reasons, that Mr. Howard's order, instructing him to proceed to Hyderabad, will be changed. Mr. Draper is held in great esteem, and his loss would be much felt.

The weather is cool and agreeable, and out-door exercise at all times permissible. The winds are high, cool, and invigorating; the fields and trees are green as an English landscape. The gardens are red with the roses of summer, and the evergreens and creepers are beginning to cluster in foliage and flowers all over the porticoes of our dwellings.

The Poona season is passing away, and but little has been done in comparison to the achievements of former years, either in the shape of indoor gaieties or out-door amusements. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief are doing their best; but the hospitality of lesser lights hang fire. Our Parsee Baronet is, however, I hear, about to astonish us all with a brilliant banquet, and his example will, doubtless, be followed by others.

There is to be a conference of collectors shortly in Poona, to consider a change in contemplation relative to the division of districts. The abolition of the Inam Commissioners' establishment is also, I hear, under consideration. But as these conferences are not public assemblies, I am not at liberty to mention what takes place at them.

In conclusion, I may mention that Poona is full to overflowing—hotels full, and not a house to be had, or a spare apartment, for love or money.

HONORE, July 17.

The heavy rain, frequent sunny breaks, and dearness of provisions, seem to have increased the already very serious amount of sickness in the district. Fever seems to be much more rife than it was a month ago, and I am sorry to hear that cholera has broken out in Ankola and

Tuddri within the last few days. There is little doubt that the visitation will be a seriously fatal one. The people are much debilitated by the prevalence of malarious disease, and are in no condition to resist the inroads of cholera. There is a total want in the towns and villages of every hygienic arrangement; the houses of the people in these towns are now mostly in the midst of swamps, the water often covering the floors, and the compounds are kept in the filthiest possible state, covered with decaying vegetable and animal matter. Add to this the scarcity of proper food among the lower classes, and who can wonder that the dreadful scourge has selected them for its victims?

I know it is difficult for those at a distance and all with authority to initiate such measures, or to realise the suffering and misery that is going on in North Canara. It is not easy even for those who live in the midst of such scenes to ascertain their extent, far less to appreciate the full wretchedness and evil they give rise to. It is sad that hundreds should be dying, almost daily, of preventible disease, when a little aid might save them. It is sad to see what were once fertile fields overgrown with weeds, and villages once filled with prosperous inhabitants deserted and fallen into moss-covered ruins; and this is the state of things in North Canara, and it seems to be getting worse day by day, instead of better. But I can see nothing in what gives rise to it that is irremediable, if only the subject obtain that consideration which is often given to far less important things. It will not be a pleasant thing for those who have the power to act, and do not, to reflect that the deaths of hundreds of human beings, which might have been prevented, lie at their doors. It is said of a tyrant who had condemned many of his fellow-men to death, that he was in reality by nature the most soft-hearted and compassionate. It was easy to say cut that man's head off or torture this, as long as he did not think what pain and misery he inflicted. It is said that on one occasion he by accident saw the carrying out of one of the sentences which he had thoughtlessly and recklessly, rather than of deliberate cruelty, inflicted. The sight enabled him to realise the effect of his easily uttered words, and was sufficient to effect a reformation in him. So it is easy for us to read with calm hearts, and then quickly to forget a tale of the sufferings which we have never seen. Were we to see them face to face, or could we even picture them to ourselves, or fancy ourselves, as might have been the case, the subjects of them, I question whether our hearts would beat so quietly in continued apathy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE REBELS.—We (*Times of India*) understand that Captain Davies's police spies, who were employed on the frontier of the Nimar States towards the close of 1858, insisted that the Ranees of Jhansie, supposed to have been slain at Gwalior, was still living. The Berar police, it seems, have often heard that the real Tantia Topee was never hanged. We distrust these statements wholly. We have no doubt whatever that the real Tantia was hanged, and the real Ranees of Jhansie slain. We may add, moreover, that we do not like the blind Brahmin's confession, which seems to us improbable in some respects.

MR. HARRINGTON.—The Assistant Registrar of the Suddur Adawlut, Mr. Harrington, has suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from Bombay, after victimizing several individuals, and easing them of considerable sums of money.

THE STEAMER "PENANG," Captain Coombe, came into harbour on the 4th inst., and reported having signalled the ship *Excellent* off Point Boria on the previous day. She had lost her fore top mast, and her main and mizen masts were gone. She, however, did not require assistance. Boria Point is in lat. 17 deg. 25 min. N., and is a high, round, bluff headland, forming the entrance to a large bay on the Concan coast. This point is steep, there being 6 and 7 f. thoms very near the shore.

RAO SAHEB.—As we expected, the case against the man whom Captain Nuttall has in custody, as the Raho Sahib, or Kishen Rao, has broken down. A correspondent upon the spot writes to us as follows:—"We have failed to identify the so-called person Kishen Rao as the real person wanted. Two prisoners in the same case declared he was Kishen Rao, but not until having at first denied all knowledge of him, and had been some time in charge of Captain Nuttall's police; one of these men adheres to his recognition, the other is uncertain. All the other witnesses who had seen Kishen Rao here deny that this is the man. However, we don't know who he is, and have sent him back to Sholapore, to see if he can be traced through his own account of himself. I see you doubt the blind man's story as to the Nana; there is certainly not a word in it to convince me that we have the real man. If Jung Bahadur has assured Government that the Nana is dead, and has knowingly lied in so doing, do you think he would ever permit the villain to leave Nepal and contradict him? Very unlikely, I think."—*Times of India*.

A SHIPPING COMPANY.—A few weeks since we (*Bombay Saturday Review*) alluded to the establishment of the "Bombay Shipping Company," under the auspices of a leading house in this place, and the public have thought so highly of the adventure that the shares are now quoted at Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 premium. We have this week to notice the formation of a second company, named the "Iron Ship Company, Limited," which proposes to build ten iron ships of 1,000 tons register, to be employed principally between Liverpool and Bombay for the conveyance of merchant's cargo. The shares are all subscribed for, and the greatest care has been taken to allot them only amongst *bona fide* shippers of produce from this port. The company has been so fortunate as to secure the services of one of our leading surveyors, who shortly proceeds to England to superintend their construction, and under his superintendence a very superior description of vessels, in every way suited to the requirements of this trade, will no doubt be constructed, and when the vessels are built, with judicious management will, without doubt, prove a splendid investment. A company has also been formed under strong auspices, which proposes to run a line of steamers from this port to Calcutta. The steamers it is proposed shall be similar to those constructed in America, to carry a large number of passengers and cargo at a light draught of water. A third company it is reported has been formed to run a monthly line of steamers of large size, fitted up with the best accommodation for all classes of passengers, and constructed for speed, between this port and Aden and Suez, and also between Bombay and China. The Suez line will be worked in connection with the "Messageries Impariales," part of the mails and passengers proceeding via Marseilles and the heavy portion of the mails being conveyed by steamer to Liverpool. We have not heard who are the principal promoters, now will the shares be allotted to the public until the arrangements for working the line are completed, but that such a company will receive strong public support we entertain little doubt.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—We (*Bombay Saturday Review*) alluded last week to the project of establishing a line of steamers between this port and Suez. We have since learned that the arrangements before alluded to are being pushed forward with considerable vigour. A recommendation, it is stated, signed by the Governor of Bombay, and approved of by the Governor-general, has been presented to the postal authorities recommending a postal subsidy. The company proposes that the troops hitherto sent round the Cape of Good Hope should be forwarded by rail through Egypt and thence by their steamers to Bombay; and if the Home Government sanctions these two proposals, they promise that in less than six months from the signing of the agreement they will run a monthly line of steamers of large size and power from this to Suez and back.

KHELAT AFFAIRS.—In our issue of the 3rd, we were led to state that an attempt had been made by the deposed Chieftain Khodadad Khan to take Khelat, and that he had been repulsed with the loss of the whole of his guns. We furnished this information on reliable authority; the correspondent who afforded us the particulars appears, however, to have attached credence to a tale which had no foundation in fact, for, from a communication that reached us on Tuesday from a highly authentic source, we learn that Khodadad Khan, so far from having essayed the capture of Khelat, has been residing peacefully at Kanee, in the province of Julwanee, and not a single collision has taken place since the commencement of the rebellion. We lose no time in correcting the error into which we were inadvertently led, and regret that our correspondent, always so well informed on matters transpiring in Khelat, should on this one occasion have been betrayed into a misrepresentation of the actual state of affairs in that quarter.—*Our Paper*.

THE "CENTRAL INDIA HORSE" hunting party have reason to be proud of their achievements. We doubt if such a bag, or succession of bags, has been equalled in any other part of India for many years. This year they have killed one lion, thirty-three tigers, eleven bears (more tigers, but fewer lions, than in 1862). The total "bag" since the force was raised, in 1860, consists of ten lions, ninety-six tigers, four panthers, and fifty bears. We are glad to hear that Captain Bradford has completely recovered his accident; the prompt and skilful amputation of his arm by Dr. Beaumont, under Providence, saved his life.—*Delhi Gazette*, July 21.

PET ALLIGATORS.—The other day we related that a native who had gone to Mugger Peer had been bitten in the hand by an alligator, and narrowly escaped being drawn into the water and devoured. These accidents, without being very numerous, occur pretty often, and have in various instances attracted the attention of the authorities. In 1857 an individual who was severely injured by one of the monsters first brought the frequency of these occurrences to notice, and Mr. Bell has warned the Fakere who stops there, that if any more accidents take place, he will waive all considerations or scruples on the score of respect for the alleged sanctity of the *muggers*, and order their destruction. In 1860 another visitor who had repaired to the tank to perform some religious rites was seized by one of the alligators, and must have fallen a victim to the animal's voracity had it not been, as was the case the other day, for the bystanders, who rescued him with difficulty. The Fakere was again notified that he must take means for protecting the people, and that a party of the police would be sent to exterminate his pets if they did any more harm. Notwithstanding these warnings, a third accident occurred last year, which necessitated the amputation of a man's arm at the shoulder; and, as already mentioned, a fourth instance presented itself the other day, the sufferer being still in hospital from the effect of the injuries he sustained. Some precautions against these accidents ought to be adopted. A low wall round the tank should suffice. But it would be a pity to kill the alligators. Mugger Peer may be said to be the only "lion" we have, and is a favourite resort for lovers of pic-nics and excursionists in general. The tank or pool, although not 150 yards wide, contains between two and three hundred monsters, the chief of which is "Moore Sahib," who committed himself the other day. This worthy desports a gold bead in his nose, and is probably the "oldest inhabitant in Sind." These animals are genuine alligators, and totally distinct from the *guryal* or long snouted crocodile which abounds in the Indus. They are the descendants of three specimens which are said to have been placed in the tank by a General Moore, after whom the only survivor of the trio is named. The place itself is called Mugger Peer, or "Alligator's Saint," in consequence of some holy individual's tomb being near the tank.—*Sindian*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 22. Dalhousie str., Morland, Kurrachee.—23. Sea Lion, Alexander, Moulin, Aden; Benares str., Wright, Suez; Research, Killam, Aden; Emeu str., Renoldson, Hong Kong; Princess Somawaty, Crockett, Liverpool.—24. Rebecca, Shepherd, Somers, Moulin.—25. Clarendon, Dougal, Kurrachee; Hyderee, Crichton, Calcutta.—26. Ganjam, Durand, Cardiff; Barbara, Wilson, Salsette, Dawson, Liverpool.—27. Jodul Manna, Grant, Kurrachee.—31. Pestonjee Bomoojee, Milne, Rangoon; Wings of the Wind, Whyte, London.—Aug. 1. Ophir, Miles, Calcutta; Birkby, Purdy, London.—2. Tangier, Owens, Liverpool.—3. Sea Park, Bell, London.—4. Penang str., Madras; Adelaide, Cooper, London.—6. City of Edinburgh, Soden, Glasgow; Zodiague, Gauden, Bordeaux; Samadine, Bux, Sea; Bloomer, Gilchrist, Sea; China str., Corling, Hong Kong.—7. Janet Cowan, Mc Kirdy, London; Blencathra, Mosses, Aden; Kurrachee str., Cottier, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Dalhousie.—From Kurrachee.—Capt. Nutt, Le Mesurier, Lieut. A. Fibrand, Ensigns Clarke, Main, Mr. J. Newham, Mr. Haussen, Mr. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Little and three children, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Phillips and three children. Per P. and O. str. Emeu.—From Hong Kong.—Mr. Trantman, Mr. Drysdale, Mrs. Clarence and inf. Dr. Jonett, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Seaman and two children. Per Birkby.—From LONDON.—Ensigns J. Campbell, A. Gasslee, 3rd Foot. Per Sea Park.—From LONDON.—Rev. T. Horsfall and lady, Mr. D. C. McDowell. Per City of Edinburgh.—Mr. W. Bird. Per Blencathra.—Capt. and Lady Stone, Miss Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and three children. Per str. Kurrachee.—Mr. Wansfield, Col. and Mrs. Raines, Mr. Walton, Mr. Nugent, H. H. Meer. Per str. Benares.—From MARSEILLES.—Messrs. Manist, Jackson, Ackroyd, Stewart.

DEPARTURES.

July 23. Bon Accord, Campbell, Zanzibar; Anchoeagh, Prophet, Liverpool; Admiral Napier, Sharp, Mauritius; via Kurrachee.—24. Malta str., Hyde, Aden and Suez; Montrose, Leigen, Akyah; Eagle, Murphy, Moulin; Noah, Grieme, Bake, Liverpool; Punjab, Rice, Calcutta; Kurrachee str., Cottier, Kurrachee; Tyoli, McPherson, Calcutta.—25. Kent, Bisset, Zanzibar.—26. Nagasaki, Campbell, Liverpool; Tilly str., Clayton, Kurrachee.—28. Pioneer str., Taunton, Kurrachee.—29. Singapore str., Pinhey, China, &c.; Horuet str., Dayman, Trincomalee.—30. Glendevon, Brown, Caveling; Sphinx, David-on, Kurrachee; Ally, Ayles, Calcutta; Cheribon, Coers, Batavia; Mystery, Stap, London.—31. Excellent, Davies, Liverpool.—Aug. 1. Conway, Spence, London; Shird, Curwen, Liverpool; Research, Killam, Calcutta; United Service str., Gaine, China, &c.—2. Belle Isle, Babot, Liverpool; Levant, Fern, Calcutta; Castlemain, McGill, Liverpool via Madras; Ant. Ruhman, Jones, Calcutta.—4. Thomas Hamlin, Menzies, Madras; Neptune's Car, Kirby, Calcutta; Godfrey, Houssois, Kurrachee.—5. Old England, Bulman, Bimlapatam; Samadine, Bux, Chittagong; Thelus, Chapman, Liverpool; Bloomer, Gilchrist, Moulin; Aratoun Apear str., Smidst, Hong Kong.—6. Sea Queen, Lloyd, Liverpool; Queen of the East, Bilton, Liverpool.—7. Minnehaha, Keenan, Kurrachee; Sirocco, Robison, Liverpool.—8. P. and O. str. Benares, Gribble, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Kent.—Mr. J. W. Hill. Per str. Tilly.—Lieut. and Mrs. Trueman, Mr. Gregory. Per Cheribon.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter and two children, Mr. S. S. Peter, Rev. McKentich Petros, Mr. Ludaboy Byramjee. Per str. Malta (additional).—For Aden.—Mr. R. Logwell. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. C. E. Ashburner, Mr. Maling. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. P. Sutherland, Mr. W. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Mr. H. Moore, Capt. Nutt, Lieut. Tibbando. Per str. Benares.—For Suez.—Mr. Trautmann, Mrs. Clarence and inf. Mr. Pittman. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. R. Lee, Mr. W. Fulcher, Mr. W. Steel, Mr. Nazarelli Abdohally, Mr. Mohamed Jewan, Mr. Sulman Moledina, Capt. G. P. Wright, Mrs. Johnston, Mr. Amroodren Tyebjee, Mr. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. Coley, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Colvin and two inf. Mrs. White and inf. Mr. George Jordan, Mr. Samuel Utley, Mr. James Bray, Mr. W. Wild, Mr. Stevenson.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

Per ship Birkby, from London.—On the 6th May, Minerva, of Scilly, from Gallipoli to Hull, 60 days out; on the 24th, Stag, of London, from Glasgow to Port Adelaide, 24 days out; on the 28th, Oscar, from Newcastle to Batavia; on the 5th June, in lat. 19-44 S., long. 34-30 W., Starbeam, from London to Adelaide, 41 days out; on the 13th, in lat. 17 S., long. 27 W., Louisa, from Callao to Cowes, 57 days out; on the 3rd July, in long. 17-55, Jane D. Cooper, of New York; on the 15th, in lat. 26-30 S., long. 53-29, Cambay, of Liverpool, from Calcutta. Per str. Penang.—On 3rd Aug., Excellent, at anchor off Point Bara, with foretopmast, main and mizen top gallant masts gone. Per Adelaide.—On the 1st July, at 9 p.m., Capt. Jardine, commander of this ship, jumped overboard; called all hands at the same time, cut away the lifeboat and buoy; after 20 minutes recovered the body, but life was extinct. Lat. 27 46 S., long. 32 44 E., spoke the ship Oriental, from Bombay, for Liverpool, 41 days out.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Aug. 8, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. —	
4 ditto Loan.....	1832-33	Rs. 104
4 ditto ditto.....	1835-36	Rs. 924
4 ditto ditto.....	1842-43	Rs. 994
4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	1864-55	Rs. 994
5 ditto Loan (New).....		Rs. 119
5 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....		118

BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	180 pm. xd
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....	162
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....	95 pm.
Central Bank of Western India.....	70 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....	150
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	141
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd up.....	Rs. 27 500
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China.....	200 40 pm
Chart. Mercant. Bank of India, Lond., & China.....	150 pm
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto.....	6 2/29 prem.
Hydraulic P. Company.....	4,000 ditto " 200 dis. Nom.
Cotton Spinning Company.....	4,800 ditto " 22 0/0 xd
Colaba L. Company.....	10,000 ditto " par. Nom.
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway 1,000 ditto.....	500 ditto " — per share
Bombay S.N. Company.....	5,000 " par.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....	5,000 " par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....	150 " 250
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,100 " 400 dis.
Throstle Mill Company.....	4,000 " 3/0 dis.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....	550 " 200 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500 " 500 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,500 " 400 dis.
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England.....	Rs. 12
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share—Rs. 12	Rs. 12

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 0 1/2 d. for Doc. Bills	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 0 1/2 d. 9-16 for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	99
Ditto at 30 ditto.....	99 1/2
Ditto at sight.....	100
On Madras, at 30 days'.....	99 1/2
Ditto at sight.....	100 1/2
On China, at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 232 per 100 dols.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes.....	10 3
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs. 240
Republic Dollars.....	ditto 215 1/2
German Crowns.....	ditto 215
Sycee Silver.....	105
Gold Leaf.....	per tola, Rs. 16-8
Bar Silver.....	106 1/2 to 106 1/2
Mexican Dollars.....	221
Carols.....	290

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 5s. to £2. 17s 6d.; Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. to £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 5s.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.—Sir Charles Wood, in his speech delivered at the Sheffield Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield, on Friday, thus alluded to the Government's Indian policy:—"I have now, for the second time, become connected with the administration of India, and I must say the power of the Government of this country in India seems to me to be a standing miracle. No man could have believed five short years ago, when the energy of a few English—and my friend has only done justice to the brave English men and women in India at that time—resisted and subdued the most formidable mutiny that ever desolated a country from one end to another—(cheers), undaunted by numbers, standing almost alone in many cases, no man, no woman failed, and the consequence was a triumph over the most inexcusable mutiny which ever broke out. Since that time tranquillity has been restored, prosperity has attained a point which it never reached before, and the whole institutions of the country have been revised. I do not wish to take more credit than is my due, but since I have been in the office which I now hold the Government of the country has been recast, and natives admitted to the council, the judicature has been revised, the penal code has been improved, penal proceedings and civil proceedings facilitated, the army and the navy have been recast, and also the civil service, the tenure of land has been fixed, and, indeed, I hardly know any point in the legislation of the country in which administrative improvement was required in which it has not been accomplished, whether rightly or wrongly is not for me to say. At any rate, we have done that which has met with the approval of the Parliament at home, of the country, and of the great mass of the native population. I believe we are performing our mission to that country for the benefit of the great mass of the people there, and in their welfare we shall derive not only the best pecuniary reward—for their prosperity necessarily adds to ours—but we shall have performed that great mission to which we have been called,—the improving and civilising of the greatest mass of the people that at present exists under the rule of any one sceptre."



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Public Works Dept., General Establs., Simla, July 6.—No. 76.—With reference to Public Works Dept., notification No. 43, dated May 14, the privilege leave granted to Lieut. H. G. Puckle, offic. exec. engr., Sumbulpore division, is to have effect from June 1 instead of from May 1.

July 8.—No. 77.—With reference to Public Works Dept., notification No. 75, dated July 2, Lieut. col. W. A. Crommelin, C.B., entered on his duties on the forenoon of July 3.

THE PUBLIC WORKS CODE—ADDITIONAL RULES.
(See Allen's Indian Mail, Aug. 28.)

Fort William, July 17.—No. 81.—The following rules, in modification of those laid down in the Public Works Code in regard to the test prescribed for members of the upper subordinate branch of the public works dept., are notified for general information. The paragraphs will be interpolated in the new edition of the Code in the order indicated by the number:—

(After Paragraph 21, Chapter II.)

21a.—The examination in surveying prescribed in paragraph 2 for assistant overseers may be dispensed with on the candidate giving evidence that he possesses a satisfactory acquaintance with some special branch of practical engineering. In such cases a report will be furnished by the principal of the Engineering College, specifying in detail the nature of the qualification possessed by the candidate in this respect, and it will rest with the Government of India to decide whether the qualifications of the candidate as described in the report which will be submitted for perusal with the usual certificate of qualification in the other subjects of examination are sufficient to make it desirable that he should enter the department without possessing a knowledge of surveying.

(After Paragraph 30, Chapter II.)

30a.—The Govt. of India reserves to itself the right of admitting persons into any of the superior grades of the upper subordinate establishments without requiring actual service in the lower grades. In such exceptional cases the power of appointment or promotion will rest with the Govt. of India, and the proposal of the Local Govt. or Administration, under this rule, should state in specific terms the grounds on which it is desired to dispense with the regular test; it must further be accompanied by a report from the principal of a civil engineering college of the same kind as that prescribed in paragraph 21a. (case of assistant overseers.)

30b.—The examination prescribed in paragraph 29 may be dispensed with in the cases of persons of good character who may possess special and superior qualifications as practical engineers. But no one will be admitted to the upper subordinate department who has not passed the test for assistant overseer, omitting surveying; and, in like manner, no one will be admitted as a sub-engineer, or promoted to that grade, without, in addition to that test, fulfilling one or other of the alternative tests laid down for that grade in paragraphs 29 and 30a.

July 22.—No. 4,592.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to reattach to the Bengal division of the Presidency of Fort William Mr. W. Ainslie, C.S., who reported his return on the 10th inst. from furlough. The unexpired portion of Mr. Ainslie's leave is cancelled.

No. 4,587.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased, under sec. 6 of civil service absentee rules, to grant to Mr. J. M. Lister, an unpassed civil servant, leave of absence to Europe, m.c., for 15 mo.

July 24.—No. 4,588.—Mr. R. F. Saunders, postmaster gen. of the Punjab and Sindh, made over charge of the office to Mr. F. R. Hogg on June 5.

No. 4,589.—The Hon. L. S. Jackson resumed his seat as a puisne judge of the High Court on the forenoon of the 18th inst.

No. 4,590.—The President in Council has been pleased, under sec. 12 of the civil service absentee rules, to grant to the Hon. G. Campbell, puisne judge of the High Court, leave of absence for 3 mo. from date on which he may avail himself of same.

Foreign Dept., Simla, July 17.—No. 134.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to invest the underment. officers, in the province of British Burmah:—Maj. J. P. Briggs, offic. dep. commr., 1st class. Maj. G. Faithfull, offic. dep. commr., 1st class. Lieut. col. D. Brown, dep. commr., 2nd class.

Maj. F. W. Ripley, offic. dep. commsr., 2nd class.
Maj. J. F. J. Stevenson, offic. dep. commsr., 2nd class.

Mr. E. O'Riley, dep. commsr., 3rd class.
Capt. E. J. Spilsbury, dep. commsr., 3rd class.
Capt. M. B. S. Lloyd, dep. commsr., 3rd class.
Maj. E. M. Ryan, offic. dep. commsr., 3rd class.
Capt. H. A. Browne, offic. dep. commsr., 3rd class.
Mr. T. Shepherd, offic. dep. commsr., 3rd class.
Mr. H. W. Beddy, dep. commsr., 4th class.
Capt. W. P. Harrison, dep. commsr., 4th class.
Capt. C. P. Hildebrand, offic. dep. commsr., 4th class.

Mr. T. J. Fallon, offic. dep. commsr., 4th class.
Capt. A. G. Duff, offic. dep. commsr., 4th class.
Fort William, July 24.—No. 170.—Lieut. M. J. J. Mignon, 2nd regt. Central India horse, has obtained general leave of absence for 1 mo. in ext. of the 2 mo.'s priv. leave granted to him in G.O., dated March 13 last, No. 67.

No. 1,087.—The following arrangements in British Burmah are sanctioned:—
Capt. C. P. Hildebrand, dep. commsr., 4th class, received charge of the Tavoy dist. and treasury from Moung Shwe Kyee, tseetkay of Tavoy, on the forenoon of April 27 last.

Mr. E. O'Riley, offic. dep. commsr., 2nd class, received charge of the Martaban dist. from Lieut. C. E. Watson, asst. commsr., 3rd class, on the forenoon of May 13 last.

No. 1,088.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. R. Berkeley, asst. commsr. in Oude, in G.O., dated May 22 last, No. 798, is to have effect from the 28th instead of the 25th April as therein notified.

No. 1,089.—Lieut. Col. L. Barrow, c.b., offic. commsr. of Lucknow div., has obtained priv. leave of absence for 3 mo. from 15th prox., or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1,090.—Lieut. W. Hill, dep. superint. of the Chittledroog district in Mysore, has obtained 3 mo. priv. leave of absence, from the 10th ult.

Lieut. R. A. Cole, asst. superint., 2nd class, has been appointed to act as dep. superint. of Chittledroog, during the absence of Lieut. Hill.

Capt. R. Kenton, commanding the detachment at Mysore, has obtained 1 mo. priv. leave, from April 1 last, to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills.

Capt. H. M. Elliott, dep. superint. of the Shimoga district, has obtained 2 mo. priv. leave, from the date of his quitting the Mysore territory.

Lieut. F. H. T. G. Cumming, probationary 3rd class asst. superint. in Mysore, has obtained leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, for 22 days, from April 1 last. Lieut. Cumming rejoined on the 22nd idem.

July 16.—No. 79.—Mr. C. B. Roche, probationary asst. engr. in Oude, is promoted to the grade of asst. engr., 2nd class, with effect from this date.

July 23.—No. 480.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

July 7.—No. 359.—Granting leave of absence, to Europe, on m.c., to Lieut. M. P. Moriarty, the late 41st regt. N.L. adjt. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, for 20 mo., under the new regulations.

No. 481.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the admission of Maj. J. W. Carter, of the late 54th regt. N.L., to the Bengal staff corps, and his promotion in that corps announced in G.G.O., Nos. 610 and 611, of June 10, are cancelled.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Nynee Tal, July 7.—No. 808a.—Mr. H. C. Woods, prob. asst. supervisor, Bareilly div., public works, is permanently apptd. to the public works dept. as asst. supervisor from the 23rd ult., the date on which he passed his examination.

Allahabad, July 7.—No. 3,168.—The following notification, which appeared in this *Government Gazette* of June 30, page 387, is republished owing to certain errors in its arrangement:—

June 16.—No. 421a.—The following promotions are made in the public works dept., N.W.P.:—

Mr. R. J. Clarke, exec. engr., 4th class, Cawnpore and Malhonne road, to be exec. engr., 3rd class, v. Major J. Hovenden, exec. engr., 3rd class, placed on the supernumerary list.

Capt. A. W. Owen, asst. engr., 1st class, Meerut division, public works, to be exec. engr., 4th class, v. ditto.

Mr. W. W. Culchette, dep. superint., Futtchghur branch, Ganges Canal, from 2nd class to 1st class asst. engr., v. ditto.

Mr. J. Hair, in charge of the Boolundshuhur branch, Ganges Canal, from 1st class asst. exec. engr., placed on the supernumerary list, v. Major F. Alexander, exec. asst. engr., to 4th class exec. engr., and Lieut. E. S. Wood, dep. superint., Meerut div., Ganges Canal, from 2nd class to 1st class asst. engr.

Mr. G. W. Brind, in charge of the northern div., Ganges Canal, from 1st class asst. engr. to be special asst. engr., v. Mr. P. Caffery, placed on the supernumerary list.

The above promotions will have effect from May 1. *Simla, June 22.*—No. 85a.—The services of Lieut. C. J. Garstin, Bengal staff corps, adjt., 4th Gorkha regt., are placed at the disposal of the Govt.,

N.W.P., for employment in the Mhairwarrah police batt.

General Dept., Nynee Tal, July 1.—No. 2,428a.—Mr. H. Monckton to be mag. and coll. of Humeerpore. Mr. Monckton will continue to officiate as mag. and coll. of Cawnpore until further orders.

No. 2,429a.—Mr. W. R. Benson will officiate as mag. and coll. of Humeerpore.

July 2.—No. 2,439a.—The services of Mr. F. R. Hogg, c.s., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept.

July 3.—No. 2,450a.—Mr. J. Quinton, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. at Futtchpore, is transferred, in the same capacity, to Meerut.

No. 2,462a.—The underment. officers are vested with the powers of a mag. and dep. coll.:—

Mr. W. Tyrrell, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Furruckabad.

Mr. J. R. Reid, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Budaoon.

Mr. J. Wilson, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Mynpoory.

Mr. E. Montague, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur.

Mr. C. Twigg, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Etato.

Mr. W. J. Mulligan, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Shajehanpore.

Mr. W. H. Smith, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Jounpore.

The underment. officers are vested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class:—

Mr. J. S. Porter, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Azimgurh.

Mr. C. F. Hall, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Allyghur.

Mr. C. W. Mellor, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Azimgurh.

Mr. H. S. Barstow, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Agra.

Mr. A. Sells, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Etawah.

Mr. M. A. McConaghey, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Agra.

Mr. G. S. D. Dale, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Allahabad.

Mr. W. R. Burkett, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Goruckpore.

Mr. R. J. Leeds, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. G. E. Ward, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Saharunpore.

Mr. J. G. Robertson, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Futtchghur.

Mr. W. M. Tidy, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Meerut.

Mr. D. R. Parke, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Bijnoor.

Mr. J. Smith, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Mirzapore.

Allahabad, July 6.—No. 226.—The following notification issued by the Govt. of India, in the military dept., is republished for general information:—

Fort William, June 30.—No. 428a.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Maj. A. H. Ternan, of the Bengal staff corps, 1st class dep. commsr., Jaloun, for 20 mo.

No. 2,489a.—Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher, m.d., received charge of the duties of civil asst. surg. of Boolundshuhur on June 25.

No. 2,481a.—Three months' privilege leave of absence, under section XII. of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. C. Robertson, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Kirwee, from Aug. 7 next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2,486a.—Mr. W. Kaye, asst. mag. and coll. at Muttra, is transferred, in the same capacity, to Agra.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

General Dept., July 6.—No. 1,454.—Capt. R. J. L. Crutchley is app. permanently to the post of cantonment joint mag. at Ferozepoor, with effect from Nov. 24 last, the date on which Major Darnell vacated his appt.

No. 1,457.—Capt. R. Young, dep. commsr., has priv. leave for 2 mo., with effect from such date, subsequent to the 23rd prox., as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,459.—Mr. L. Griffin, asst. commsr., has privilege leave for 1 mo., with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

July 10.—No. 1,485.—The services of Asst. surg. J. M. L. Pemberton, m.d., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the foreign dept.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

July 11.—No. 1,499.—The price of cotton manufactures having greatly risen, owing to the great export of cotton from the Punjab to Europe, and narrow and broad tape not being procurable at the rates fixed in *Punjab Gazette* notification No. 781, dated April 17, 1861, these articles may be made up or purchased on the spot at the enhanced rates shown below, viz.:—

Narrow tape at 10 annas, and broad tape at Rs. 1-4 per one hundred yards.

Marine Dept., July 11.—No. 180.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept of the resignation of his office by Mr. J. L. Scholey, mate of the steamer *Napier*, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties to Mr. Boezalt, mate of the *Chenab*.

Judicial Dept., July 8.—No. 502.—Capt. W. Elwyn, cantonment joint mag., Peshawar, is vested with the civil powers contemplated in Act III. of 1859.

Capt. R. J. L. Crutchley, cantonment joint mag., Ferozepore, is vested with civil powers.

Public Works Dept., July 11.—No. 906a.—Capt. W. H. Mackesy, asst. engr., 2nd class, Jullundhur div., has leave for 4 mo., on m.c.

No. 1,099.—Referring to Punjab Government notification No. 3,969, dated Jan. 20, 1862, the leave for 6 mo. to Europe granted to Mr. C. Campbell, exec. engr., Delhi division, has been converted into leave for 12 mo., m.c., as per letter of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India, dated May 22, 1862. Mr. Campbell rejoined his appointment as exec. engr., Delhi division, April 9 last.

July 10.—No. 150.—The Dera Gaze Khan station order, dated 22nd ult., by Lieut. col. W. T. Hughes, comdg., directing Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson, in temporary medical charge of 1st Punjab cav., to revert to the medical charge of the 1st Sikh int., with effect from the 20th idem, consequent on the return from special duty of Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney, of the former corps, is confirmed.

No. 155.—Asst. surg. R. Lidderdale, 2nd Sikh inf., has leave from 6th inst. to Nov. 1 next, m.c.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 19.—Staff asst. surg. Bernswall is directed to report himself for duty to the officer commanding a detachment of the 91st foot at Nagode, and not Morar, as stated in G.O.C.C. of the 12th inst.

The leave "to Cashmere," granted to Lieut. W. P. Hodnett, instructor of musketry to the 54th foot, in G.O.C.C., dated the 8th inst., page 159, is hereby cancelled.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Col. R. R. Kinleside (19th brigade), from June 1 to Nov. 30, to Murree; Lieut. J. R. Macleay (F battery, 2nd royal horse brigade), from June 20 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Capt. C. W. Earle, to Calcutta, from date of leaving his regt. to date of embarkation for Europe.

33rd Foot.—Lieut. F. Easton, to England, for 15 mo. from date of embarkation.

35th Foot.—Lieut. W. W. Sherlock, from May 14 to May 17, in ext.

88th Foot.—Brev. maj. J. G. Crosse, from date of leaving Lucknow, to Calcutta for 2 mo., and to England for 15 mo.

93rd Foot.—Capt. E. H. D. Macpherson, from June 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.

10th Madras N.I.—Lieut. F. Beeching, from May 7 to June 6, in ext. of privilege leave to Indore.

Shahjehanpore station order, dated the 3rd inst., directing Surg. F. Turnbull to receive charge from Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher of the civil medical duties of the station, until further orders, and with effect from the 1st idem.

H.K.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers, m.c.

7th Hussars.—Lieut. and Adj. J. Mould, from April 8 to Oct. 8.

34th Foot.—Lieut. A. G. Walker, from April 8 to July 13, in extension.

71st Foot.—Lieut. W. F. V. Harris, from April 22 to July 22, in extension.

81st Foot.—Capt. W. E. Todd, from March 12 to Sept. 20, in extension.

97th Foot.—Asst. surg. T. Sharkey, from April 2 to Oct. 2.

104th Foot.—Lieut. C. Pigou, from April 7 to Aug. 7, in extension.

June 26.—Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. and Brev. maj. T. E. Kennion (C batty, 19th brig.), from May 31 to Nov. 30, in extension to Murree on m.c.

2nd Batt. Rifle Brig.—Lieut. W. C. Purdon, from June 1 to Oct. 15, to Kussowlie and adjacent hills, on m.c.

The officer comdg. will also cause all steamers leaving that station to be searched, whenever there is reason to suspect the presence on board of deserters.

Consequent on the death of Surg. F. O. Barker, m.d., 90th foot, Asst. surg. E. J. Craue will assume med. charge of the corps until relieved by Surg. maj. M. B. Galloway.

Asst. surg. A. P. M. Corbett, m.d., 11th brigade royal art., in temp. charge of the 90th foot, will resume charge of the F. battery 11th brigade royal art.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dum Dum station order, dated March 12 last, appointing Lieut. and Adj. W. K. Leet, of the 13th foot, to the station staff, with effect from Jan. 21, the date he assumed the duties of the appointment.

By the officer comdg. the 20th Hussars, dated April 19 last, appointing Capt. R. Alexander and H. Melvill, members of the committee of paymastership of which Maj. E. C. Warner is president, v. Brev. maj. T. T. Boileau and Capt. C. McC. Cotton, absent on leave.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Lieut. col. G. Bourchier, (5th royal horse brigade) from April 23, 1863, to Oct. 22, 1864.
20th Hussars.—Major C. C. Hook, from April 19 to Sept. 30, on the recommendation of a medical board.

27th Foot.—Capt. J. S. Manly, from April 21 to May 21, in extension, on the recommendation of a medical board.

51st Foot.—Lieut. H. Chambers, from April 22 to Oct. 22, on the recommendation of a medical board.
79th Foot.—Lieut. col. T. B. Bunt, from June 9 to Aug. 9, in extension, on private affairs.

June 30.—The following orders are confirmed:—
By the officer commanding the 17th Regt. N.I., dated June 21, 1862, appointing Lieut. W. G. Smith, gen. list, Infantry, to act as paid doing duty officer with effect from 1st idem, v. Lieut. W. Owen, absent on leave.

Lieut. E. Hughes, gen. list, Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 4th Regt. N.I., at Delhi.

With the sanction of Government, assist surg. W. R. Rice, civil surg. of Saugor, is appointed medical store-keeper at that station, in addition to his other duties.

Appointment till her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

103rd Foot.—Lieut. col. J. D. Carmichael, c.b., from the 94th Foot, to be Lieut. col. from June 10.

Leave of absence:—

13th Foot.—Lieut. C. Fraser, to England, for 15 mos., from date of embarkation.

General List Inf.—Ens. C. E. Hunter, from June 10 to Nov. 10, to visit Simla on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Sur. major R. W. Faithfull, from May 11, 1863, to May 11, 1864, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah on m.c.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Umballa brigade order, dated Jan. 26 last, directing Asst. surg. J. Richardson to afford med. aid to the left wing of the 4th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Surg. A. R. Atkinson.

Berhampore station order, dated Feb. 4 last, directing Lieut. C. S. De F. Roche, station staff, to make over charge of his office to Maj. J. W. L. Bird, late 11th N.I., comdg. the station.

By the officer comdg. the 7th Hussars, dated March 13 last, appg. Brev. maj. T. H. Stisted to act as paymaster upon the responsibility of Paym. G. Elliott, absent on leave.

By the officer comdg. the 42nd regt. N.I., dated March 28 last, directing Capt. F. V. R. Jervis, 2nd in command, to act as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

Peshawar div. order, dated April 22 last, directing Asst. surg. J. A. P. Colles, E. batt. 2nd royal horse brig., to assume med. charge of the 20th regt. N.I., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Jan. 26, temporarily, v. Asst. surg. L. H. Lees.

Gwalior district order, dated the 18th ult., directing Asst. surg. R. Pringle, royal arty., to afford med. aid to the 1st reg. N.I., v. Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald.

By the officer comdg. the 12th regt. N.I., dated the 26th ult., appg. Lieut. J. Treevnen, staff corps, to act as paid doing duty officer, v. Michell.

Jubbulpore station order, dated the 9th ult., directing Asst. surg. H. M. Macbeth, of the 91st foot, to assume med. charge of the B battery 16th brigade R.A., in addition to his other duties.

Agra garrison and station order, dated the 10th ult., directing Surg. T. Maxwell to continue in charge of the artillery div. on the departure of the head quarters of the 25th brig. R.A. to Benares.

Merrut div. order, dated the 30th ult., app. Lieut. J. B. Brander, late 37th N.I., doing duty with the 23rd foot, to do duty with the 1st regt. N.I. at Gwalior.

The under-mentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.

Lieut. M. G. Browne (C battery 5th R.H. brig.), to England for 6 mo., from date of departure from India.

June 25.—Asst. surg. J. R. Purefoy, m.d., lately returned from sick furl. to Europe, is posted to the 84th regt. N.I.

In addendum published in G.O.C.C., dated the 5th March last, page 17, appointing Lieut. E. M. L. Marriott, general list, infantry, paid doing duty officer, for "31st," read "41st regt. N.I."

The following Jubbulpore station orders are confirmed:—

Dated 2nd Feb. last.—Directing asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, m.d., B battery 16th brig. R.A., to assume medical charge of a detachment of the 12th Bengal cav. in addition to his other duties, and until further orders, v. Surg. C. B. Craske, 10th Madras N.I.

June 20.—The underment. officers passed the prescribed colloquial exam. on 15th ult.:—

Staff asst. surg. J. A. Scott, doing duty with the 97th foot; Asst. surg. S. E. Maunsell, 97th foot.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, July 28.—Leave of absence:—

Public Dept.—Surg. C. M. Duff, m.d., surg. of the 3rd district at the Presidency, till Sept. 30, to Shevaroy Hills, m.c.

Judicial Dept.—Lieut. col. H. Colbeck, sen. mag. of police at the Presidency, for 1 mo.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. F. G. Hankin, superint. of operations at Paumben, for 6 mo. from date of departure, m.c.

Appointments:—

Educational Dept.—Rev. G. E. Morris, m.a., chaplain of Ootacamund, to be a Government member of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, in succession to Rev. J. Richards.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. W. S. Trotman, B.A., to act as joint chaplain of Bangalore until further orders. This cancels the appointment of the Rev. S. F. Pettigrow and Rev. W. S. Trotman to act as joint chaplains of Bangalore and Kamptee respectively.

Lieut. col. J. B. Spurgin, comdt. Wellington Convalescent Depot, to be a lay trustee of that chaplaincy.

Revenue Board Office, July 27.—The board of revenue have granted 1 mo.'s priv. leave, under sect. 16 of the rules, to Mr. B. C. Leggatt, dep. coll. in charge of salt, Godavery dist.

Commissionary Gen.'s Office, July 27.—No. 3433.—The comy. gen. has granted Mr. R. B. Wainhouse, superint. of correspondence in the administrative dept., leave of absence for 1 mo., under sect. 16 of the revised uncoventanted absentee rules—to take effect from June 26.

Chief Office of the Insp. Gen. of M. Police.—No. 153.—The Insp. gen. of police has granted Capt. Cloete, superint. of police in the Madras dist., priv. leave for 1 mo. from date of departure.

Marine Superint.'s Office, July 28.—Mr. J. David, manager and examiner, marine superint.'s office, has been granted 15 days' priv. leave, commencing from the 16th inst., inclusive.

No. 262.—The underment. officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—

Capt. M. K. Bourne, late 47th regt. N.I., arrived at Madras July 23, 1863.

July 28.—No. 263.—Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut. H. Watson, having completed 12 years' service, four of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from June 13, 1863, under the royal warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

July 28.—No. 264.—The following extracts from general orders by the Government of India, are republished:—

Simla, July 11.—No. 99a.—H.E. the gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Lieut. W. Rawlins, of the Madras staff corps, to be adjt. of the 3rd regt. Sikh inf., v. Lieut. Bainbridge, proceeded on furl. to England under the old rules.

Fort William, July 7.—No. 449.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieut. W. G. Ward, of the 36th regt. Madras N.I., asst. to the gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, for 2 years, under the old regulations.

Fort William, July 17.—No. 460.—The following orders issued by the resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

No. 110, dated June 8.—Confirming the regtl. order issued by Lieut. A. A. Johnson, officg. comdt., 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent, dated May 19, 1863, assuming charge of the adjt.'s office from the above date in consequence of the transfer of Lieut. Playfair to the 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent.

No. 117, dated June 22.—Confirming the regtl. order, dated June 9, 1863, issued by the officer commanding 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, directing Capt. H. Teed, with reference to G.O. by the gov. gen. No. 66a of 1863, to revert to his appointment as 2nd in command, and, in addition to his own duties, to officiate as adjt. of the corps from June 9, 1863.

No. 118.—Confirming the regtl. order issued by the officer commanding 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Oct. 4, 1862, directing Asst. surg. H. Crocker, m.d., 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, to assume med. charge of the detachments of cav. and arty. and details from the above date in addition to his own duties.

July 21.—No. 478.—The underment. officer having completed 5 years' service as Brev. lieut. col., to be col. in the army from the date specified opposite to his name, under the operation of gov't. gen. orders:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.—Lieut. col. D. M. Stewart, of the Bengal staff corps, July 20, 1863.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, July 21.—Leave of absence.—Mr. L. U. Steele, senior judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, for 1 mo.

Revenue Dept., July 31.—Mr. C. J. Shubrick, coll. of sea customs, Madras, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. C. A. Roberts, on the 27th inst.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—ERRATUM.—In the note appended to the appointment of the Rev. W. S. Trotman, B.A., to act as joint chaplain of Bangalore, notified in the Gazette of the 28th inst., for "this cancels the appointment of the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, and of the Rev. W. S. Trotman to act as joint chaplains at Bangalore and Kamptee, respectively," read "this cancels for the present the appointment, &c."

Major J. Stubbs, asst. commsr. of the 1st class, to be dep. commsr. of West Berar.

Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. commsr. of the 2nd class, to be asst. commsr. of the 1st class.

Capt. J. Allardyce, dep. commsr., West Berar, is transferred to East Berar.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Asst. surg. H. B. Montgomerie, m.d., in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated June 2 last, is to be considered to have commenced from date of departure, viz., 15th, instead of 5th June.

The director of public instruction has granted leave of absence to Mr. J. H. Aubert, manager in his office, for 1 mo., from 10th prox.

PRICE OF WASTE LANDS.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, July 13.—The following upset auction prices have been fixed by Govt. for unassessed waste lands, applied for in the districts named under the rules for the sale of waste lands, and are in every case in addition to the actual cost of survey and demarcation:—

	Forest Land. Per Acre.	Open Land. Per Acre.
South Canara—		
Hill ranges	Rs. 10	Rs. 1
In the plains	5	2½
Nellore	5	2½
South Arcot	5	2½
Vizagapatam	5	for all kinds.
*Godavery	2½	do.
Kistna	2½	do.

No. 266.—Appointments:—

Capt. A. Henley, H.M.'s 52nd light infantry, to be acting aide-de-camp, and

Capt. R. C. Stewart, of the late 8th light cavalry, to be extra aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor.

The underment. officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to his rank:—

Capt. J. Obbard, European veterans, arrived at Madras on the 23rd July, 1863.

No. 267.—With reference to G.O.G., 10th February, 1863, No. 41, the name of the underment. officer, who retired from the service under the annuity scheme, will be removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels of infantry:—

Rank and Name.

Lieut. col. (major. gen.) George Willoughby Osbourne.

Remarks.

By the death of Col. (lieut. gen.) J. Perry, on the 17th March, 1863.

No. 268.—Madras Staff Corps.—Capt. E. A. Saunders, having completed 20 years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major from the 29th July, under the Royal Warrant of 16th January, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 270.—The following extract from G.O. by the Government of India, is re-published:—

Fort William, July 14.—No. 460.—The following order issued by the resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 120, dated June 23.—Placing the services of Lieut. E. W. Shaw, paid doing duty officer, 5th infantry, Hyderabad contingent, at the disposal of the officg. comr., Hyderabad assigned districts, for employment in the police dept., as a tempy. arrangement.

July 31.—No. 271.—The following extracts from notifications from the Calcutta Gazette, are republished:—

Foreign Dept. Simla, General, July 6.—No. 449.—Notification.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-Gen. is pleased to make the following promotion in the Hyderabad assigned districts:—

Capt. W. Cadell, deputy commsr. of East Berar, to be commsr. of the Hyderabad assigned districts, v. Lieut. col. Cowper.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, July 20.—Leave of absence:—

2nd Light Cavalry.—Lieut. A. Farrer, in continuation till July 4—to enable him to join.

17th Brigade, Royal Artillery.—Lieut. R. H. F. Rennick, from date of departure for 4 mos.—Shevaroy and Neilgherry Hills, &c.

July 22.—The underment. officers have been examined in the Canarese language:—

Capt. H. E. Mottet, staff corps, Bangalore; qualified as interpreter.

Capt. C. A. Benson, late 45th regt. N.I., doing duty 33rd regt. N.I., Bangalore; creditable progress. The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Capt. Benson.

July 24.—Capt. J. Magnay, staff corps, is app. to

* The Delta lands are excepted from the ordinary operation of the rules.

do duty, till further orders, with 11th regt. N.I., to join on expiration of his leave.

Leave of absence:—

24th Regt. N.I.—Capt. C. J. Bradley, from date of departure for 2 mos.; Madras.

Staff Corps.—Capt. J. Magnay, from date of departure for 6 mos.; Samulcottah and Madras, the first two months priv. leave.

Head Qrs., Bangalore, July 25.—The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. H. E. D. Bayley, gen. list, from do. du. 6th regt. N.I., French Rocks, to 30th N.I., Bellary.

Lieut. H. T. H. Baber, gen. list, from do. du. 6th regt. N.I., French Rocks, to 35th N.I., Bellary.

Ens. W. Miller, gen. list, from do. du. 22nd regt. N.I., Bangalore, to 14th N.I., Bangalore.

Lieut. R. Hunter, gen. list, from do. du. 25th regt. N.I., Mercara, to 37th gren., Vizianagram.

Lieut. C. T. P. Luxmoore, late 1st Madras fus., from do. du. under orders of officer comg. Mysore div., to 23rd L.I., Trichinopoly.

Lieut. H. H. C. G. Warrington, late 3rd Madras Eur. regt., from do. du. under orders of officer comg. Mysore div., to 8th N.I., Mangalore.

Ens. R. M. Clerk, gen. list, from do. du. 102nd regt., Cannanore, to 15th N.I., Trichinopoly.

ARMY CLOTHING.

Fort St. George, July 25.—No. 47.—The C. in C. directs it to be notified in orders, that Government has authorised the gratuitous issue of a suit of light clothing to each European soldier on first arrival in India.

Capt. A. J. Butt of the staff corps, vacated his appt. of doing duty officer in the corps of Sappers and Miners, on completing twenty months absence in Europe on m. c., on July 13.

Lieut. W. F. Wright, 44th regt. N. I., is apptd. a member of the presidency military Hindoostanee examining committee, v. Capt. G. Harkness, relieved.

Lieut. W. R. Bowen, 17th brigade R. A., is permitted to proceed to England on m. c., under the new rules, and will report his arrival to the adj. gen., Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Ensign D. Heming gen. list, doing duty 3rd batt. 60th Rifles.—Thayetnyo. Passed the examination prescribed for officers of companies.

July 27.—Major E. F. Waterman of the staff corps, apptd. to do duty under the orders of the officer commanding Pegue division, in G. O. C. C., dated head quarters, Madras, June 12, will continue to do duty under the orders of the officer commanding Mysore division, until provided with a direct passage to Rangoon.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Capt. W. R. Mesham, doing duty 43rd regt. N. I., from Aug. 10 for two months.—Madras, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

108th Regt.—Ensign L. Smith, in continuation of privilege leave from June 30 to Aug. 6.—Nassick, & c.

1st Regt. Light Cavalry.—Riding master G. Butfoy, in continuation from Aug. 8 till Dec. 8.—Saleum and Bangalore.

July 30.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—

3rd Royal Horse Brigade.—Lieut. St. J. C. Shawe, from June 12 to Dec. 11, m. c., at the expiration of which period he will join at Sheerness for duty with the royal art. at that station.

102nd Regt.—Lieut. C. L. Oliver, from June 12 to Dec. 12, m. c.

105th Regt.—Capt. H. L. Higginson, from June 12 to Dec. 12, m. c.

5th Lancers.—Brev. maj. F. R. C. Grant, A.D.C. to H.E. the C. in C., from June 12 to Dec. 12, m. c.

Capt. M. K. Bourne, of the late 47th regt. N.I., is apptd. to do duty with the 31st regt. L.I.

Lieut. F. W. Dobree, staff corps, doing duty sappers and miners, obtained the prescribed certificate in military engineering on July 11.

The following posting is ordered:—Surg. G. Baillie, M.D., from late promotion to 19th regt. N.I.

Capt. E. S. Begbie, of the European veterans, is permitted to reside and draw pay at the Neilgherries, Bangalore, or Madras.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Maj. A. Howlett, asst. qrmr. gen., from date of departure, for 60 days' privilege leave.

102nd Regt.—Capt. E. S. Daniell, in continuation of privilege leave, till July 7, to enable him to join.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, July 24.—No. 398.—Capt. J. F. Chapman, staff corps, is apptd. to act as cantonment magis. at Ahmednuggur during the absence of Major Jones on m. c.

July 27.—No. 399.—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major from the date specified, under the royal warrant of Jan. 16, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt. Torin Thatcher, June 10.

Marine Dept., July 28.—The Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Norman Washington Oliver, Esq., acting senior magis. of police, and capt. William Charles Barker, master attendant and conservator of the port, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the ship *General Simpson*, on the island of Chitlach, on June 19 last.

Judicial Dept., July 27.—Mr. J. C. V. Johnson to be clerk of the Bombay Court of Small Causes from the 7th ult.

Revenue Dept., July 25.—Mr. H. S. Phillpotts to be supern. asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

General Dept., July 24.—Mr. J. B. Richey is appointed offic. under secy. to Govt. in the revenue, financial, and general depts.

July 29.—Asst. surg. W. Niven to offic. as superintendent of the lunatic asylum at Colaba, v. Dr. Campbell.

Public Works Dept., July 27.—Lieut. col. W. Kendall, R.E., assumed charge of the office of auditor of public works accounts on July 20.

Lieut. col. W. R. Dickinson, R.E., assumed charge of the office of superintending engr., pres. div., and of the pres. drawing office, stores, and instruments, on July 20.

July 29.—Lieut. C. A. M. Skinner, R.E., is apptd. a 2nd class asst. engr., from July 24.

Ecclesiastical Dept., July 24.—The prom. of the Rev. J. D. Gibson to be chaplain, dates from March 25, v. the Rev. H. H. Brereton, B.A., retired.

Rev. R. N. Dickinson, senior asst. chaplain, is promoted to chaplain from May 24, v. the Rev. W. Goodall, retired.

July 27.—Rev. A. L. Onslow, apptd. by H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India an asst. chaplain on this estab., arrived in Bombay on July 23.

July 28.—Rev. M. M. Ross is apptd. to act as senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland during the absence of the Rev. R. F. Colvin, proceeding to Europe on m. c.

Rev. D. Macpherson, asst. chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is apptd. to do duty at Poona.

Military Dept., July 30.—No. 401.—Major J. C. Coley, of H.M.'s 10th regt. N.I., military paymaster at the presidency, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos., on m. c.

August 1.—No. 403.—Asst. surg. W. Niven has been apptd. to offic. as superint. of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, v. Dr. Campbell.

No. 404.—Capt. H. S. Osborne, of the invalid estab., is apptd. paymaster of pensioners, Surat, v. Geach, proceeding on furl. to Europe.

No. 405.—The following adjustments of rank and proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Adjustment of Rank.—Medical Department.

Surg. J. Y. Smith, M.D., to rank from Sept. 27, 1861, v. Surg. R. DeC. Peele, ret.

Surg. R. Nicholson, M.D., from Oct. 8, 1861, v. Surg. maj. A. Burn, M.D., ret.

Surg. W. C. Coles, M.D., from Oct. 27, 1861, v. Surg. G. M. Ogilvie, M.D., c.b., dec.

Surg. J. F. Shekleton, A.B., M.B., from Dec. 31, 1861, v. Surg. J. E. Batho, ret.

Surg. J. G. Fraser, M.D., from Jan. 31, 1862, v. Surg. maj. C. Morehead, ret.

Surg. J. Reynolds (ret.), from April 6, 1862, v. Inspec. gen. of hosp. B. P. Rooke, M.D., ret.

Surg. J. F. Steinhäuser, from May 2, 1862, v. Surg. maj. W. Neilson, dec.

Surg. F. W. Harris, from June 4, 1862, v. Inspec. gen. of hosp. J. Scott, ret.

Surg. J. McA. Hyslop, M.D., from June 12, 1862, v. Dep. inspec. gen. of hosp. C. F. Collier, ret.

Surg. W. C. Brown, M.D., from Aug. 25, 1862, v. Surg. maj. W. H. Bradley, dec.

Surg. R. G. Lord, M.D., from Sept. 10, 1862, v. Surg. maj. J. Deas, dec.

Surg. J. G. Nicolson, M.D., from Oct. 25, 1862, v. Surg. maj. F. Lodwick, dec.

Surg. R. Millar, M.D., from Nov. 27, 1862, v. Surg. R. Dent, ret.

Surg. J. H. Wilmot, M.D., from Dec. 18, 1862, v. Dep. inspec. gen. of hosp. B. White, ret.

Surg. C. G. Wiehe, M.D., from Jan. 1, 1863, v. Surg. J. Reynolds, ret.

Surg. J. T. Sanderson, M.D., from Jan. 7, 1863, v. Dep. inspec. gen. of hosp. D. Grierson, dec.

Promotion.—Medical Department.

Asst. surg. W. Davey, to be surg., from July 1, 1863, v. Dep. inspec. gen. of hosp. J. J. Hamilton, ret.

No. 413.—The following extract from brigade orders by Brig. R. R. Younghusband, c.b., comdg. at Nusseerabad, dated July 8, is conf:—

Lieut. Warden, H.M.'s 57th regt. N.I., is (subject to confirmation) appt. to act as canton. mag. during the absence of Capt. Chessyre on m. c.

Judicial Dept., Aug. 3.—Mr. J. Cannon, barrister-at-law, has been appt. coroner of Bombay, in succ. to Dr. R. T. Reid, res.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. W. M. Salmon has been re-appointed to act as 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Poona, from June 4, during the absence of Mr. Ovens on priv. leave.

Public Works Dept., July 30.—Capt. W. W. Good-

fellow, R.E., exec. engr. Sattara dist., is allowed priv. leave of absence for 2 mo., from July 27.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A., has been apptd. an asst. chap. on the estab. of this pres. The appt. takes effect from July 24.

Rev. A. L. Onslow is appt. chap. of Nusseerabad, and will do duty at Sattara until such time as he is able to proceed to Nusseerabad.

Aug. 4.—Rev. T. Horsfall, apptd. by H.M.'s Principal Sec. of State for India an asst. chap. on this estab., arrived in Bombay on Aug. 3.

Aug. 5.—The leave to Europe granted to the Rev. R. F. Colvin, sen. chap., Church of Scotland, on the 21st ult., is for 18 mo.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, July 20.—No. 610.—

The undermentioned officers have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee Staff Test.

Capt. J. S. Graves, 103rd foot.

Lieut. G. G. H. Fulton, 7th regt. N. I.

Lieut. S. B. Miles, 7th regt. N. I.

July 22.—No. 612.—Referring to G. O. No. 366, of the 10th inst., officiating deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, H. D. Glasse is posted to the 31how div., but will remain at Belgium and conduct the duties of deputy inspector gen. of hospitals in that div., during the absence of Dr. Leith on special duty at Bombay.

No. 613.—Capt. St. J. O'Neill Muter, 2nd gr. regt., N. I., is appointed 2nd in command to the 21st regt. or marine batt., and is directed to join.

No. 615.—Leave of absence:—

Major J. E. Swindley, 6th drags., for fifteen months from date of embarkation, to England.

Lieuts. W. Bally and J. H. Campbell, 33rd foot, from Sept. 28 to Dec. 27, in ex.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Capt. A. P. Chesshyre, cantonment magis., Nusseerabad staff corps, from July 8 to Oct. 31, to Mussoorie, on m. c.

Lieut. H. Stevenson, 6th drags., from July 20 to July 31 in ex.

Lieut. J. E. Macaulay, 72nd foot, from July 1 to July 31, in ex.

July 23.—No. 616.—Lieut. V. Birch, paid doing duty officer Poona horse, is appointed adjt. to the 9th regt. N.I., v. Van Heythuysen.

July 24.—No. 617.—Government having sanctioned the transfer of the veterinary school from Kirkee to the vacant artillery lines at Poona, and authorised the appointment of a farrier sergeant for the charge of the shoeing establishment of the school, principal veterinary surgeon J. B. Hallen will be good enough to carry out these arrangements, and will transfer his head quarters from Kirkee accordingly.

No. 618.—Referring to G.O.C. No. 582, of the 9th instant, Lieut. H. W. Harris is attached to the 3rd light cav. until the opening of the season.

No. 619.—The undermentioned officer has passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.—Cadre 3rd European regt., Lieut. P. J. F. Henslowe, attached to 109th foot.

No. 620.—Corporal Bishop, 56th foot, attached to the central school, Poona, is remanded to his regiment, and will join the general depot until the opening of the season.

No. 624.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated July 9, 1863.—By Lieut. col. Christie, appointing Lieut. Kerich to act as adjt., until the arrival of Lieut. Birch, and Lieut. Sibthorpe to act as quartermaster to the 9th regt. N.I., during such time as Lieut. Kerich may be performing the duties of adjt., or until further orders.

Dated July 10.—By Maj. gen. E. Green, c.b., appointing Capt. Creagh, staff corps, to officiate as interpreter to the 9th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties.

July 27.—No. 627.—Asst. surg. T. M. O'Brien, med. estab., has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

No. 632.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. J. Blake, 28th foot, from July 20 to Jan. 20, 1864, on m. c.

Lieut. and Adj. J. Thompson, 72nd foot, from June 17 to Dec. 17, on m. c.

Capt. C. F. Parkinson, 95th foot, from June 12 to Dec. 12, on m. c.

Lieut. A. Tibeaud, 1st batt. 7th foot, to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a med. board.

Capt. J. A. Nutt, 109th foot, to England by overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a med. board.

These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adj. Gen. Horse Gds.

Lieut. R. LeMessurier, royal art. A battery 4th brigade, from July 1 to Sept. 30.—In ext. on m. c.

Ens. L. Fenton, 44th foot, from August 6 to Oct. 1.—To remain in the Dacca.

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Surg. H. Pitman, 3rd regt. L.C., med. estab., from July 23 to 31.—To Bombay on m.c., under the new furlough regulations, prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

No. 646.—The C. in C. is pleased to publish the following Government resolution for information and guidance:—

THE RELIEF.

Military Dept., July 23.—No. 2176.—Resolution.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is informed that there is a prevalent belief that the Government contemplates the surrender of its rights in connection with land and buildings in military cantonments.

As this belief may cause an undue value to attach to the present tenure of such property, H.E. in Council desires that it may be made generally known that Govt. has no such intention.

No. 647.—With the sanction of Govt., the following reliefs for the season 1863-64, are ordered:—

No. 7 battery 21st brig. royal arty., from Poona to Aden, to complete the garrison.

28th foot, from Nusseerabad to Mhow, by wings, under orders that will be communicated to the general officer cmdg. the Mhow div. by the qmr. gen. of the army.

72nd highlanders, from Mhow to Bombay, Asseerghur, and Sattara, under orders that will be communicated.

103rd foot, from Bombay and Sattara to Neemuch, detaching three companies to Nusseerabad, under orders that will be communicated.

106th foot, from Neemuch to Nusseerabad, under orders that will be communicated.

1st grenadier regt. N.I., from Bhoj to Aden, under orders that will be communicated.

4th regt. N.I. rifles, from Mhow to Bombay, under orders that will be communicated.

6th regt. N.I., from Dhoolia to Mhow, under orders that will be communicated.

9th regt. N.I., from Mhow to Dhoolia, under orders that will be communicated.

15th regt. N.I., from Aden to Mhow, under orders that will be communicated.

18th regt. N.I., from Bombay to Bhoj, under orders that will be communicated.

19th regt. N.I., from Mehidpoor to Baroda, under orders that will be communicated.

28th regt. N.I., from Baroda to Mehidpoor, under orders that will be communicated.

Aug. 4.—No. 648.—Assist. surg. H. J. Blane is att. to the 15th regt. N.I., and will be provided with a passage to Aden at the public expense.

Assist. surg. H. A. Orpen, att. to the gen. depot, is appd. to the medical charge of Ghazee Sanitarium, and will proceed by rail and steamer at the public expense.

Assist. surg. T. Clark, 33rd foot, will receive medical charge of the gen. depot, as a temporary measure, pending the arrival of staff surg. Fraser.

Aug. 5.—No. 652.—Capt. F. B. Johnston, 3rd drag. guards, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join his regt.

Aug. 1.—No. 637.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated July 21.—By Capt. Combe, appointing capt. Jacob to act as interpreter to the 18th regt., N.I., in the absence of a qualified subaltern.

No. 638.—With the sanction of Government, conductor H. Newman, ordnance dept., is granted the invalid pension of his rank, Rs. 80-7-0 per mensem.

No. 642.—The undermentioned officer has passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Sindee Interpreter's Test

Lieut. A. J. Doig, staff corps, adjt. 50th regt., N.I., or Jacob's rifles.

No. 543.—Mrs Buckley, acting assist. schoolmistress to the 3rd drag. guards, is appd. provisionally a third class army schoolmistress, with effect from this date.

No. 653.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. H. Stevenson, 6th drags., from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, in ext.

Lieut. J. E. Macauley, 72nd foot, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, in ext.

Lieut. A. R. Heyland, 56th foot, from July 24 to Aug. 23, in ext.

Surg. H. Pitman, med. estab., 3rd regt. L.C., from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.

Conductor H. Doyle, ordnance dept., from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, to Bombay on m.c.

NAVAL.

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, July 28.—No. 47.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of Bombay Marine.

Lieut. Burnes to the command of the *Berenice*, from June 27, 1863.

Mr. Salisbury to be 2nd officer of the *Coromandel*, from June 27, 1863.

Mr. W. Leishman, of the *Berenice*, to be 1st officer of that vessel, from June 27, 1863.

Lieut. Searle to be dock master, on May 18, 1863.

Mr. D. J. Kennelly to be asst. dock master and *ex officio* agent for transports, on May 18, 1863.

Aug. 5.—No. 48.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of Bombay Marine.

Mr. G. Shapcott to be 2nd officer of the *Berenice*, from July 6, 1863.

Mr. G. Leishman to be store accountant of the *Ajdaha* on May 1, 1863.

BIRTHS.

BAYNES, the wife of C. D., Esq., 91st regt., of a son, at Shevaroy Hills, Madras, July 17.

CARR, the wife of Lieut. col. J. T., of a daughter, at Baroda, July 23.

COLE, the wife of W., of a son, at Hyderabad, Sind, July 27.

CRAWFORD, the wife of Arthur, C.S., of a son, at Rutnagere.

DWYER, the wife of J., of a daughter, at Colaba, July 25.

EAMES, the wife of the Rev. W. L., assistant chaplain, Neemuch, of a son, at Bombay, July 18.

ELPHINSTONE, the wife of Capt. P. A., staff corps, of a son, at Malligaum, July 22.

HASSETT, the wife of W., G.I.P. Railway, of a son, at Poona, July 4.

HOBSON, the wife of Capt. J., Bombay staff corps, of a son, still-born, at Poona, July 23.

JOHNSON, the wife of Lieut. J., 2nd E.L.I., of a son, at Ootacamund, July 1.

JOHNSTONE, the wife of Major R. M., H.M.'s 1st gren. N.I., of a daughter, at Belgaum, July 2.

LEISHMAN, the wife of Lieut. J. T., Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter, at Nusseerabad, July 25.

McLAUGHLIN, the wife of F. H., C.S., of a son, at Calcutta, July 22.

MIDDLETON, the wife of the Rev. W. M., at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, of a son, Aug. 3.

MORAY, the wife of J. S., 7th regt. N.I., of a daughter, at Poona, July 21.

NEWMAN, the wife of F. N., of a daughter, at Cochin, July 28.

NICHOL, the wife of P. D., of a son, at Allahabad, July 12.

PEILE, the wife of J. B., C.S., of a son, at Gogo, Aug. 3.

PEYTON, the wife of Lieut. E. G. P., 106th L.I., of a daughter, at Neemuch, Aug. 12.

POURCAIN, the wife of C. St. P., of a son, at Chandernagore, July 25.

ROSS, the wife of Capt. F. T., Canton. Mag., of a daughter, at Neemuch, July 18.

ROWLANDSON, the wife of Capt. G., 10th M.N.I., of a daughter, at Jubbulpoor, July 24.

SMITH, the wife of Capt. C. J., Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Aurangabad, July 27.

STEVENS, the wife of R. F., of the Dhooloor concern, Pubnah, of a daughter, July 18.

TAYLER, the wife of G., C.S., of a son, at Barrisaul, July 4.

WADDINGTON, the wife of Capt. T., Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, still-born, at Belgaum, July 23.

WILDER, the wife of the Rev. R. G., of a son, at Kolapore, Aug. 2.

MARRIAGES.

GAHAGAN, Mr. T., to Mrs. A. McGeoch, at Calcutta, July 23.

OMMANY, Lieut. E., Bengal army, to Fanny, daughter of G. W. Finch, Esq., at Fort William, July 23.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, the wife of Capt. W. G., of the American ship *Sea Lion*, at Upper Colaba, August 5.

ALLANBY, J. S., M.D., assistant surgeon, 95th regt., at Hyderabad Sind, July 28.

BARNES, wife of Mr. S., at Dinapore, July 23.

BIRCH, wife of S. J., H.M.'s 90th L.I., at Meerut, July 11.

BISTOW, H. T., at Calcutta, July 16.

BOND, infant son of Mr. W., at Byculia, July 25.

BROWNSMITH, widow of the late Mr. C., at Lower Colaba, Aug. 4.

CHURCHILL, the wife of Rev. J., chaplain of Belgaum, Aug. 2.

DAVISON, infant son of Major, at Poona, Aug. 2.

DOVETON, infant daughter of Capt. J. H., 3rd Madras cavalry, at Pondicherry, July 6.

DUINS, R.N., at Colaba, June 21.

GRANT, the wife of Mr. G. W., at Gurgaum, Aug. 4.

GRAY, Mr. J., 2nd engineer of *S. Orissa*, July 23.

EASTWOOD, Edwin, infant son of Mr. C. W., Government Secretariat, P. W. D., at Allahabad, July 12.

FAIRFIELD, Lieut. D., at Calcutta, July 20.

GRIFFITH, Capt. C. J., Bombay Staff Corps, at Kotaherry, July 26.

JACKSON, Ethel, sister of the above, July 11.

JACKSON, F. H., infant son of Capt. E. S., Stud Department, at Almorah, June 30.

JOHNSON, Esther, second daughter of Asst. surg. J., acting civil surg., at Kaira, July 23.

KING, Joshua, child of C.S., at Ahmedabad, July 24.

LASCELES, the wife of A., of Woodlands, at Ootacamund, July 24.

MEAD, Mr. E., coffee planter, Nilumpathy Hills, Cochin.

MEDLICOTT, Kate, infant daughter of J. G. Medlicott, at Midnapore, July 25.

NATHAN, wife of A., Bombay Custom House, at Poona, July 29.

SAUPIN, the wife of F., at Chandernagore, July 21.

SCOTT, wife of Captain E. H., 24th Regt., P. N. I., at Agra, July 13.

TOTTENHAM, W., Ensign, 27th Inniskillings, at Seerora, July 19.

WALTON, Mr. J., of Manchester and Albert Spinning Company, Mahim Road, Parell, July 7.

WIEHE, N., infant son of Dr. C. G., inspector general of prisons, at Poona, Aug. 4.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 28.

19th Hussars.—Capt. H. C. Cragie to be major, v. J. H. Brooks, who retires (on pension).

Royal Artillery.—The date of promotion of 2nd capt. J. G. Marshall has been altered from March 3 to Feb. 21; Lieut. col. S. J. Stevens, C.B., retired Indian service, at present employed as paymaster, with local rank at Warley depot, to be paymaster.

Military Train.—Lieut. C. T. Wilson to be capt., by purchase, v. F. J. Butts, who retires; Ensign A. R. Warren to be lieut., by purchase, v. Wilson; Gentleman cadet G. Phibbs, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Warren.

13th Foot.—Major A. A. Dick, from half-pay, late 29th foot, to be major, v. L. Peto, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

19th Foot.—Gent. cadet L. R. H. D. Campbell, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Young, transf. to 38th foot; Gent. cadet C. Barton, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, v. D. J. Manserg, who retires.

84th Foot.—Ensign C. C. Clayton to be lieut., by purchase, v. H. E. Sharpe, who retires; Ensign G. C. D. Bamfield, from 39th foot, to be ensign, v. Clayton.

38th Foot.—Ensign J. B. Sparks to be lieut., by purch., v. J. H. Pope, who retires; Ensign W. St. J. Young, from 19th foot, to be ensign, v. Sparks.

66th Foot.—Lieut. J. T. Ready to be capt., by purch., v. R. H. Paget, who retires; Ensign J. Hammond to be lieut., by purch., v. Ready; Ensign T. E. Soudy to be lieut., by purch., v. L. Eames, who retires; Gent. cadet E. J. Johnston, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Hammond; Gent. cadet J. W. Carroll, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Soudy.

72nd Foot.—Staff asst. surg. E. Footner to be asst. surg., v. J. S. Johnston, M.D., appd. to the staff.

90th Foot.—Staff surg. W. Boyd to be surg., v. F. O. Barker, M.D., dec.

102nd Foot.—Lieut. J. A. Woods to be capt., v. A. D. Gordon, dec.; Ensign G. Maule to be lieut. v. Woods; Gent. cadet W. Brydon, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Maule.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. J. S. Johnston, M.D., from 72nd foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. E. Footner, app. to 72nd foot.

BREVET.

Col. J. B. Woosnam, on the retired full pay of the royal artillery, to be major gen., the rank being honorary only.

Lieut. W. L. Hilton, paymaster of the Royal Military College, to have the honorary rank of capt.

The underment. lieut. cols., having completed the qualifying period of service in that rank, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, to be cols.:—

Lieut. col. E. W. D. Lowe, C.B., 6th foot.

Lieut. col. H. L. Gardiner, R. A.

September 1.

Coldstream Guards.—Gen. Sir W. M. Gomm, G.C.B., from 13th foot, to be col., v. Field marshal Colin, Lord Clyde, G.C.B., K.S.I., dec.

13th Foot.—Major gen. P. M'Pherson, C.B., transf. to the colonelcy of the coldstream guards.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Lipon*, Sept. 4, 1863.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£1,000	—
Madras	526	—
Calcutta	2,000	—
Penang	—	£16,720
Singapore	765	18,165
Poo Chow	—	51,475
Shanghai	—	12,730
Hong Kong	—	15,345
	£7,391	£121,035

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

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Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, September 5, 1863.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF CALCUTTA.

THE second meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Calcutta took place on the 2nd of July. The attendance was very numerous. As the first question before the meeting was the salary of the Chairman, V. H. Schalch, Esq., that gentleman left the chair and withdrew. Mr. Maitland took the chair in his absence, when a salary was voted to Mr. Schalch of Rs. 3,000 a-month, with an allowance for house-rent of Rs. 500. Rs. 3,500, or £350, a-month is by no means a contemptible salary, even for the highest municipal authority of the City of Palaces. A Native gentleman at the first meeting of the Justices expressed his opinion that the salary was excessive. The salary of the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Dowleas, is fixed at Rs. 1,200 a-month. Then it is proposed to appoint a Health Officer, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 a-month, with a separate establishment under him of at least six Inspectors, at Rs. 150 a-month each. There was exhibited at the meeting considerable difference of opinion as to whether a Health officer was at all necessary, and if necessary, whether he ought to be so largely remunerated. One gentleman proposed that the salary should be Rs. 400, with permission to the officer to engage in private practice. Others proposed that the question of the appointment and salary of a Health Officer should be postponed for four months, and this proposition was at last carried. There are eight applicants for the office; amongst them is Dr. Tonnerre, the Homœopathic Doctor. Dr. Ewart, who has written a book on jails, seems at present the favourite candidate. Dr. Norman Chevers, Principal of the Medical College, would have been the best suited to the post, if his services had not been already secured by the Government, to the great advantage of the State, for he is justly described by Dr. Brougham as a man of singular research, learning, and ability, whose erudition is European, but whose experience is Indian.

According to the report of a Committee on the subject of the appointment of a Health Officer and the duties of the post, the City of Calcutta, with its more than half-a-million of inhabitants, is "one of the most insanitary cities in the world," and that this arises chiefly from jungle and filth and other evils that can be removed or remedied. In this report we

meet with certain words that we have never seen before. An *insanitary* city does not mean a city of the *insane*, but an *insalubrious* city. Then we have, what appears to us, newly-coined words, as "*insanitariness*," "*sanitizing*" ("*the duty of sanitizing a city*")—"the *sanitation* of Calcutta"), a *sanitarian*, a *sanitator*, &c. These words will now, we suppose, like the word *telegram*, introduced by the *Times*, find their way into the English papers here, and become as "familiar as household words" to all Englishmen at home or abroad. We must not, we suppose, object to the use of these novel words in Calcutta, where the things themselves to which they apply are in some degree a novelty. It was observed by an opponent of the medical appointment, that "the duty of sanitizing for an Indian city is one of a perfectly novel character," and that "any one would be as able to undertake it as a *sanitarian*." There was a great deal of nonsense of all sorts uttered at the second meeting of the Calcutta Justices, and there was also much noise and confusion and a good deal of personal and party feeling, under the mask of public spirit.

That there is great need for "*sanitation*" in Calcutta is obvious enough from the fact that amongst the native inhabitants the ordinary mortality-rate is upwards of forty in the thousand per annum, the rate in London being only twenty-five in the thousand.

That much good may be effected by the new municipal arrangements we cannot doubt, but how the inhabitants are to be persuaded to meet the vast increase in the expenditure we cannot tell. The taxes are already very heavily increased, and the Natives begin to complain rather bitterly. The *Englishman* puts the serious question of "Can the municipality with half a lakh of rupees of possible deficit staring them in the face, enter upon other expenses which will entail Rs. 14,400 more, making an annual deficit of Rs. 1,28,800?"

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY AT BOMBAY.

THE Strangers' Friend Society just originated at Bombay promises to do great credit to that Presidency, or at least to wipe off a scandal to the British name in India. For some time past European beggars in the streets of Bombay, houseless and penniless, have been a common spectacle, and the natives had become familiar with the sight of white men—the men of "the ruling caste"—"master's caste"—in a state of abject misery and destitution, pitifully begging alms, not of people of their own creed and colour only, but even of black men. It was as much an object of sound policy as of a generous humanity to rescue our countrymen, and, indeed, all European strangers, from such degradation and distress. This institution for affording pecuniary assistance to deserving Europeans in a state of destitution has the warm support of the Governor of Bombay, the Chief Justice, and the Commander-in-Chief, and the Committee appointed to administer its funds includes the names of the leading men of the island in the ranks of merchants, bankers, barristers, medical men, and traders. Not only is immediate pecuniary aid to be given to distressed Europeans, but a "*Strangers' Home*" is to be provided, in which all deserving applicants will be accom-

modated for a time with board and lodging; and those who are unable to obtain employment in India, or who suffer too much from the climate to enable them to remain in the country except at the risk of life, are to be provided with passages to their own country, or to any of the British Colonies.

No direct appeal for subscriptions has been made to the Native community of the island. This is quite right. But though the Natives are not asked to subscribe, their voluntary assistance is not to be rejected, and we find that Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer, with the munificent liberality characteristic of the Parsee gentry, has offered Rs. 50,000 towards the funds of the "*Strangers' Home*." This is not his only great public benefaction. This gentleman had previously contributed to a Hospital, a College, a University, and an Eye Infirmary, sums amounting to four lakhs of rupees: four lakhs and a-half from one Parsee private gentleman! Such princely munificence, such noble public spirit, ought not to pass unacknowledged or unhonoured by the Government or the community. Cowasjee Jehangheer has even surpassed his truly liberal and highly-respected countryman, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and is, at all events, quite as much entitled to the honour of knighthood, or some other distinction from the British Government.

It is to be hoped that Bengal and the other Presidencies of India will follow the example set them by Bombay, and not allow the opprobrium to rest upon us of suffering our fellow-countrymen in a foreign land, and in a climate so fatal to the exposed and destitute white man, to depend entirely upon casual alms. It appears that some time since a few benevolent individuals in Calcutta started a project for providing employment for Europeans in India, or for procuring passages for them to Australia or to England, but it has taken no definite form, and has, perhaps, gone to the moon—

"For all things lost on earth are treasured there."

But the more substantial charity in Bombay may shame the European community of Bengal into a sense of their duty towards their suffering fellow-countrymen in the streets of their City of Palaces.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE TROOPS IN INDIA.

At the meeting of the British Association a somewhat warm discussion took place on the above subject in the Section of Economy and Statistics, a paper having been previously read on the subject by Dr. Camp and Dr. Bird. The latter gentleman stated in the discussion that Dr. Camp's paper seemed to be an abstract of the Sanitary Commissioners' Report, which he contended—by leaving out the ratio between peace and war—was not correct in its statistics. The returns were mixed returns; it was absolutely necessary, in order to obtain a correct result, that the peace and war returns should be separated. He had no fear of the climate, if the sanitary measures necessary were carried out. Dr. Edward Balfour said, in 1849, that he differed entirely from Colonel Sykes's conclusion, that intemperance and vice were the main causes of disease; and he (Dr. Bird) differed from them also. The causes of the excessive mortality were heat, moisture, and localities. The station reports show that, although vice and intemperance had their effect. The colonel seemed to think that the rate of mortality in India was 67.9. He had shown that in the last twenty-six years it had scarcely exceeded forty-four, and in the last five

years it had not exceeded thirty-five. He dissented from the colonel's opinion as to the excellence of the barracks. The great mortality was increased by ill-ventilated barracks and the filthy cesspools in the midst of them. He believed the proper remedial measures applied to them would cause life to be preserved in India as well as in any other country. He held that the respiratory functions of the human body could be acclimated to the warm region; but it is impossible to acclimatise any human body to miasmata, and he fully believed that in order to lessen the mortality of the troops in India it would be necessary to lay a good foundation for the barracks, and attend to their arrangements as carefully as those of workhouses and hospitals in this country were made—(applause).

Dr. Hunt entirely disagreed with Dr. Bird on the subject of acclimatisation. There was a physiological change produced, but it was not acclimatisation, but the gradual production of disease. With regard to the fact of the mortality being put down to intemperance and immorality, he must say he could find no evidence of that. It was certain that in such hot climates as that of India it was necessary for European inhabitants to take stimulants; the defence of teetotalism in India was objectionable. He held that there should be a judicious selection of men suited to hot climates; they could not preserve anyone in health there. As for attempting to rear the children of European parents, the system was utterly false. Throughout the whole of Bengal there was not the third generation of Europeans; the mortality among children was excessive, and, in fact, it was utterly impossible to rear children. His conclusion was that the only way to create a decrement of mortality among the troops would be the selection of men suitable for the climate.

Colonel Sykes defended the commission from the statements of Dr. Bird; for their reports they had the authority of a very great number of witnesses, and there could be no impeachment of the integrity of its members. Where great heat and moisture existed disease prevailed; but he found that where great heat prevailed along with dryness it was not detrimental to the health of the men. The great evil of the whole system was the employment of European troops in such numbers without real necessity, thus causing an enormous amount of misery amongst the families of the labouring poor in England. That was what most of all he deplored. A very great deal of expense had been incurred in barrack accommodation; and he was still of opinion that vice and intemperance were fruitful sources of disease. After considering what we had lost, the question for them was, what were we likely to lose in the future. At all events, we should preserve our power in India with the very smallest possible number of English troops; and he should even be inclined for us to run some risk for the sake of humanity, and for the preservation of the youthful blood and sinew of the country.

Dr. Hancock was of opinion that vice was a great source of the disease in India, but that was created in a great measure by the restrictions on marriage. The climate was not the cause. The arbitrary restrictions on the marriage of the men deprived them alike of friends and family, and they were driven to the vices which ultimately brought them to the hospitals.

Colonel Baker thought that the conclusion drawn from the papers before them, that the average 67.0 per thousand was the true average of the mortality of troops in India, was erroneous. He maintained that the sanitary measures of the Government in India had been very effective, and had reduced the average mortality in time of peace.

LORD CLYDE AND THE ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I have read in the *Times* of the 24th of August an article on the funeral of the late Field Marshal Lord Clyde. It is there stated that an accident in India, which eventually told seriously on his health, was caused by his riding to over-

take a "zealous Artillery officer who had been directed to move quietly round their (the enemy's) left flank, (and who) seeing masses of them bolting to the rear could not restrain his ardour, but unlimbered and opened fire."

As the Artillery officer alluded to, I must inform you that though Lord Clyde doubtless at the moment imagined I was pursuing in a direction chosen by myself, yet he was subsequently fully acquainted with the facts of the case—viz., that I had been ordered by my superior officer to pursue in the direction in which I was proceeding, and that I had neither disobeyed nor neglected his order.

I shall be obliged by your making this public, as the story has been told throughout the army, and I am known by many to be the officer alluded to.—I remain, your most obedient servant,
DAYID FRAZER, Captain R.H.A., Brevet
Lieut.-Colonel.

Woolwich, August 27.

THE ASSAULT OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Mr. G. Freer's letter in the *Times* to-day must refer to the second assault of St. Sebastian, when that town was taken. The late Lord Clyde, then Lieut. Campbell, of the 9th, led the forlorn hope on the morning of the 25th of July, 1813. —See "Wellington Despatches," vol. 10, page 589:—

"I beg to recommend to your Lordship Lieut. Campbell, of the 9th, who led the forlorn hope, and who was severely wounded on the breach.

"THOMAS GRAHAM.

"To Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G." Despatch dated Hernani, 27th July, 1813.

WILLIAM LEE.

United University Club, Pall-mall, East, Sept. 1.

THE PAYMASTER OF THE ENNIS-KILLENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The following letter, a copy of which is in my possession, has been received by Mr. Smales from the War-office, giving an unexpected interpretation to the former one, in which it was intimated that a pardon had been granted to him by Her Majesty on the ground that the proceedings of the Mhow court martial were illegal, and thereby "vitiated."

Will you do me the favour to give this a place in your columns?—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
WILLIAM CONINGHAM.

Kempton, August 29.

"War-office, Aug. 26, 1863.

"SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 30th ult., in which you request, with reference to Her Majesty's pardon which has been recently granted to you, that you may receive your pay as a paymaster and that your name may be noted for immediate active employment, I am directed to acquaint you that the Secretary of State for War has been advised that the pardon which Her Majesty has been pleased to grant you has left you in the position of a civilian. I am therefore to inform you that you are not entitled to receive any pay, and, further, that it is not the intention of Earl de Grey and Ripon to submit your name to the Queen for appointment as a paymaster.

"ED. LUGARD.

"To Thomas Smales, Esq."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD CLYDE.—A correspondent of a Scotch paper furnishes the following:—"Having been professionally occupied recently in making a search in the old register of births and baptisms for the city of Glasgow, now deposited in the Register House, Edinburgh, I accidentally came upon that of our illustrious and gallant townsman, the late Lord Clyde, and having copied it from the register, I send it to you. The entry in the register establishes not only the name of his father, but is very strong evidence of his having been a citizen of Glasgow, if any further proof of these points were wanting. The entry is as follows:—'Glasgow, October, 1792. M'Liver, John M'Liver Wright, and Agnes Campbell: a L. Son Colin, bo. 20th. Witn., Kenneth M'Callum and Duncan Munro.'"

THE SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY paid on the 20th of August £106,000 to the credit of the Secretary of State for India in Council, making, with a payment yesterday of £34,000, a total of £140,000, on account of the inconvertible Scinde Railway debentures recently issued, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The P. and O. steamer *Ripon* which left on Friday, took out £113,181, of which £105,690 is silver, and £7,491 gold. The respective amounts are £2,526 for India, £106,655 for China and the Straits; and £4,000 for Alexandria. There are also medals and clasps for Calcutta to the amount of £10,800.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 40,00,000 rupees (£400,000) in bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were:—To Calcutta, 22,70,000 rupees; to Bombay, 16,00,000 rupees; to Madras, 1,30,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits amounted to 295 lakhs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 41 per cent.; on Bombay at 1s. 11¾d. about 85 per cent. All above these prices, and all tenders on Madras will receive in full.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA.

—The *Malta Times* announces that the telegraphic communication between that island and Alexandria has been established. The flaw was discovered at a distance of sixty-four miles from Alexandria, at a spot where a stouter cable had been spliced on to the deep sea cable when the line was laid, owing to the rocky nature of that part of the coast. The faulty part having been cut out, the final splice was made on the morning of the 18th August, and at 3.30 p.m., the communication between Benghazi and Alexandria was restored. The line throughout between Malta and Alexandria is now re-opened to the public.

FIRE IN THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.—The fine ship *Tweed*, upwards of 2,000 tons, formerly the *Punjab*, 21-gun frigate, in the Indian service, and which has recently been chartered by Government for the conveyance of the great Indian telegraph cable, to be laid down between Suez, the Red Sea, to Bombay, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Friday morning, the 28th ult. She is lying in the junction basin, West India Docks, where her owners, Messrs. Willis and Son, of Leadenhall-street, are fitting her out for the expedition. Three large iron-plated circular tanks have been built in her hold for the reception of the cable, and which are also to be filled with water for the preservation of the composition with which the cable is coated. At six o'clock on Friday morning two shipkeepers, who have charge of the ship, gave the alarm to the dock officers of the vessel being on fire. They stated they had discovered it on taking off the hatches for the workpeople. The steam tug of the dock company, which is fitted with fire-engine pumps, was at once put alongside the basin and got to work down the forehold, where the fire appeared to rage, though on account of the dense smoke that issued forth, it was impossible to trace out its exact locality for some time. The dock masters and superintendents of police were soon on the spot, with other engines belonging to the company, and every available force. After working a lengthened period it was ascertained that it was the port side of the vessel abaft the forehold that was on fire, where, fortunately, it was subsequently stopped from extending, though not without some difficulty, owing to the tank being built close to it. Several of her timbers are reported to be burnt, and portions of her tank will have to be taken down, if it is found necessary by the surveyor to remove them. As regards the fire, there is every reason to suspect that it arose from the neglect of some of the workmen employed in the construction of the tanks, by dropping a hot rivet, or some live cinders, from a portable furnace, among some rubbish or shavings in the hold, between the tank and the side of the ship. The dock officials are of opinion that but for the early discovery the ship would have been, in all probability, destroyed. She is fully insured.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27. May Queen, Pennie, General Neill, Clark, Hornet, Prym, Bombay; Colonel, Gibson, Alice Rittson, Gadd, Horning, Darlington, Calcutta; Alpine, Watt, Madras; Maryson, Hammond, —, Rangoon; Valadora, —, Manila; Equator, Nordwall, Akyah, —, 28. Queen of Ava, —, Williamson, Pondicherry, Glenahy, Muir, Bombay; Edwin Fox, McLean, Cochin; Cathay, Gibbon, Singapore. — 29. Titania, Good Cey, Marlborough, Elmslie, Calcutta; Abueara, Levack, Fochow; White Jacket, Trevellick, Calcutta; Little Edith, —, Singapore. — 31. Lionian, Toly, Rangoon; —, Commodore, Dal-Singapore. — 31. Iowan, Gottorp, Wierchs, Calcutta; French-gamo, Utopia, Stewart, Gattorp, Wierchs, Calcutta; French-gamo, Galloway, Bombay; Leopold, —, Basscin. Sept. 1. Haddington, Browne, Bombay; Sultana, Sharp, Ceylon; Truro, Duggan, Shanghai; Romulus, Lord, Akyah; Northland, Arce, Maulmain; General Butler, Wood, Calcutta. — 2. John Stephenson, Westlake, Ceylon; Lincolnshire, Ellis, Calcutta, Eddystone, Dyer, William and Anna, —, Akyah. — 3. Cambray, Jackson, Beloeche, Mitchell, Bombay; Antocort, —, Bassrin. H. B. Wright, Park, Akyah. — 4. Salvadoro Packet, Alexander, Ceylon; Wilhelmine, —, Rangoon; Strata Florida, Jones, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per long sea route.—Per str. Mauritius, ex Queenstown, Aug. 26.—For the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—Mr. Deputy-Purveyor Machen, wife, family, and female servant, Maj. and Mrs. Munden and servant, Mr. Puzh, W. H. Milner, Esq.,—Gould, Esq., and man servant, Lieut. Lemon, 96th foot, Mr. Bates. For MADRAS.—Lieut. Obbard, Lieut. Plowden, Mrs. Zachen and family, Mr. Chalmers. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Taylor, Miss Murray, Brevet-major Vane, 38th foot, Miss Richardson, H. J. Newberry, Esq., Ens. Mills, 91st foot, —Harris, Esq., —Phillips, Esq., Mr. Hopper, Mrs. Brookes.

Per Overland route, Sept.-mber 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. W. G. and Mrs. Waterfield, Mrs. Hall, Mr. C. A. Crommelin, Major Layard, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Cowie, Miss Daxson, Miss Turner, Capt. Puget, Mrs. Barry and child, Mr. Barry, Mr. Riddell, Miss Allan, Mr. T. Lovelock, Mrs. Clay and child, two Misses Attwoods and children, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Baugh, Mr. O. P. L. Watson, Mr. Drew, Mr. F. J. J. Ferguson, Mr. D. Tanley, Mr. Jas. Balfour, Mr. W. E. Kinsey, Colonel Hodgson, Major-general F. G. D. Showers, Captain Delane, Mr. R. Dodd, Mr. Bell, Mr. F. A. Jones, Mr. A. G. Walker, Mr. Atkinson, Dr. F. Douglas, Mr. W. Stansfield, Mr. W. W. Rynd, Mr. E. Goldsmith. For MADRAS.—Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. McCulloch and friend, Mrs. J. W. F. Bean, Capt. G. N. Kelsall, Mr. Mockett, Mr. H. S. A. Goodrich, Mrs. Murray, Mr. H. Wallace, Miss S. Lorenz, Capt. J. Greenway, Miss P. Glassworthy. For CEYLON.—Miss A. Nicoll, Mr. G. Dammam, Staff Surgeon C. M. Miller, Mr. E. J. Browne, Mr. W. C. B. Vanderspr. For ALEXANDRIA.—Major Dawson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. McDonald, Mr. Bartley, Mr. B. Cobb. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Rice, Mr. Walker. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Geiger.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)
September 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Rodgers, General Van Cortlandt, Asst. surgeon C. Joynt, Mr. W. H. Middleton, Mr. Gordon, Mr. H. B. Gordon, Mr. R. Swanson, Mrs. Joynt, Mr. J. P. Cortlandt Anderson, Mr. H. Thompson, Hon. Major and Mrs. Thesiger, Mr. J. W. Savage, Mr. A. H. Macaulay, Mr. N. Perkins, Mr. F. J. Potter, Mrs. Harold Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Hemsted. **For ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. P. Ye Smith, Mrs. Air and child, Mr. and Mrs. Friedrickson.

September 20.—For CACTACUA.—Mrs. and Miss Watkins, Capt. J. R. Currie, Mrs. Wells and infant, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Smith, Mrs. Gordon Robb and infant, Major Sibley, Mr. B. Sapte, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mr. T. O. Mayne, Mr. L. J. Jennings, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. H. Toby Princep, Mr. R. Robertson, Major Mrs. James, Miss Hutin, Mr. Shearin, Miss Doran, Mr. and Mrs. T. Woodhouse and infant, Mr. Mrs. Canida, Colonel Hort, jun., Mr. Robert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Canida, Colonel Hort, Mr. Heaviside, Mr. James D. Campbell, Miss Mrs. Grindlay, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond, Mr. H. C. Cutcliffe, Mrs. Grindlay, Asst. surg. Colson, Capt. H. M. Wemyss, Sergeant-major J. Nai-mith, Captains and Mrs. Foster, infant and child, Mr. Thompson, Mr. A. Breul, Major C. W. Miles, Mr. C. F. Tuskopp, Mr. W. Bedmeijer, Mr. W. Kellner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Foster, Miss Foster, Capt. H. Oldfield, Mr. Boys, Mr. Warren, Dr. Tucker, Mr. W. T. Church, Mr. F. W. Baker, Miss and Miss Keene and three children, Mr. Crosthwaite, Mr. Birch, For MADRAS.—Mr. John, Miss Acton, Miss Street, Mr. and Mrs. Brecks, Mr. and Mrs. Barton and child, Mr. F. W. Ditmas, Mr. Rimmington, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Irving, Major and Mrs. Barber, Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite, Lieut. Jago, For Ceylon.—Mr. H. Kinderlesch, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ronald, For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. Remé, Capt. Thousing, Mrs. W. Lamond, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Hill, R.N., Mr. G. Nixon, For HANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Probat, Mr. and Mrs. Bohsted, For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Allen and child, Miss Allen.

September 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Francis, Mrs. W. Tyele, Mr. F. B. Norris, Mr. H. Ramsden, Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allardyce, Miss Allardyce, Mr. D. J. Roper, Mr. F. H. Seagrave, Mr. I. Russell, Mr. Clason, Mr. Haventh, Captain Battye, Lieut. H. Justice, Mrs. Preston and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Dawes, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. S. Shapoorjee, Mr. W. W. Hudson, Mr. F. Chevalier, Mr. Anstey, Mr. R. A. Passmore, Mr. G. F. Rimington, Colonel M. McMahon, Mr. J. W. Smith and two children, Captain and Mrs. Le Gallais. For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. Isla Sitwel, For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Coxon, Mr. H. Rubery. For CALCUTTA via BOMBAY.—Lieut. Engleide.

For CALCUTTA via BOMBAY.—**LEUAT, Englehardt.**
October 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Stewart Wood, Mr. J. J. Hulbert, Mr. R. H. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Pigou, and two Misses Pigou, Major and Mrs. Moffat, and infant, Mr. W. F. Stutta, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen, Mr. Molyhead, Miss Colquhoun, Miss Plaskett, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Hill, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Turnbull, Col. and Mrs. Cuertin, Rev. Mr. Henderson, Mr. J. D. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Gilbert Mowey and infant, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Banister, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Mr. D. Testro, Mrs. E. Dennis, Mrs. Bazeley and daughter, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs.

Kenny and two daughters, Mr. C. E. Cresswell, Miss Good-
eve, Mr. A. J. Macbay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving and infant,
Captain Denneley, Dr. Hare, Mrs. Barter, Major Plowden
and Miss Plowden, Miss Budgen, Major and Mrs. H. Drum-
mond, Capt. Farquharson, Rev. A. W. Irwin, Mr. G. Probyn,
Miss Warmold, Captain B. R. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. and
Mrs. Thomason, Mr. J. R. Coles, Mr. Beadon, Miss Chespe,
Mr. Hamilton, Captain Grindall, Mr. Sherer, Dr. and Mrs.
Tressidder and two children and two Misses Tressidder, Mr.
Eisentrohr, Mr. S. Carlisle, Mr D. Moule, Dr. A. L. S. Cam-
pbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Parker, Mr. W. Clifford, Capt. Knight,
Lieut. Pickard, Mr. C. F. Magrath, Mr. A. H. Fraser and in-
fant, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. W. M. Souttar, Mr. Thomas
Roberts, Mr. Spiers, Dr. O. B. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lattey,
Mr. Jones, Mr. Harris, Lieut. Neale, Mrs. Hobhouse, Miss
Burne, Miss Clara Burne. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Ghagan, Miss
Bittleston, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. C. A. Galton, Mr. John Came-
ron, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Kempa-
ter, infant, and child, Miss Cherry, Mr. A. Hall, Mr. E. B.
Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton, Mrs. Dawson, Capt. Simpson,
Capt. G. Forbes, Capt. and Mrs. Rainey and infant, Miss Clark
Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Skinner and
daughter, Mr. J. B. Evans, Miss Mary Blackwell Evans, Mrs.
Horne, infant, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs.
Stewart, Miss Tarrant, Mr. Skinner, Mr. A. McGruer, Miss
A. Mackwood, Mrs. Hungerford, Mr. Saunders, Miss Oakley
For HONG KONG.—Mr. Ducaison, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Roth-
well.

October 12.—**FOR BOMBAY.**—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. Loch, Mrs. Forsyth Hunter and daughter, Asst. surg. Therold, Mrs. Edward Pryce, Mr. and Mrs. Haylor and child, Mr. A. J. Hunter, Lieut. col. Taylor, C.B., Miss Holhis, Major J. B. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham, Viscount Elnsey, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Young, Hon. Mr. Plunkett, Mr. A. G. Graham, Mr. W. Greenwood, Miss Greenwood, Mr. R. S. Sinclair, Maj. and Mrs. Westrop, Mrs. Betham, Mr. J. G. Ward, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. E. A. Pasiek, Mr. Crawford, Lieut. McMurdo, Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, Miss Nicholson, Mr. J. M. Hall. **FOR HONG KONG VIA BOMBAY.**—Mr. Hubbard,

October 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Stainton, Mrs. Welchman, Miss Welchman, Mrs. Sanjiv and infant, Mrs. W. F. McEwell and infant, Miss Bayley, Mrs. J. Rose, Mr. D. K. Mair, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Blechvinden, Miss Blechvinden, Miss Tweedie, Miss Driver, Captain and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denman, Mrs. Paul, Mr. Jas. R. Beard, Mrs. Greenhill and infant, Mrs. G. W. Allen and infants, two Misses Wintles and Mrs. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. A. Agiosto, Mrs. Obbard, Mr. Brownlow, Mrs. J. Watson and two children, Capt. J. H. Moore, Mr. F. W. Borelling, Mr. H. Koebel, Capt. Young, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Leary, Miss C. Simpson, Miss Sandys, Rev. J. and Mrs. Vansittart and four children, Mr. C. Trevor, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Vansittart, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael, Mr. Harrison, Miss Shaw, Mrs. H. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Molony, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Miss J. W. Milroy, Mr. D. A. Aguilar, Mr. J. Kewyck, Mr. and Mrs. Decosta, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. James Birskire, Maj. and Mrs. Cobbe, Mrs. Fisher, two Misses Pengree, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mr. Melgott, Mr. J. F. W. Rowley, Mr. E. H. Ruddock, Miss A. Piggott, Mr. J. T. Crawford, Miss Hastings, Mr. J. C. M. Forbes, Mr. W. S. Paterson, Mr. T. G. Hanson, Miss Golding, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. W. H. Verner, Mr. James Simpson, Miss Thornhill and two children, Miss Kirke, Mr. G. Smith, Miss Willows. For MADRAS.—Miss Thompson, Major and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Miss Simpson, Mr. H. Wigram, Captain T. Heckley, Mrs. Touch, Captain Fairlie, Mr. F. D. Meppen, Mrs. Cameron Geddes and child, Mr. W. H. Glenny, Mr. A. L. Lister, Mr. Smith, Asst. surg. Howell. For CEYLON.—Mr. Morris, Mr. Barter, Mr. Robertson. For HONG KONG.—Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, Mr. P. Toledo, Mr. Wadman, Mr. H. Merry y. Colom, Mr. Bryans. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. K. McDonell, Mr. Crawford Kerr. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Callaghan, Mr. R. Bruce.

October 27.—For BOMBAY.—Major W. A. Dick, Mr. W. East, Mr. Walter Cassels, Mrs. Thorn, Lieut. G. N. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. S. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Watts, Mrs. Nesbit, Miss Marshall, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Barker, Mrs. Barker, and Miss Barker. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jarvie.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRETT, the wife of Walter, of Calcutta, of a daughter, at 24, Alfred-place, South Kensington, August 20.

30. BROWN, the wife of Capt. J. F. H., Madras Army, of a son at Cheltenham. August 23.

GARRARD, the wife of Major, Retired List, of a son,
at Broxbourne, Herts. August 17.

SANDEMAN, the wife of H. D., B.C.S., prematurely of a daughter (since dead), at the Rectory, Culmington, Salop, August 24.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES, Capt. Frederic J., Indian Army, to Sophia, daughter of George Humphreys, Esq., at Cheltenham, Sept. 2.

LEAKER, W. W., to Emily, daughter of the late John Dinsdale, Esq., Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Ruiship. August 26.

MACLEOD, Rev. John, Minister of Dunse, to Alexa,
daughter of the late Lieut. general Macpherson,
of the Bengal Army. at Edinburgh, August 25.

OLIPHANT, —, H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, to Margaret E., daughter of Major general Robert Alexander, H.M.'s Madras Army, at St. John's Church, Paddington. August 25.

TIMINS, Douglas C., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Eliza H., daughter of A. Keir, Esq., M.D., late H.E.I.C.S., at St. John's Church, Southwick-crescent, August 27.

DEATH.

TAYLOR, Major Gerald, Bombay Staff Corps, at 14, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, August 25.

INDIA EXCHANGE.
BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Madras...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai...	—	—
Colombo	9 p.u.	2 ½ p.m.			

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

		Actual Sales.	
		At per Rupee.	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	—	par
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		—	...
2nd 4 per Cent., (Sicca) of 1828-29		—	...
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		—	100
4th 4 per Cent. 1833-36		—	98½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		—	98½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		—	98½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		—	98½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55		2 1	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		2 1½	108
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		2 2	117
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock		224 to 226
	India 5 per cent.		108 ½
	India Eufrated Paper 4 pr. ct.		98 ½
	India 5 p. ct. Eufrated Paper		107 ½
	India Stock, Eufr. Paper, 5 ½		
	per cent.		117
	India Stock Debentures, 1885		95 ½
	India Stock Debentures, 1899		106 ½
	" " 1863		100
	" " 1864		106 ½
	" " 1864 or 1866		107 ½
	India 5 per cent. for account...		109 ½
	India 5 per cent., 1870		109 ½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104 ½
	India Bonds (£1,000)		168. to 19s.
	Ditto (under £1,000)		19s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central	100	107 ½ to 108 ½
	India (guar. 5 per ct.)		1 to 1 ½ pm.
20	New	7	1 ½ to 1 ½
20	Ditto E Shares	8	1 ½ to 1 ½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (Lim.)	100	107 ½ to 108 ½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	109 to 110
Stock	East Indian	all	108 to 109
20	Ditto G. Extension	10	1 ½ to 1 ½ prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension	10	1 ½ to 1 ½
Stock	G. I. Peninsular (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	108 ½ to 109 ½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	13	1 to 1 ½ pm.
20	Ditto, J. M., 1862	8	1 to 1 ½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	107 ½ to 108 ½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 ½ per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107 ½ to 108 ½
20	Ditto (guar. 4 ½ percent)	100	101 ½ to 102 ½
20	5th Extension	2	to ..
Stock	Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	13 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	107 ½ to 108 ½
Stock	Ditto India Steam Flotilla		
	(guar. 5 per ct.)	100	103 to 105
Stock	Ditto Delhi guar. 5 p. ct.	all	107 ½ to 108 ½
20	Ditto	2	1 to 1 ½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	107 ½ to 108 ½
20	Do. g. 5 p. ct.	15	1 ½ to 1 ½ pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agar and United Service Lim.	50	115 to 117
40	Australasia	all	77 to 78
40	New	10	1 to 28
25	Bank of Egypt	all	26 ½ to 27 ½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	31 ½ to 32 ½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond.,		
	and China	all	55 to 57
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan ..	15	2 to 1 ½ dis.
20	Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all	57 ½ to 58 ½
20	Ottoman Bank	all	
20	Do. New	2	
	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	par. to ½ pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
£	Bombay Gas	2	½ d. par.
20	Ceylon	5	1 to 1 pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B	all	
10	E. I. Co. ton Agency	4 ½	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	1 ½ to 1 ½
20	Egyptian Com. & Trad.	2	2 ½ to 3 ½ pm.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	24 to 24 ½
10	Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	24 to 25 pm.
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1 to 2
20	Do. New	all	1 ½ to 1 ½
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 ½ to 1 ½
1	Do. New	all	3 ½ to 3 ½
10	Oriental Indian Steam A. (L)	all	90 to 82
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	30	18 to 20 pm.
20	Ditto New	all	to to ½
1	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1908	all	to to ½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	to to ½
1	Ditto Registered	all	to to ½
10	Ditto	all	to to ½
2	Telegraph to India	1	½ to 6 dis.

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By Order of the Board,

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Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London,
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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Aug. 9	Burmah (Rangoon)	Aug. 1
Madras	" 15	Bombay	" 9
Agra	" 1	Ceylon	" 30
China (Hong Kong)	July 29.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton on the 13th and 27th of the month except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 19th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 1 oz. 6d. 2 oz. 2s. 6d. 4 oz. 4s. 6d. 1 lb. 1s. 6d. 3 oz. 3s. 6d. 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 1 lb. 2s. 6d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each;—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries, unless eastward of Suez, the charge is 9d. whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 1 oz. 6d. 2 oz. 1s. 6d. 3 oz. 2s. 6d. 4 oz. 3s. 6d. 5 oz. 4s. 6d. 1 lb. 5s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to China, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters

Via Southampton. 1 oz. 1s. 6d. 1 lb. 1s. 6d. 3 oz. 3s. 6d. 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Via Marseilles.

1 oz. 1s. 6d. 1 lb. 1s. 6d. 3 oz. 3s. 6d. 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THERE seems to be some probability of the King of Burmah coming to grief, for he is as obstinate and blind as the King of Prussia. The Burmese potentate may ere long be dethroned, either by his own subjects or by the British, if he pursues his present course of tyrannous exactions and violations of treaty. He has just prohibited the distillation of spirits, and even the consumption of wine and beer, which prohibition is a serious annoyance to British residents at his capital. A Major Halsted was not allowed to take his own beer from the Custom-house, and was ordered to sign a promise to abstain from drinking or selling spirituous liquors. His Majesty will hardly be suffered to play such fantastic tricks with impunity.

It is reported that all is quiet at Cabul just now; but it is feared that it will not long continue so, but may turn out to be only the lull that precedes a storm.

Dr. Duff, who was so seriously ill of dysentery that he was urged to leave Bengal without delay, has been to Singapore for change of air. His health is said to be considerably improved. Before returning to Europe he intends paying a final visit to the three Presidencies to inspect the several missions of his Church. Under the title of *Convener*, he has been appointed by the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland to the superintendence of all its foreign missions. It was Dr. Duff's earnest desire to spend all his remaining days in India that he might devote himself exclusively to the cause of Christianity in the East; but his medical advisers tell him that another hot season would put a certain stop to his further useful exertions in any part of the world, and so he is obliged to end his distinguished career in Europe, after labouring for thirty years in the cause of Christian education amongst the Hindoos. He will hardly be suffered to leave the shores of India without some great public demonstration of the gratitude and admiration of the community, both European and native.

The Hindu petition to the British Government in India to put a stop to polygamy will strengthen the hands of our local legislators, who are very desirous to get rid of an evil which is peculiarly perplexing to our missionaries, who are puzzled to decide whether they ought to baptise a Hindu polygamist who wishes to enter a Christian Church. The Hon. Mr. Maine, it is said, is framing a Bill expressly applicable to Hindoo converts. It is proposed that if a heathen wife shall absent herself for more than a year from a Christian convert, the husband may dissolve the mar-

riage. Whether the local Legislature will dare to pronounce Kulin polygamy illegal, and all wives after the first wife, concubines, and their children illegitimate, is "a question to be asked." We suspect it was an easier task to put a stop to the rite of suttee than to interfere so seriously in matters connected with the ancient civil rights and religious practices of so large and influential a class of people as the Kulin Brahmins.

The trade returns of British Burmah for 1862-3 show a total movement of £6,162,414, and a receipt of £193,153 for Customs duty, which is about a third of a million less than last year.

After all, there is to be no expedition into Thibet at present, for Lord Elgin has directed that everything shall be sold off that had been purchased under the orders of Government for the purposes of the expedition, which he so lately seemed disposed to assist.

Baboo Jodonath Boze, the librarian of the Calcutta C. E. College, has been sentenced to seven months' imprisonment for stealing books from the library, in order to sell them.

The Calcutta *Englishman* states that the officers of the late Bengal Artillery offer a regimental bonus of Rs. 1,500 to the senior and several below him to induce them to accept Sir C. Wood's £200 annuities.

The question of the Nana's identity is still unsettled.

Colonel Crawley's case is now the great Indian topic again. The question of whether he ordered he ordered his adjutant, Lieutenant FitzSimon, to place a sentry within the room where Mrs. Lilley lay ill in bed will depend, it seems, not on the lieutenant's personal credit alone, for he is said to possess a letter from the colonel which will place the matter beyond all doubt.

The first prosecution of a newspaper for defamation under the Penal Code has resulted in E. Ter Arratoon, editor of the Armenian paper, *Philadelphus*, being sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

The Calcutta justices have presented £500 to Mr. Clarke, an engineer, to enable him to come to England to study the system of water supply and drainage.

The Rev. Dr. Duff has been succeeded in the Syndicate of the Calcutta University by the Rev. Dr. Mullens.

On Wednesday, the 29th July, the foundation-stone of the new college, which is to be the scene of the future educational efforts of the native youth of the district of Moorshebad, was laid at Berhampore by the Lieut.-Governor. There was a large concourse of natives present, and the proceedings passed off with much spirit.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

The Government have condemned the mismanagement of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

The directors of the company blame the interference of the Government.

The English mail of the 3rd has arrived.

Grey shirtings and mule twist dull. Cotton firm. Exchange on London, 2s. 0½d. Government Securities: Four per Cents., 101½; Five per Cents., 109; Five-and-a-half per Cents., 118½. Freight, 45s. to 55s.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Shirtings and mule twist quiet. The indigo crop will probably amount to 100,000 maunds. Exchange on London, 2s. 0½d. Government Securities: Four per Cents., 100½; Five per Cents., 109; Five-and-a-half per Cents., 118½.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 11.

The *Valetta* left here with the Marseilles portion of the above mail at noon this day.

The *Delta*, with the heavy portion of the mail, sailed at four P.M. yesterday. She may be expected at Southampton about the 23rd inst.

The *Orissa* brought the mails to Suez, arriving there on the 9th inst.

The *Carnatic* reached Calcutta on the 20th of August—fifty-four days from Southampton.

THE WRECK OF THE "GENERAL SIMPSON."—The week before last some spars belonging to a large ship and a few bales of cotton were washed ashore along our south and west coast, from Belligam to Ballepittymodera; the bales were opened by the natives, and the coverings destroyed so that the marks could not be made out; but about the 24th of last month a sailor's chest was found near Amblangodde, the contents of which left no doubt the unfortunate vessel was the *General Simpson*, Captain Coghead, which sailed from Bombay for Liverpool on the 7th of June. A telegram received from Bombay by a mercantile house here says, "*General Simpson* was left by captain with cargo entire on Chittai, in the Laccadives, on the 16th of July. She was wrecked on the 19th of June." As Chittai is in about 11 deg. 30 min. North, and 73 deg. 30 min. East, what has drifted from the wreck to our shores has come about four hundred and fifty miles in a south-easterly direction, in the height of the south-west monsoon, in little over thirty days. We learn from the *Bombay Times* that the captain and crew were conveyed to that port by the steamer *Coromandel*, which called at the Laccadives with provisions.—*Colombo Observer*, August 30.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Maj. W. R. Newlyn, of the Staff Corps, Aug. 15, at Kamplee.

BENGAL.—Lieut. J. T. C. Capper, R.A., at Lucknow, July 14. Surg. major H. Diaper, garrison surgeon, at Chunar July 27.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Col. Rich, Mr. G. Dickson, Mr. Nicol, Mr. W. F. Bick, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. D. Lattey, Mr. W. Clark.

Expected at Southampton.

PER STR. PERA, Sept. 18.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. Palin, Mr. J. J. Brown, Mrs. Crozier, Dr. and Mrs. Barclay and three children, Miss Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. Fairtlough, Rev. Mr. Varnier and lady, Mrs. Kenry and infant. From MADRAS.—Dr. E. C. Lloyd, Mr. Bransen. From HONO KONO.—Capt. Christian, Mr. J. Maundrell, Mr. S. Kennedy, Mr. G. Stanford, Mr. Milne. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. de Bussett.

BENGAL.

THE NANA.

A correspondent writing from Rajpootana anent the Great Fish alleged to be the Nana, asks if it is true, as is currently reported, that the superintendent of police at Ajmeer, an officer of known judgment and ability, and intimately acquainted with the native character, informed the Ajmeer authorities in the first instance, that the evidence of the informers was altogether untrustworthy, and that it was his deliberate opinion that the prisoner was not the Nana. Notwithstanding which it is stated in an official letter to Government, published in the *Bombay Times*, that "there is not the slightest doubt whatever, that the prisoner now in the Ajmeer magazine under European guard of 28th regiment, is the Nana Dhundoo Punt."

Our correspondent further asks, "who is the man on whose information the capture was effected, and on whose *ipse dixit* the whole country has been thrown into a state of excitement? What are his antecedents? If the *Bombay Times* of the 13th inst. is correct, he is the very man who deceived no less a person than the great Forjett himself, in the case of the Rao Sahib. It was clearly proved on that occasion that every particle of evidence tendered was fabricated by this man and his confrère."

Our correspondent adds, "it is generally reported that when the prisoner was captured at Ajmeer, the magazine was barricaded, one gateway was bricked up, application was made to provision the fort, and a demand made for another company of British infantry and a squadron of cavalry;" and asks if these reports are true.

We are unable to answer these questions, but this much is clear to us, that the sooner the identity of the man is at rest the better. The authorities there seem to be playing with their fish, in a most extraordinary way. We have ourselves pointed out three parties who could identify the Nana. Why are they not sent down at Government expense to give their evidence, and put an end to a state of local politics at Ajmeer and the neighbourhood, which will soon end in a catastrophe similar to that of the Kilkenny cats, the only survivor being the Great Unknown himself. At any rate we must protest against parading the prisoner all through India with a European escort at this season of the year, because the journey will not be to the advantage of the health of the escort, and because should it turn out not to be the right man after all, the Government will be put in an absurd position.

If the man is not the Nana, surely he need not be so aggravating—why can't he say who he is? Well this he has done. His own story is, that he is a poor Brahmin, who used to get his living by begging, and he declares he was known to a number of people within an area of thirty miles from Ajmeer. Now, this statement can surely be verified, or the contrary.

Thus far it is verified. We believe that a man named Wittoba, a clerk in the commissariat department at Nusseerabad, was arrested on the evidence of Gyaprasad, and on being confronted with the prisoner in the presence of several officers and soldiers, said he knew him, that he had seen him at Nusseerabad in the cold weather; at that time he wore a beard, and he gave him (prisoner) one rupee—that many other persons gave him alms, and that he was known to all the bunneehs at Nusseerabad. This man Wittoba is kept a close prisoner. Is his evidence true or false? One part of it, we venture to hazard the assertion, is a downright lie, and that is that he ever gave a beggar a rupee. The 'Anti-Nana' party at Ajmeer may believe it, *credat Judæus non ego*. As to the rest of the story there is nothing that a man of ordinary intelligence and activity could not sift to the bottom in a couple of days.

A common-place outsider is occasionally struck quite dumb with amazement at the occasional revelations we get of the almost supernatural wisdom lodged like a precious talisman in a casket of jewels, in the different departments of Government. Every political like every civilian

has a highly confidential native—in the shape of a serishtadar or a moonshee—he is always a man of very high family, trustworthy, "quite different you know from any other natives, thoroughly honest and very intelligent"—hence divers strange phenomena and phases of administration, startling discoveries, indignant incredulities, astounding decisions, unheard of tyranny and very generally prevailing muddle. The best of it is the singular pertinacity with which each individual Solon persuades himself that his own particular friend is quite different from all the rest of his countrymen. Each has a unique specimen of his own, a confidant and adviser under whose guidance with lamb-like gentleness he allows himself to be led: quite ignorant at the time that he is led, and ready to fly into a burst of indignation were anyone to hint he was led. Talk about natives having no share in the Government of the country! Why, they never had a greater, no not in the time of the Mogul Emperors; the whole administration is in the hands of Moonshees and Baboos, who do not the less govern the country that they do it through the instrumentality of European officials, who imagine that they pull the strings while the dolls dance, whereas it is they who dance, while their astute monitors pull the strings.

With regard to the question more immediately before us, from which we have digressed awhile, our advice is, that one of the two officers (or both), whom we have mentioned as being able to identify the Nana, should be sent down to Ajmeer to examine and report.

Meantime let the man prove, if he be not the Nana, who he is; but to send him without further investigation with a European escort all round the country is unadvisable. We knew a week ago, that a European escort had been applied for to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and that there has been an intention to remove the prisoner.—*Delhi Gazette*, July 29.

THE SUPPOSED NANA.

The *Bombay Times* of the 20th inst. contains a detailed account of the capture of the supposed Nana, which more than confirms the suspicions we have all along entertained as to the identity of the prisoner with the arch-rebel of Bithoor. The evidence of Sergeant-major Wilkins, A battalion, 4th brigade, R.A., Nusseerabad, and formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons, is utterly worthless. He states that, when stationed at Meerut with his regiment, he was constantly in the habit of seeing the Nana, and had spoken to him. He further deposes that, when he mentioned the name of Captain Chamberlain, of the 14th Light Dragoons, who used to ride the Nana's horses, the prisoner gave a start; as he also did when allusion was made to his having been on somewhat too familiar terms with an Englishwoman attached to that regiment. Now, though we cannot take upon ourselves to assert that the Nana never was at Meerut, we are quite certain that his visits were exceedingly few and far between, and that, consequently, Sergeant-major Wilkins could not have seen him there "constantly." He himself admits that the so-called Nana has very much altered in appearance from what he used to be, though the form and style of his features remain unchanged. It would not in the least surprise us if it turned out that this witness was thinking of Lalla Jotee Pershad, whose portrait figured in the *Illustrated London News* as that of the Nana, and thus deceived the bold dragoon into the notion that he had once spoken to the greatest villain of the age.

Not less unsatisfactory is the evidence of the spy, Gya Persaud, who indulges in very wild flights of fancy. According to this witness, the Nana was for some time hospitably treated by the Maharajah of Cashmere—whose example was followed by the Rao of Kutch, that ruler presenting him, in addition, with the sum of Rs. 50,000. From Kutch the wanderer proceeded into the territory of the Ram Rajah, where he left his wife and children, after investing eighty lakhs of rupees for their maintenance. Tania Topee, continued the spy, is still alive in Bikaner, and goes about with an escort of the Rajah's sowars; the man who was hanged by Major

Meade being a Brahmin of the name of Tantia. Five thousand of the old Bengal sepoys are said to be still at Saloomba, while five-and-thirty thousand more are in the temporary service of the Independent States, awaiting the signal to rise and avenge themselves upon the Maharajah of Puttiala, in the first instance, and then to kindle the flames of civil war throughout Rajpootana and the Deccan. Such is the incoherent talk of the Nana's betrayer, but not on such evidence as this should any man be deprived of his liberty.

The execution of Tantia Topce was one of the greatest mistakes that could possibly have been made. As Wilkes remarked, the worst use to which you can put a man is to hang him. It proves nothing, and teaches nothing. In a country like India, it is beyond the power of any Government to convince the people that it is the real offender who is brought to justice. Cases of mistaken identity occur every day, and on no point are men more doggedly obstinate than on the accuracy of their perceptive faculty—notoriously the weakest and most deceptive of all. The history of every country under the sun is full of instances of pretenders and impostors who have successfully passed themselves off as the real personages whose death had been falsely announced and credited. It is, therefore, not at all astonishing that an ignorant and credulous population should lend a willing ear to any rumours which they would like to come true. But it is very unlikely that an officer of General Lawrence's experience and knowledge of the native character would remain in ignorance of any mustering of troops in Saloomba and the adjacent States. We cannot, indeed, affirm that the genuine Nana has not at last been captured, though we have serious doubts on the subject; but we much regret that the Government is not in a position to remove all scepticism in reference to Tantia Topce by producing him before the public. Had he been sent to England instead of to the gallows, he would have been converted into the most zealous apostle of obedience and peace, and would have done more to dispel the delusions of his countrymen as to the power of Great Britain, than would a reinforcement of 100,000 men to the European army at present in India.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 31.

A VIOLENT PHYSICIAN.

The sentence passed by Mr. Justice Wells upon Dr. Warden should serve as a terrible warning to others not to yield to the dominion of their lawless passions. Eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment in the climate of Bengal is little short of capital punishment in the case of a European possessed of some sort of education and refinement. We do not, however, regard it, under all the circumstances of the case, as at all too severe a penalty for the crime of which the prisoner was clearly proved to be guilty, aggravated as it was by the defence he set up. Had the blow he inflicted been purely accidental, his wisest course, in every respect, would have been to have confessed his fault, and thrown himself upon the mercy of the Court. Instead of doing so, he told a rambling tale, false from beginning to end, and then had the assurance to ask the jury to believe him on the word and honour of a gentleman. He went, he said, to the prosecutor's shop in company with three other persons, not one of whom did he call as a witness, nor did he even mention their names. Having made his purchases, he stepped into his *gharry* and drove off in the direction of his own house. The shopman, he continued, followed him, and demanded payment for the goods, though sold on credit, and created such a disturbance that a crowd gathered around and began pelting him with stones. By this time the prosecutor arrived upon the spot and endeavoured to remove the goods by force, and in the struggle that ensued accidentally received a slight wound on the head from a sharp-pointed knife, which he (the prisoner) had all along held in his hand to prevent the point from being blunted. For the prosecution it was consistently stated that Dr. Warden was without any companions when he entered the prosecutor's shop; that he selected such

articles as he required, and had them placed in his conveyance; and that he himself then stepped in and drove off. The shopman, having no authority to give credit to strangers, immediately gave chase, and, stopping the *gharry*, demanded payment or restitution. The prisoner declined to accede to either alternative, and an altercation ensued, in the midst of which a policeman came up while the neighbours gathered around. Leaving the constable in charge of the goods, the shopman hurried off to the Thannah for assistance, and in the meantime his employer arrived and also offered to take back his property. But the prisoner seems to have imagined that when the things were once placed in his *gharry* they became to all intents and purposes his own, and that he was authorised to defend them by every means in his power. Finding expostulation and entreaties to be alike in vain, the prosecutor put forth his hand to remove his pots and pans from the carriage, when the prisoner struck him a smart blow on the head with a pointed knife, inflicting a severe, though, fortunately, not a fatal wound. For this Dr. Warden has been justly doomed to eighteen months' rigorous punishment, in the course of which he will have time to arrive at a better knowledge of the characteristic attributes of a gentleman than he appears at present to possess.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 31.

ALEXANDER DUFF, D.D.

What the earnest and reiterated invitations of the Free Church of Scotland during the last fifteen years have failed to effect, a sudden stroke of sickness has accomplished. After services, which this is not the occasion for us to estimate, extending over more than the third of a century—services such as it has fallen to the lot of no one man to render to Indian progress as well as Christian Missions, the Rev. Dr. Duff has been driven from his post by a higher Power than any ecclesiastical authority. Weakened by that disease which the Englishman in the East dreads more than cholera, Dr. Duff has been removed only in time to Singapore, and thence, if his recovery will allow of it, he proposes to visit Java. Before returning to Bengal at the close of the year, it is his intention to inspect for the last time all those Missions in the three Presidencies which he did so much to call into existence; and then, after bidding farewell to India, to visit the Missions of his Church in South Africa on his way home.

Dr. Duff has been requested by the General Assembly of the Free Church to take, under the Scotch title of "Convener," the superintendence and executive administration of all its Foreign Missions. Nothing will make up to India for his absence from it, for there is no one who can fill that peculiar position as representative of non-official Christian men, which he has used with such effect to make Indian education all that is, and Indian society much that it has become, at the present day. But for the sake of the Church of which he is the most distinguished Missionary he could not return at a more critical time. The great men who put that body in the first rank of the Reformed Churches have either, like Chalmers, passed away, or, like Dr. Candlish, have so far fallen into the dotage of advancing years as to insult the Queen in the hour of her wifely sorrow; or like Dr. Guthrie and Dr. Hanna, have preferred the active duties of philanthropy and the graces of literature to the squabbles of sectaries. Mere ecclesiastical demagogues like Dr. Begg seem to be the only leaders the Church has got. It is important, at a time when the vessel needs a pilot whose charity and knowledge of mankind are equal to his zeal, that one who has learned—as we all learn in India—the folly of ecclesiastical shibboleths and the pricelessness of true charity and broad-minded wisdom, should fill the gap in the Church, until the younger men with a higher culture and wider spirituality than sectaries can understand, are equal to the task.

After the death of Dr. Chalmers, in 1847, there was an earnest movement in the Free Church to recall Dr. Duff as his successor in the college. This the latter declined, as well as the

subsequent request to act as Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee. Still he was unanimously summoned home temporarily, to organise the whole Mission scheme on a wider and more solid basis, and from 1850 to 1855 he engaged in the duty with such energy that his life was hardly saved. Before his return to India he was again importuned to remain, but he emphatically refused, desiring to end his days in the work and in the land to which he had devoted his life. Recently Dr. Hanna, the son-in-law and biographer of Dr. Chalmers, accepted the Convener'ship, but the work was too much for one whose duties as a colleague of Dr. Guthrie were increased by a visit to the Holy Land and by literary work. On this occasion, last May, the general assembly unanimously resolved again to ask Dr. Duff to undertake the office, and his illness, which makes it fatal for him to spend another hot season in Bengal, has left him no alternative but to accept the invitation. When he returns from the Straits to bid farewell to India at the close of the year, it will be strange if those Englishmen and Asiatics who have ever been foremost in honouring philanthropists like Bentinck, allow one who for more than thirty years has borne the burden and heat of the day, to leave the scene of his peaceful triumphs in silence.—*Friend of India*.

THE PROPOSED DETECTIVES.

It is the intention of the Bengal Government to abolish the department for the suppression of dacoity, and to establish in its place a detective police under the Inspector General. The detective officers will exercise only police powers; that is, they will arrest criminals, but not commit them for trial. It is very doubtful whether such a system is practicable in this country, where it has been found that information derived from spies and informers cannot be depended upon. For this very reason Mr. Wauchope was compelled to introduce the Thuggee system into the Dacoity Department. That system requires that an accomplice witness who confesses to a dacoity shall be convicted and sentenced before his evidence can be used against his accomplices. The object is to have a hold over these men. In case they are found telling lies and accusing falsely, the sentence of transportation already recorded against them is instantly carried into execution. No doubt this was a great check on approvers. It is not likely "that an innocent man in his senses would deliberately and voluntarily sacrifice liberty by making confessions prejudicial to his interest and safety, unless urged by the promptings of truth and conscience." It is still more unlikely that he would make false statements and utter false accusations when he knows the penalty is transportation across the black waters, which a native of Bengal so superstitiously dreads. This safeguard is about to be sacrificed to another trial of a system which has been already tried and condemned. New and inexperienced men are ready to advocate a return to a plan which will open the door to all the abuses and oppressions of the old police Goindah system.

Allowing for a moment that such a change is practicable, it is a work of time to organise a trustworthy body of detectives, especially in a country like Bengal. Is it wise to allow the dacoits to have it all their own way until such a body of men can be organised? We believe the Dacoity Department has not had a fair trial. There has been but one Dacoity Commissioner, with two or three deputy magistrates in three or four districts. An establishment so limited can carry on operations in half-a-dozen districts; but it is absurd to expect that so inadequate an organisation could possibly make head against the crime of dacoity over the entire province of Bengal. As well might we expect the Secretary to the local Government with an establishment of one hundred coolies to cultivate the waste lands of Bengal! We believe the only detective system that can with safety be tried in Bengal is that which has proved so successful in putting down Thugs—that of using the evidence of convicted accomplices when clearly corroborated by inde-

pendent evidence. We fear that, trusting to the statements of spies and Goindahs, will in the end prove a miserable failure.

COMPETITION AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

While most Indian authorities, as well as the competition civilians themselves, deprecate all discussion on the respective demerits of Haileybury and non-Haileybury men as premature and unfair, Sir Charles Trevelyan has proceeded to action. Whether the press and the parties concerned discuss the question or not, there will be changes in the accessories, if not in the principle, of the present system; and it would be well for all concerned not to drop the agitation of which so much complaint has been made. Whether the principle of competition is bad or good England is committed to it. The struggle for a comfortable existence there is so great, that if Mr. Darwin philosophised upon it he would inevitably apply his peculiar theory to the facts. Selection for public offices by competition instead of patronage, must now be accepted as much as the education of the lower classes, which statesmen opposed in England thirty years ago as bitterly as the Bengal Government does now. But especially as applied to India the system, like most of our hasty reforms during the past ten years, is in a transition state, and it was not to be expected that one who has taken so paternal an interest in it as Sir Charles Trevelyan would allow it to pass without criticism and suggestions. While he, accordingly, calls for information and addresses a despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject, a member of his family enlightens the general public on the question by letters in *Macmillan*. This despatch is sure to result in certain changes, for an Indian career has so been misrepresented of late, that it begins to be difficult to secure even mediocre candidates at the annual examinations.

Recognising to some extent the want of physical energy, polished manners, and knowledge of each other among the competition civilians, Sir Charles Trevelyan has, we understand, made something like the following recommendations. The age at which candidates may pass the first examination for the Indian Civil Service in London should be from eighteen to twenty-one years. Each successful candidate should attend Oxford or Cambridge for at least two years, the maximum age for proceeding to India being twenty-three years. During these two years no allowance of any kind should be made to the candidates, as at present; for wealth ought, in these appointments, to have that legitimate influence which is denied to patronage. The candidates should, besides the usual college examinations, study the vernaculars of the Presidency to which each is to be sent; and on arrival in India they should be at once posted to their stations, or to act as assistants to Judges and Commissioners, the best being detained for preliminary work in the Secretariats. Sir Charles Trevelyan considers the present examinations in Calcutta most unsatisfactory and useless. Now we have here to consider the competition civilian in England and in India. As to the former, we look upon this plan as faulty, inasmuch as it does not provide against cramming for the first examination which is open to all the world. Sir Charles thinks England will not tolerate any such limitation of free and unrestricted competition, as is involved in the proposal that only those candidates should be allowed to apply, who have attended one of a fixed number of first-class public schools. We believe this to be imaginary, and that, on the contrary, the whole middle and educated classes would be in favour of a limitation which would improve our public schools without limiting their freedom; would destroy the pernicious trade of "grinders" and "crammers;" and would secure that high physique and those manly instincts which are the fruit of the great schools of England, the Royal Schools of Ireland, and such schools in Scotland as the High School and New Academy of Edinburgh. The next objection to Sir Charles Trevelyan's plan is the supposition that wealth will have its legitimate influence if no allowance is

made during the two years of college life after the first examination. This will not deter poor men from applying, for it will be easy for them, with the certainty of high salaries on reaching India, to borrow the five or six hundred pounds necessary for college expenses and passage money. On the other hand, the young men with good expectations or a little capital whom it is thus intended to attract, will be repelled from India, for they consider the career offered them already too uninviting. It seems to us that Sir Charles Trevelyan will, by this means, effect the very opposite of what he wishes to secure. So far from attracting the sons of well-to-do gentlemen, he will obtain only the sons of poor men. Our third objection is that unless the competition men are concentrated in one college of one University like Downing in Cambridge, they will obtain very much less knowledge of each other than by the present nine or six months' residence in the presidency towns. We would therefore limit the sphere of competition to candidates trained at certain public schools, we would pay them at least their college expenses, and we would attach them to one college in one of the Universities.

Turning to the civilian on his arrival in India Sir Charles Trevelyan's suggestion is unexceptionable. As a rule the period spent with pundits and moonshees at the presidency towns is time lost. The confession is almost universal that nothing worth knowing, which might not be acquired in England, is learned in India, till the civilian enters a cutcherry. Worse than this, the time wasted in Calcutta is that which disgusts youths who have been already drugged with examinations and who pant for work; while the temptations of the low dens of the capital and the towns in its vicinity, unbalanced by the amenities of social and family life, too often rob the civilian of the bloom of his youth and convert him into a sensualist. In the court of a judge, or the office of a commissioner or a secretary to Government, the young civilian, fresh from the influences of one of the great Universities, would begin his Indian career with a satisfaction which might soon develop into an elevated enthusiasm at present too seldom experienced, because the formal examinations and degrading pleasures of Calcutta have nipped it in the bud.—*Friend of India*.

THE AFFGHAN CHESS-BEARD.

It is fortunate that one who was both an able soldier and an observant diplomatist was at the head of the mission which we sent to Candahar in 1857. Colonel Lumsden has furnished the English Government with a mass of detailed information regarding the rulers, the people, and the resources of Affghanistan, which is as reliable now as it was when first collected from personal observation and study only five years ago. It has also been our custom to maintain in Cabul a native agent or vakeel who, while he had the full confidence of the late Ameer, never failed on that account to supply us periodically with the most trustworthy details. Up to the moment that the Affghan army entered the so-called independent territory of Herat, when the presence of any English or Persian envoy would have been a violation of the treaty, our Vakeel accompanied the Ameer. Since he was instructed by us to confine himself within Affghanistan proper, his intelligence has been more delayed but hardly less valuable than before.

The most dangerous enemies of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan were his brothers, sons of the same father, though of different mothers. The two survivors, who are older than he was, are wretches so utterly abandoned to all that is despicable in avarice and degrading in vice, each being a "monstrum nulla virtute redemptum," that they may be left out of account as politically powerless. But the only brother younger than the late Ameer, Sirdar Ramdhill Khan, is dangerous as an intriguer. A loathsome skin disease will always prevent him from taking any active part in public life, but he, in common with his brothers and thirty nephews, constitutes a party whom Persia is likely to use as its agents in annoying Cabul. One of the nephews, bearing

the same name as the present Ameer, Shere Ali Khan, was Prime Minister of the late Sultan Jan of Herat. Another was in perpetual exile in Persia, and governed Sharukhs while the Shah occupied that district. The majority of the nephews have lived under a sort of surveillance as pensioners in Cabul, and it remains to be seen if they will rest contented under their cousin's rule. So poor is the country, and so dominant are the Baruckzyes, that there is not one man of influence in all Affghanistan out of the circle of Dost Mahomed's relatives. To them any struggle which may ensue will probably be limited. Dismissing, therefore, the brothers and nephews of the late Ameer as not likely to be dangerous except through Persian support—with one exception about to be noticed—we come to the sons of Dost Mahomed.

The favourite wife of the late Ameer was of the Populzye clan, which included the Suddozye royal family whom Dost Mahomed supplanted, and was sister of one of the wives of Shah Sujah. By her Dost Mahomed had three sons, Akbar Khan, Gholam Hyder Khan, and Shere Ali Khan. The first was his favourite son, who fought his battles, shared his captivity in Bokhara, and when he was an English prisoner kept the way open for his return to Cabul. He was the first heir-apparent, but died in 1848. His brother, Gholam Hyder Khan, succeeded him as heir-apparent, but died in 1858, and he was succeeded by Shere Ali Khan, the present Ameer. As the offspring of a Suddozye mother, and relative of Shah Sujah and the great Baruckzye, his father, he combines, like Henry VII. in English history, the pretensions of rival houses. This fact will probably form no unimportant element in the facility with which he may hold the throne, for Asiatics are great legitimists till loyalty is either hopeless or contrary to their own interests. But he is as much opposed to the English as his brother was in their favour. He is not quite forty years of age, and is described by his countrymen as having no little intelligence and aptitude for business. He is subject to the disease of his family—gout, and is a man of violent temper and cruel disposition. So disgusted was he with the English alliance, and eager in 1857 to take advantage of the rebellion in Hindostan, that he showed every mark of ill-will to Colonel Lumsden and our mission, and was in perpetual feud with the then heir-apparent, his own brother, who saw the advantages of the alliance. His favourite wife, like his own mother, is also a Populzye, and his heir-apparent, Mahomed Ali Khan, is her son. He and his family seem to be filled with the Douranee hate to us, and he is most unscrupulous. His most reliable assistant is Sharif Khan, his brother, who has hitherto governed the provinces of Mukhar and Alikhel.

The second party consists of the Ameer's nephews, the two sons of the famous Akbar Khan, Futeh Mahomed Khan, and Jullal-ooddeen Khan. Inheritors of their father's renown, they would fain exercise that supreme power which would have been his had he lived, and theirs after him. They are respectively twenty and twenty-five years of age, and have a private grievance of their own. According to Mussulman law their uncle, the late heir-apparent, married their father's wives, and then secured all their property to the amount of seven lakhs of rupees. The boys were thus reduced to poverty, which so stimulated their martial spirit that even Dost Mahomed could hardly restrain them. If there is the slightest prospect of a rebellion being successful they are sure to strike for power. The chief security that the present Ameer will not annoy our frontier or sell himself to his father's greatest enemy, Persia, is, that his brother by a different mother, Mahomed Azim Khan, is a most superior administrator for an Affghan, and is so convinced of the benefits of the alliance with us that in July, 1857, when the Affghans clamoured to be led against us that they might recover Peshawur and take Delhi, he was the most active in opposing them. He is at the head of the third party, and there can be no doubt that it would be for our interest if he were Ameer. He has hitherto governed the Kohistan, and is sup-

ported by Aslam Khan, the Lord of Bamian, and Asman Khan, a Suddozye, who lives on an allowance in Cabul. Such are the three parties. We have not mentioned Afzul Khan, the conqueror of Balkh and Turkistan, for, being allied by marriage with the young Khan of Bokhara, his policy is to carve out a kingdom for himself in Turkistan and the frontier provinces of Persia. The eldest of all the Ameer's sons, he is now nearly sixty years of age. He has governed Balkh better than any of the numerous adventurers who have successively held it.

It is not to be denied that the conduct of the present Ameer in 1857, and his unconcealed hate of the English alliance, are causes of some anxiety to us. Not only may he stir up the tribes on our frontier as his father did before 1850, but he may ally himself with Persia, and make Cabul as much an asylum for discontented Muslims and rebel Hindoos as Mecca, Teheran, and Herat have been. On the other hand, the rivalry of his brother and our friend Azim Khan, whom he keeps beside himself in Cabul, and the restlessness of his brother Akbar Khan's sons, as well as the new responsibility which he has assumed as a ruler, may combine to lead him in Dost Mahomed's footsteps. This much is certain, that our Punjab irregular army has never been so perfect, the frontier tribes so peaceful, and the frontier posts so secure. Nor is it less certain that no contingency short of a Persian invasion of Afghanistan or Beloochistan will tempt us to move beyond that rampart which nature has rendered almost impregnable. Meanwhile the latest intelligence represents all as quiet in Cabul, and we can only trust that the lull is not that which precedes the storm. The surest sign of perfect peace in Afghanistan will be the revival of that Central Asian trade which has been so seriously diminished since Dost Mahomed advanced to capture Herat.—*Friend of India.*

REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

The French have at last done for the British in and connected with India, what up to this time they have been unable to do for themselves or for one another; and we hope that in what has now been thrown open for one class of the Anglo-Indian community we are justified in expecting a not far distant extension of its benefits to us all. The Messageries Impariales have thrown open to military and naval officers, French and English, travelling on their lines to and from Europe, India and China, first-class passages on board their steamers at a deduction of thirty per cent. from the rates paid by civilians; and to non-commissioned officers and private soldiers passages are available at a deduction of fifty per cent. on the rates paid by non-military travellers of a similar class in society; always providing that the officers and soldiers are travelling on their own account, and not on service. Here is a substantial boon, which will be hailed by the military body throughout India with universal and heartfelt satisfaction, placing, as it does, at the disposal of officers and men the means of revisiting, or retiring to, their native country, their homes, and their friends and families, at fair and reasonable passage rates, with a most welcome abatement from the enormous fares hitherto paid, or avoided, by a class of the Anglo-Indian community notoriously not over-burdened with money. A first class passage for a British military or naval officer, from Calcutta to Marseilles, can now be had for about Rs. 750, and at proportionate rates between intermediate places, and steady non-commissioned and warrant officers may henceforward hope, with care and prudence, once more to see their native land and the scenes of their childhood. We think that although this boon is not as yet universal, but is limited to "the services," the entire English community in India will join us in saying that the French company is largely entitled to their gratitude and good wishes; and we sincerely hope that what is now thrown open to a class only, may soon, through the success and prosperity of the Messageries Impariales, be conceded to the whole. The

days of monopoly are at an end on the Indian lines; let us hope that the days of extortionate and prohibitory passage rates which many cannot meet at all, and which few can pay without distressing themselves, are also drawing to a close for all of us. We have not for a long time made an announcement which has given us so much satisfaction as the above, looking upon it, as we do, to be "the beginning of the end" of a system of passage rates which is disgraceful to us as a great maritime nation.—*Englishman*, August 3.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

At a special general meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, held at the Town Hall on the 29th July, 1863,

PRESENT:—

A. Grote, Esq., the Hon. A. A. Roberts, E. C. Bayley, Esq., S. Wauchope, Esq., V. H. Schallch, Esq., the Hon. G. Campbell, C. P. Hobhouse, Esq., C. F. Carnac, Esq., E. F. Harrison, Esq., J. A. Crawford, Esq., the Hon. A. Eden, H. A. Cockerell, Esq., A. M. Monteath, Esq., J. Geoghagan, Esq., A. C. Tupp, Esq., and J. C. Graves, Esq.,

The Hon. A. A. Roberts in the chair,

The report of the committee nominated by the managers, in accordance with the resolution of the last general meeting, to consider the measures proposed by the Secretary of State in connection with the fund having been laid upon the table, the following motions were made:—

(a.) Moved by Mr. Monteath, and seconded by Mr. Wauchope, that the recommendation made by the committee on the point classed as No. 2 in the 11th page of their report be adopted; the Secretary of State's scheme being accepted by the meeting as an earnest of the desire of the Government to meet the wishes expressed in the memorial of February 4, 1862, but without abandoning the expectation of obtaining terms more commensurate with the privileges the loss of which was made the basis of the memorial in question.

(b.) Moved as an amendment by Mr. Eden, and seconded by Mr. Hobhouse, that the recommendation made by the committee on the point classed as No. 2 in the 11th page of their Report be adopted; the Secretary of State's scheme, in respect of the assignment and scale of annuities, being accepted by the meeting on the understanding that the interpretation put thereon by the committee is correct; and the question of the inclusion of private affairs leave in the calculation of residence being left for separate discussion.

(c.) Moved as an amendment by Mr. Bayley, and seconded by Mr. Crawford, that the recommendation made by the committee on the point classed as No. 2 in the 11th page of their report be adopted; the Secretary of State's scheme being accepted by the meeting as an earnest of the desire of the Government to meet the wishes expressed in the memorial of the 4th February, 1862, but without abandoning the expectation of obtaining terms more commensurate with the privileges the loss of which was made the basis of the memorial in question, and on the understanding that the interpretation put thereon by the committee is correct.

In bringing forward the above motions it was explained that Mr. Monteath's motion (a) was a simple adoption of the Committee's recommendation, contemplating an unconditional acceptance of the Secretary of State's scheme, but guarding the unconditional acceptance so proposed from being construed into a complete and final surrender of the claim of the service to further compensation.

In respect of Mr. Eden's amendment (b) it was explained that the acceptance by the service of the scheme was proposed to be conditional on the acceptance by the Secretary of State of the interpretation put thereon by the committee; the express reservation of a contingent claim to further compensation being in that view deemed unnecessary and objectionable.

Mr. Bayley's amendment (c) was explained to have for its object the retention of the reserved claim contemplated in Mr. Monteath's motion, together with the condition contemplated in Mr. Eden's amendment; it being, in the opinion of

the mover, inexpedient either to part with the claim to further compensation on account of a measure the full effect of which on the prospects of the service was as yet uncertain, or to accept meantime a scheme without an explicit understanding as to the interpretation to be put on some of its provisions.

Mr. Bayley's amendment (c) having been put to the meeting was lost, there not being nine concurrent voices of members present to support it.

Mr. Eden's amendment (b) having been put to the meeting was lost, thirteen votes (including four proxies) being recorded for it, and fourteen votes (including eight proxies) being recorded against it.

Mr. Monteath's motion (a) having been put to the meeting was lost, there not being nine concurrent voices of members present to support it.

It was then proposed by Mr. Bayley, seconded by Mr. Crawford, and carried, that the whole of the questions respecting the annuity fund arising out of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 25th November, 1862, and the committee's report thereon, be postponed for consideration at a special general meeting to be convened by the managers for this day two months (Tuesday, the 29th September). In adopting this resolution a hope was expressed by the meeting that the consideration of so important a subject would not again be frustrated by the small attendance of subscribers, rendering uncertain the obtaining of the required number of nine concurrent voices of members present in support of motions which might otherwise have been carried.

A. A. ROBERTS, Chairman,
Civil Service Annuity Fund.

ANARCHY ON BOARD THE HOSPITAL-SHIP IN THE HOOGLY.

The *Englishman* may have been in possession of full details of the late disturbance on board the *Bentuck* when he declared that "Dr. Franklin was throughout thoroughly and completely in the right," but his informant was very far from being impartial. No one ever disputed Dr. Franklin's "legitimate power and authority." All that anybody ever asked for was, that that authority should be exercised in a discreet and gentlemanly manner, and not with an arrogant demeanour, or in loud and boisterous tones. It would have been far better had the whole affair been left in the hands of those whom it principally concerned. There was no occasion whatever for dragging it into publicity; but nothing ever comes amiss to the voracious maw of our contemporary, who would any day ruin a character to fill a column. On the principle, however, of being thankful for small mercies, we should at least be grateful that it has escaped the vulgar buffoonery of the "low comedian" who acts the part of the drunken Heiot in the *Englishman's* weekly supplement. But it is more to the purpose to state the exact circumstances of the case.

It is quite true that a young officer who had arrived at the convalescent stage invited four of his friends to a light repast of oysters, washed down by champagne *frippe*, at the early hour of 8.30 p.m. Before a single native had descended into the tomb of the Capulets, one of the party went to Dr. Franklin, and asked him to make one of their number. The invitation was declined, but nothing was said against the oyster-feast beyond the good humoured remark, "You oughtn't to be drinking champagne," addressed personally to the young officer who had been deputed to invite him. After "the rage of hunger had been appeased," several songs were sung, as frequently happened in the evening, and apparently not without affording a certain degree of pleasure to Dr. Franklin himself. On the night in question the concert was kept up till a few minutes past ten, when Dr. Franklin shouted from his cabin, "Stop that singing!" To which was returned a reply of "All right!" It was then proposed to wind up the evening's entertainment with a verse of the National Anthem. Hardly had the solo singer got through the first line, when Dr. Franklin rushed out of his cabin and dashed past the sociable little party, shouting

out as if he were telling a dog to lie down, "I won't have this. I'll see that you go to bed at once. I'll have the lights put out," or words to that effect. On this the officer in command of the guard quietly asked if they might not finish the Anthem, and was answered in a rude and overbearing tone, "No, you may not, and I won't have any more noise at this hour of the night." Lieutenant Talbot, probably feeling a little nettled at being addressed in this cavalier manner, then remarked that, if Dr. Franklin objected to a little singing, he also objected to the Doctor's disturbing the whole ship by bawling out for the watchmen, as he had done more than once, between two and three in the morning. The party was then breaking up, when Dr. Franklin, in a passionate manner, called upon them to bear witness that Lieut. Talbot was opposing, instead of upholding, his authority. The other temperately disclaimed any such intention, but was cut short by a threat to report the whole affair to the Commander-in-Chief direct. Dr. Franklin then produced writing materials from his cabin, and sent for Captain Lewis, the commander of the ship, and when that officer made his appearance, he was told that he also should be reported for serving out champagne without his (Dr. Franklin's) permission. A rambling discussion then ensued, in the course of which Doctor Franklin intimated his intention of sending away, by the first opportunity, both the officer who gave the party and the one who had invited him to join them. He then added that his instructions were, that all officers should turn in by six o'clock, but was reminded that no such rule had ever been promulgated, and that he himself frequently sat up with them till long after that hour. In short, on this occasion Dr. Franklin appears to have acted under the impulse of caprice, or indigestion, and to have worked himself up into a passion about nothing at all. Fortunately, his successor, Dr. Menzies, is not only possessed of no ordinary amount of professional skill and knowledge, but is also represented as being endowed with tact, temper, and a quiet gentlemanly deportment. Probably the wisest plan would be to invest the Medical Superintendent with absolute powers, and to dispense entirely with a Military Commandant—a sergeant's guard being sufficient for all purposes. It is worthy of note, however, that it is the Duke of Cambridge who has ruled that no regimental surgeon should be attached to the *Bentick*, although it was only the other day that his Royal Highness stated, in his place in Parliament, that his supervision of military affairs in India was merely nominal, and that he never interfered with matters of detail. That declaration is scarcely borne out by facts.—*Hurkaru*, August 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOLERA AT BENARES.—Advices from Benares of the 26th inst. mention that cholera made its appearance about a fortnight ago in her Majesty's 20th Regiment, which immediately went into camp. Since the 22nd no new case had occurred. One poor lady is mentioned as having lost two children within a fortnight. The "Days" have kept free of this dire disease, and we trust may continue to do so. The natives, it would seem, have been carried off in numbers. After a month's continued heavy rain the residents of Benares had been favoured with a couple of days of sunshine, and the indigo planters of that district were praying for a short continuance of fair weather.—*Oude Gazette*, July 29.

CACHAR, July 18.—I shall commence with that never-failing topic of remark, the weather, which has been lately rainy, the downpours being occasionally succeeded by fits of sunshine. It has been superb weather for transplanting, and nearly every planter in the province is busily occupied in this department of tea cultivation. The season has not at all turned out a good one for manufacturing, as two successive months, April and May, were literally lost on account of the excessive drought—many, I feel sure, will not be able to come up to their estimates. A meeting of the Cachar Tea Planters' Association was held the

other day, consisting of James Davidson, Esq., secretary; Mr. R. A. Wood, who was unanimously voted to the chair; Messrs. Deveria, J. P. Stuart, and A. D. Macleod, forming the committee. The members present were Messrs. J. Boothby, A. S. Campbell, and W. H. Smith. In the course of the meeting the subject of time-expired coolies was brought on the board, the question being whether one tea planter could engage the services of a time-expired labourer of another's. As this subject was deemed of great importance, it was resolved to pass sundry resolutions to be put before all the members of the association for confirmation or otherwise. It was proposed and seconded by two of the committee, that a time-expired labourer should, in the event of his wishing to stay in the province, be compelled to engage himself with his former employers, on the payment of a bonus to be agreed upon. This resolution met with strenuous opposition from the chairman and secretary: and I entertain doubt whether the same will be carried, when it is put before the consideration of the members of the association. Several other unimportant resolutions were proposed and seconded, and await the confirmation of the members.—*Hurkaru*, August 3.

LUCKNOW, July 20.—People who have nothing better to do are, I see by the Bombay papers, getting up sensation letters relating to the Nana and his capture at Ajmere; but I fear the Bombay authorities will be disappointed, as the real Nana has been dead some time. I have been told this by many respectable natives, in a position to know this for certain, among others the Rajah of Bulrampore. Drighighur Singh has, I believe, informed the authorities of the Nana's death having occurred two years ago in Nepal. There has just died at a village near Ajoodia a man who was a noted character in Oude some years ago. Tara Chund was a dacoit; he was the son of a rajah, who had been despoiled of his possessions, and who robbed to benefit the poor and destitute, he robbed the King's Treasury, or used to give orders on the rich shroffs and mahajuns to poor people who applied to him for money, and the bankers were so afraid of him that the orders were always honoured. A warrant was issued by the King to capture this man dead or alive, and this was at last effected by Captain Hyder Hearsay, of the King's service. When captured, Captain Hearsay was surprised to find his camp surrounded by hundreds of widows and orphans, who implored him to release the prisoner, or to do all he could to get his release, as they said Tara Chund was a father to them, as the money he got he made over to the poor, whilst he remained with barely enough to eat, and had to earn his livelihood by selling grass. Captain Hearsay, astonished to hear such an account of his captive, mentioned the prisoner's history to the King, who desired Tara Chund should be brought before him. In the presence of his Majesty Tara Chund told his story, and said that as he was poor, and had no way of benefiting the destitute, he thought the best way of doing so was by robbing his Majesty, whose Government robbed and cheated of so many thousands. His Majesty was so pleased with his bluntness and eccentricity of character, that he gave him a jaghire worth Rs. 20,000 per annum, and told him to go and rob no more. This jaghire was near Ajoodiah, and Tara Chund lived there, giving away every rupee of his income in charity, and worked at various trades to earn his own living. Being of a very pious disposition he led the life of a faqueer, and thus died a poor man.

CROSSMAN THE FIRST.—The throne of the Andamans is still vacant, as Crossman the First, for reasons best known to himself, has declined the crown and sceptre, and as yet no successor has been appointed to the abdicated Tyler. There will not, however, be great difficulty in finding a king, though by all accounts the place is not very desirable. For instance, the sun but seldom shows his face, and an unfortunate sucking "Astronomer Royal," who went down there on purpose to take an observation, was obliged to return without having attained the desired effect after a sojourn of thirty days.

PROGRESS OF BRITISH BURMAH.—Certain local journals having protested against the rates of taxation imposed upon the people of British Burmah as unjustly burdensome, Colonel Phayre has prevailed upon the Government to sanction the unusually early publication of the trade returns of that province as the best proof of its prosperity. He does not deny that the average amount of taxes is somewhat high, being five rupees a head per annum on the entire population; but he maintains that this rate is not excessive or even inconvenient to the taxpayers. The returns, which are given elsewhere, certainly support this view, and exhibit a commercial progress "more rapid and greater in proportion to the number of inhabitants than that of any other British possession east of the Cape of Good Hope." As compared with Sind, a British province of twenty years' standing, Burmah displays a superiority, all the more remarkable that the neighbouring territories contain no more than four millions of inhabitants, while Sind "has at her back the Punjab, with fifteen millions of inhabitants, besides the wool-traders from Beloochistan and Afghanistan." And yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, the trade of British Burmah is estimated at 539 lakhs, while that of Sind is only 296 lakhs,—the difference of population being less than a quarter of a million in favour of the former.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Aug. 8.

LIQUOR AMMONIA FOR SNAKE-BITES.—A statement has been prepared by authority, showing the result of the use of liquor ammonia during 1862 as a cure for snake bites. In Ferozepore the number of cases treated was 45, all of which were cured. In Lahore 26 cases, of which 3 ended fatally. Shapore, 75 cases; Goojrat, 58; cured, 55 and 56 respectively. At Gogaira there were 2 recoveries out of 71 cases treated. In this district ammonia was also given in 98 cases of cholera, of which 74 recovered. In other stations of the Punjab the antidote was used with the same general results, but we have not sufficient information to warrant our endorsing the opinion expressed by Government that "this is very satisfactory." The proportion of venomous to harmless snakes is about 5 to 95, which seems to be the same proportion that the deaths bear to the cures in the report before us. It would, therefore, seem to follow that ammonia is of no value, seeing its application is unnecessary in the case of a person bitten by a harmless snake, while it is of no effect in the case of one who has been pierced by the fang of a cobra de capella. To render the statement useful, the character of each snake should be given, or at any rate in every instance where a cure has been effected after a bite inflicted by a snake known to be poisonous, the fact ought to be recorded. Of course we cannot accord credit to ammonia, in consequence of no fatal consequences resulting from the bite of snakes as incapable of doing harm as an earth-worm.

SIMLA, July 24.—Lord and Lady Elgin are still at Mahoseo, residing in Sir Hugh Rose's country villa. The Viceroy's health is now quite reinstated, but no doubt his late bereavement induces him still to remain quietly in retirement. His position, however, and his duties to the public will oblige him to shake off his sorrow and grief, long before Time, the great consoler, will have blunted its sharpness and poignancy, and hard necessity will compel his appearing and taking part in the world's bustle, its toils, and its pleasures.—A curious story is at the present moment being circulated, added to and commented on among all classes and in every circle; but, shorn of all exaggeration, I give it to you in a plain, unvarnished style. I think I mentioned in a former letter that many of our visitors had gone into the "Interior" for change of scene, air, or for amusement, as the case might be, the favourite spot at which our travellers stopped being Narkundah; consequently, the little dak-bungalow at that place has been constantly full. On one occasion, when every room was occupied, a very young officer, accompanied by an elderly lady, his relative, arrived, and though the occupants of the bungalow

proposed making arrangements by which the officer could have occupied a portion of a room in which a gentleman was already located, and the lady could be accommodated in another in which there was an invalid of her own sex; still this did not satisfy the new arrivals: they insisted upon the invalid lady and her brother (an officer) immediately quitting the house, they having occupied it more than twenty-four hours, the usual limit permitted. As the rain was pouring in torrents the officer naturally objected to having his sister, in her state of health, exposed to the inclement weather. The young officer blustered and talked of his being the son of one of the hill officials, as though that gave him a right over every other person to accommodation in a Government building open to the public. He soon found, however, that his relationship did not prevent his being compelled to learn a lesson—that courtesy and politeness are the attributes of a gentleman, failing which he must submit to be treated as a ruffian. A fracas was naturally the result of this unaccommodating spirit, and the affair has been handed up to Sir Hugh Rose. A court of inquiry has been assembled, and is still sitting; the result, therefore, is at present unknown, though I have no doubt that Sir Hugh Rose's known gallantry towards the fair sex will lead him to uphold this conduct on the part of one of their defenders. A subscription ball was given on Wednesday last, but was not well attended. It was a tame affair, no life or spirit animating the dancers; but a new series of four balls under fresh auspices, promising better arrangements, has been announced, and may perhaps prove more popular than those heretofore given, owing to the assembly-room having been rented for the remainder of the season by one of our visitors from Major G——, the proprietor, so that the public generally will no longer be brought into immediate contact with that worthy individual. The racquet court has also been rented by the same person, so that once more the lovers of a healthy game of racquets can indulge with some degree of comfort in their favourite amusement. The King of our Hill States—I mean the Superintendent, Colonel Lawrence—has been, it is reported, exercising his authority in a most arbitrary, cruel, and unjust manner towards certain persons, the subjects of the King of Bissahir. The Rajah is a weak, cowardly man, totally incompetent to protect the people whom he is supposed to govern, or such acts as we constantly hear of the officials committing could never take place. A dispute regarding the distribution of property has been going on for some time between two persons, each claiming to be the true heir to a man deceased. Colonel Lawrence has arbitrarily taken the part of one, to the entire exclusion of the other, who, being the son, one would suppose had some right to be considered. The one that report says he favours is the present holder of the property, which is large, and he is said to have obtained the ear of the superintendent by bribes given to his attendants, and to certain individuals whom he is in the habit of consulting. Thus runs the story. The unfortunate claimant is unable to get redress. He has been insulted, abused, imprisoned, though subsequently released by Sir Herbert Edwardes, the Commissioner. He still is endeavouring to enforce his, as he considers, just claims, and has appealed to the Commissioner, and while this appeal is pending, the Superintendent, credible report says, continues to persecute him. A reward has been offered to any one who will bring the unhappy man to Colonel Lawrence: he has therefore been obliged to secrete himself in a neighbouring State. His servant has been seized, flogged, and turned out of the country. This is the case, if report speaks the truth. Is this impartial justice? an act to be expected from an officer of the British Government? How very high must the character of the English stand in the estimation of these semi-barbarians! I hear that the Commander-in-chief's camp is ordered to be in readiness at Lahore about the beginning of October. This is somewhat earlier than usual, owing, I fancy, to the length of time it will take Sir Hugh Rose to

visit Peshawur and the other frontier stations. The Council is also, I believe, to assemble at Lahore during the approaching cold season, but no doubt you are better informed on this point than I am. A change is about to take place in the Foreign Department. Mr. Aitcheson will vacate his appointment as Under-Secretary, and accept a somewhat similar office under the Punjab Government. Mr. Wylie is the gentleman named as likely to succeed Mr. Aitcheson.

CANPORE, July 25.—It is most sincerely to be hoped that the individuals lately captured at Ajmere may prove to be, as they are at present supposed, the Nana of Bithoor and his brother Baba Butt, and that it will eventually not turn out that Major Davidson has found a mare's nest. So repeatedly have errors been made regarding the identity of these arch fiends, and so frequently have our hopes been raised that these miscreants were actually about to expiate their crimes on the gallows, only again and again to be blasted, that at last we have come to the conclusion of never allowing ourselves to be brought into the belief that they are still alive, have been seized, have been tried, and have been convicted, until, with our own eyes, we see them on the scaffold, with a rope round their necks on the eve of being cast into eternity, or that they have so been seen by those on whose credit we can rely. Most of the public journals express an idea that the greatest difficulty will be experienced in proving the identity of these villains. Firstly, it is imagined that those natives who it is known have associated and been intimate with the Nana's family prior to the outbreak in 1857 would now ignore all knowledge of them, or evade giving straightforward testimony against them; and, secondly, that with the exception of Dr. Tressider, now in England, and Captain Mowbray Thompson, few, if any other Europeans, could recognise them in the slightest degree. So far as the natives are concerned, the opinion expressed may or may not be a correct one; but, judging from the description of the two adjoining, which have been sent to us duly authenticated, we think we are justified in the belief that others independent of these authenticators may readily be found, who, with as great willingness as they, would be able to come forward, and by their evidence avenge the murders of those who were the victims of the treachery of the Nana and his bloodthirsty followers. It is generally supposed that the Nana of Bithoor was a most horrible-looking man, instead of which he had a most pleasing expression of countenance. In 1856 he was excessively stout, about twenty-eight years of age, fair olive complexion, full round face, large eyes, very little moustache, if any, and no whiskers. His ears were pierced, and he wore thin large gold wire rings. His height must have been about five feet ten inches. He may have understood English, but did not speak that language. The Nana's brother, Baba Butt, was a man much older than the Nana, and in 1856 I should say he must have been verging on fifty. He may have been somewhat less, or he may have been a little more; had iron-grey hair, moustache, and, had he allowed them to grow, would have had much whisker and beard. His teeth were even and complete in front, his complexion was somewhat fair for a native, and his countenance bore rather a sad expression. His height must have been about five feet ten or eleven inches; he stooped slightly, and was inclined to be bow-legged. He was also a great snuff-taker. He could speak a few words of English, which he said had been taught him by a moonshiee, who was then in England petitioning Parliament on his brother's behalf.

SIR MORDAUNT WELLS.—We are glad to learn that the attorneys of the High Court, Original Jurisdiction, are taking steps to present a farewell address to Sir Mordaunt Wells, Kt., on his retirement from the Calcutta Bench. But what action has the European community yet taken? It can hardly be that one of the most sound, earnest, hard-working judges who have ever sat upon this bench will be allowed to leave these shores without some outward and visible token of gratitude and respect.

THE REV. DR. DUFF.—The friends and admirers of the Rev. Dr. Duff will be glad to learn that there is every prospect of a speedy restoration of his health. A letter has been received from him from Penang, in which he states that he felt very much better during the first two days of the voyage, but as he is exceedingly subject to sea-sickness he became unwell again, owing to the heavy and squally weather in the Bay. He expected, however, to regain his health and strength on reaching Java.—*Indian Reformer*, August 7.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—Some of the passages recently performed by the P. and O. Company's steamers on both sides of the Indian Peninsula satisfactorily attest the possibility of greatly accelerating the communication between India and Europe. For instance, the *Benares*, which brought the English mails of the 3rd July, made the run from Suez in ten days, eighteen hours, and the whole time occupied in the transit from London was only nineteen days, eleven hours. It follows, therefore, that with really fast vessels London and Bombay might be brought within twenty days of steam communication with each other. Again, the old *Candia*, with the English mails of the 10th July, may be expected at Garden Reach on the 8th August, showing that twenty-eight days should be the limit with new and fast steamers such as are employed on the Cunard line. It is now a question of existence with the P. and O. monopolists. They have been beaten in price by their French rivals, while opinions differ as to superiority of comfort, and thus their only chance of holding their own is by distancing their competitors in point of speed.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

HER MAJESTY'S 77TH remained encamped at Mowserai till Monday, in two detachments some three hundred yards apart. Cholera still existed. Two deaths occurred on Sunday night. Yesterday two companies crossed the river and took up their position at the halting bungalow at Jhoosie. The remainder of the regiment formed into two detachments, and march up to the Grand Trunk Road towards Cawnpore, so soon as carriage can be procured. The plan of putting the men under canvas seems to have utterly failed. Why, then, still persist in it? Since the epidemic broke out, excepting an occasional lull of thirty-six or forty-eight hours, the regiment has lost on an average two men daily. Add to this the number of fever cases, with two or three deaths from the same, dysentery and diarrhoea to a very great extent, and surely there seems to be argument strong enough from further trial of the camping experiment. Let us couple this with reports from every other regiment out under canvas, and then if that is not sufficient to upset the most ingeniously spun theory that ever gratified the brain of the most honest theorist, we know not what would.—*Allahabad Gazette*, Aug. 5.

THE "SLEEVE DONARD."—We are indebted to Messrs. Ramgopal, Ghose, and Co. for the following information:—The *Sleeve Donard*, Capt. Thompson, from Liverpool, reports having been boarded by the Confederate steamer *Florida* on May 28, in lat. 19-40 south, long. 36-52 west. The steamer had been in company with the *Alabama* a few days before, and had lately landed on the Brazilian coast about 150 men taken from various ships which she had destroyed.—*Hurkaru*, August 3.

LOSS OF HORSES.—We are sorry to hear that the ship *Antagonist*, bringing up forty selected horses from Australia, has been totally lost somewhere in the Straits, crew saved; but the horses, some of which belonged to a gentleman who has just returned to Calcutta from the colony, were not insured.—*Englishman*, August 8.

TELEGRAPH ON THE FRONTIER.—The line of telegraph has been completed from Moulmein to Shway Gyeen, on the frontier. Thence, we trust, 1865 will see it open to Canton and Peking, as proposed by Captain Sprye.

DELHI PRIZE MONEY.—A second instalment of the Delhi Prize Money at Rs. 42 a share, has been ordered to be paid. The booty captured at Seeta-see will be distributed also at the rate of Rs. 76 a share.

BERHAMPORE, July 5.—A deputation from most of the wealthy and respectable Hindoo inhabitants of Berhampore and of its neighbourhood waited upon his honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on Monday, the 27th ult. The deputation consisted of Baboo Rajib, Lochun Roy, Rajkrishen Roy, Poolin Behary Sen, Kedar Nauth Mohita, Brojo Lal Chowdhury, Koonja Lal Banoorjee, Shama Churn Bhutto, Eshan Chunder Roy, Dena Nauth Gangooly, Gooroo Churn Doss, Gobind Kant Vidyabhooshun, Eshan Chundra Banerjya. After the usual interchange of compliments the following address was presented:—"Honourable Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Berhampore and of its neighbourhood, most respectfully beg leave to approach your honour with a subject which, though it has no direct bearing upon the questions that come before you in connection with the administration of the Government over which your honour presides, cannot, we have reason to believe, fail to prove to you highly interesting. Seeing around us, though, unfortunately, not among us, daily and almost hourly illustrations of the benign influence which the educated woman exercises around the domestic hearth, and the chaste and generous tone she imparts, as well to the family as to the social circle, of which she is the centre,—and recognising, also, in female education a powerful agent for the moral and intellectual regeneration of our countrymen, we have recently opened a girl's school here, and called it the "Berhampore Balika Vidyalay." Of its future it were yet premature to form any opinion. It is only hoped that, if it does not realise all our bright anticipations, it may at least become in time an humble auxiliary to the college to which your Honour has this day given a local habitation. An exotic plant, however, requires not a little of watching, perhaps, also, of humoring; and our school, as a sort of moral exotic (for although female education is not quite foreign to our clime, a public school for girls is), shall have from us both. But as in the one case so in the other—the genial warmth of the radiant sun, which we interpret into encouragement, is essential no less to its preservation than to its health and vigour. And that encouragement, sir, we beg to solicit from your Honour. Before it the traditional horror of innovation may be expected to melt away, apathy to be revived into action, and vacillation to be summoned to firmness. Our humble but earnest prayer, therefore, is, that as you have this day, by laying with your own hands the first stone of a building that shall long commemorate your name and the liberality of your Government, given a permanency and a completion to your own scheme for the education of our sons, you will also be pleased, as an appropriate sequel to your labours of this important day, to request your lady to be the patroness of our infant Vidyalay, and thereby confer on our daughters the inestimable boon of an intellectual education. A system of female education, inaugurated under such favourable auspices, cannot but lead to success; indeed, if we could borrow the eye of the gifted seer, we might see, even now, through the long vista of a remote future, among other necessary and contingent advantages, the refining, the humanising, the spiritualising influences of knowledge and enlightenment, all associated with the name of one of the greatest benefactresses of our country, the Hon. Mrs. Beadon.—We have the honour to be, hon. Sir, your most obedient and humble servants" (signed by upwards of one hundred persons). The following is the substance of the Lieut.-Governor's reply:—"His Honour said that he was authorised by Mrs. Beadon to say that she gladly accepted the compliment they desired to pay her in asking her to become patroness of the female school, and would do all in her power to foster and encourage it. His Honour added that it gave him much pleasure to see the native gentry in all directions establishing schools for the education of their daughters, for he felt convinced that it was the most important step that could be taken towards improvement in the relations of domestic and social life; that he remembered the opposi-

tion the late Mr. Bethune met with when he first established his school for the education of Hindoo girls in Calcutta, and could with difficulty induce a dozen parents to send their children there, but that now this school was numerously attended by daughters of the most respectable native gentlemen; and that Mr. Bethune's excellent example had been followed in Dacca, Kristonugger, Moorshedabad, and many other parts of Bengal. The Lieutenant-governor concluded by expressing a hope that the school would continue to flourish and prove a source of comfort and happiness to them and their fellow-countrymen in their homes and families.

KISHNAGHUR, July 25.—The Lieut.-Governor of Bengal arrived at this station on the 10th inst., and after an active sojourn of four days left us on the 24th, highly pleased with the inspection of the public offices and schools. In pursuance to a circular issued by the magistrate of the district, the European and native gentry waited upon his honour on the 20th instant at his yacht, and he received them with peculiar courtesy and urbanity, admitting them one at a time in his cabin, and giving them audience in a most kind and cordial manner. In the evening of that day he inspected the newly organised police, the District Charitable Dispensary, and the jail, accompanied by the magistrate and joint-magistrate and his suite. He minutely examined the jail and jail hospital, and expressed his entire satisfaction of the manner in which they are conducted. On the 21st his Honour was a little indisposed, and could not, therefore, leave his yacht. On the following day he visited the collectorate, the magistracy, and the judge's office. The judge was holding his sessions, and a very important case of forgery was being decided when his Honour appeared at the Judge's Court. The case was instituted by Mr. Kenny, the well-known planter of Koosteah, against one Kashynath, a ryot of the former, for forging a pottah. A special jury was selected to give a verdict in the case, composed of some of the most respectable and conscientious men of the station, who, after mature consideration, and a retirement of about an hour, gave a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, and the Sessions Judge sentenced him to ten years' transportation beyond the seas. During the indigo disturbances the prisoner was on good terms with Mr. Kenny, but subsequently they fell out, and, taking advantage of his previous connection with the factory, he succeeded in preparing the forged pottah. On the 23rd the Lieut.-Governor devoted almost the whole day to the inspection of the educational institutions. He entered the Kishnaghur college at eleven a.m., and for full two hours remained there engaged in examining the pupils, and was quite pleased with the results, especially the explanation that the second-year students gave of Milton's "Paradise Lost." He left the college at one p.m., and visited the Kishnaghur Mission School and the Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School. The latter institution owes its existence to the unabating and disinterested zeal and exertions of that philanthropic gentleman, Baboo Brojonath Mookerjee, and it is therefore commonly called Brojo Baboo's school. The Lieutenant-Governor observed the flourishing condition of this academy, and gave encouragement to its founder. The Local Committee has submitted a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor praying a grant of money for a suitable school-building, the present house being quite unaccommodating, owing to the increase of students from one hundred in the beginning to five hundred at present; and it is fervently hoped by all that he will take their prayer into his favourable consideration. The next school his Honour visited was the Kishnaghur Female School, held at the premises of Baboo Kallychurn Lahiree, a kind hearted and very popular medical practitioner of Kishnaghur. The school is attended by girls not exceeding ten years of age, all belonging to ancient and respectable families of Kishnaghur. These tender girls, decorated with *shaltie* and *sheentee*, and holding *charoo potah* and *chauritaballec* in their hands, presented an aspect at once amiable and innocent, and the Lieut.-Governor personally examined the lasses in Bengalee, and they passed

the ordeal with sufficient self-possession and pleasure, so that his honour gladly made the following laudatory remarks in the visitors' book:—"It is with great pleasure that I record the favourable impression made on me at my visit to this school to-day. It is most creditable to Baboo Kallychurn Lahiree and his friends, that by their exertions a school should have been set up at Kishnaghur, in which upwards of forty children (of whom more than thirty were in attendance) all of highly respectable parentage, and most of them Brahmins, are enrolled. The girls vary from four to ten years of age, and those in the first class read Bengalee fluently, and answer all questions put to them with much intelligence. I hope the promoters of this excellent and useful school will receive all the encouragement they so well deserve.—CECIL BEADON. July 23, 1863." The Maharajah of Kishnaghur gave a sumptuous dinner to the Lieut.-Governor on the night of the 23rd, and it went off with all possible grandeur and *éclat*. Next morning the Lieut.-Governor left Kishnaghur, and steamed up to Nobodeep, where he visited the female school organised by Baboo Tarineechurn Chatterjee and patronised by the noble minded Bhydiasagura, and became quite satisfied with the manner in which the girls acquitted themselves in the examination. He then repaired to the *Toles* of the Nobodeep Pundit, the remnant of those ancient Sanskrit seminaries which secured to Nobodeep the proud appellation of "the seat of learning." Brojonath Bydiaratna, the first pundit of the place at present, recited several Sanskrit *shlo khas* and explained their purport in Bengalee to the Lieutenant-governor, which exceedingly delighted him. He left Nobodeep on that day for Berhampore.

PUNJAB EXHIBITION.—The Committee of the Punjab Exhibition have arranged that the maximum number of prizes awarded will be 1,000, in the proportion of 340 for raw produce, 480 for manufactures, 110 for machinery, and 70 for fine arts. The jurors will decide whether the sum allotted shall be given to one, or divided between two or more specimens of merit; and if, in the opinion of the judges, sufficient merit is not shown in any class, then it shall be competent for them to award a part only, or more, as the case may require. The savings on this head will go to swell the prizes allotted to more meritorious specimens in other classes. No prizes will be given for any specimen that has not in its manufacture or formation some distinct relation to the Punjab or its dependencies. A certificate on parchment will accompany each prize, and, with a view to give a greater value to the award where the amount available is small, it is in contemplation to give medals, if they can be prepared in time. Lady Montgomery has offered a prize of Rs. 100 for the best woven shawl, and Rs. 50 for the best piece of silk manufacture. Sir Robert offers Rs. 50 for the best specimen of Punjab cutlery, and Rs. 50 for the best specimen of Punjab pottery.

THE RACE REGENT OF ADJEYOURH has abolished all transit duties on the two high roads which traverse that State, viz., first, the high road from Saugor to the Great Deccan Road from Rewah for Mirzapore, Allahabad, &c., via Hattia and Nagode; second, the Banda and Myhere Road, joining the Great Deccan Road at the latter place for Jubbulpore, &c., via Kallinger and Vagode.—*Allahabad Gazette*, July 30.

RAIN IN THE PUNJAB.—The reports of continuous rain from the northern districts of the Punjab are beginning to cause some alarm in the minds of those who are interested. Much of the cotton has been eaten by locusts, and renewed sowings have been seriously damaged by the overabundance of rain. In many parts the ordinary khureef crop has not been sowed. It was hoped that a break would take place towards the end of July, but up to the 28th none had occurred, heavy falls having been registered on that day and the day before on many parts, with the prospect of more.—*Delhi Gazette*, Aug. 4.

COLONEL C. TROUP, C.B., is appointed to command the Meerut Division during the absence of General Wheler, C.B.

A NATIVE FREEMASON.—A Hindoo, Khetter Mohun Gangooly, Vakeel of the High Court, has been initiated into Freemasonry in a Calcutta Lodge. A large number of the Mussulmans of Turkey are Freemasons, and there are several lodges in Constantinople.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 29. City of Amoy, McMillan, Clyde; Maurice and Reunion, Landers, Reunion; Shaw-in-Shaw, Jedda.—30. Pamplonousses, Cou itois, Port Louis.—31. St. Charles, Leymarie, Pondicherry; Ganjam, Laurens, London; Slieve Donard, Thompson, Liverpool; George Rainy, Watson, Liverpool; Vanguard, Connell, Liverpool; Mary Warren, Liverpool; Poluc Sadan, Platts, Zanzibar; Thetis, Noe, Cardiff; Calcutta Merchant, Harrison, Hong Kong.—3. Sea Flower, Brown, Melbourne; Pride of Canada, Thornton, Liverpool; La Reunionnoir, Mocer, Marseilles; Peeress, Roland, London; Alameda, Maling, Liverpool; Helgesen, Schroder, Port Elizabeth.—St. Louis, Ternisien, Cardiff; Princess Royal, Henworthy, Liverpool.—6. Thunder, Rodger, Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Calcutta Merchant.—Lady and two children, Mr. Withering.
Per Oithona.—Mr. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. Deacon, Messrs. Bries, Mrs. and Mr. Lead and three children.
Per Tornado.—Mrs. Beard.
Per Thunder.—Mr. S. Whitney, Dr. Chapman, Mrs. Prussia and child.

DEPARTURES.

July 29. Turkey, James Booth, British Ports.—31. Goldsander, Sumatra, White Rose, British Ports.—Aug. 2. Granite State, Europe; Rangoon, Rangoon; Ava, Ellen Stuart, China; John Chism, British Ports.—3. Britannia and Indomitable, British Ports.—6. Kohinoor and Str. Erymanthe, British Ports.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Rangoon.—For Rangoon.—Messrs. Edgar Hyde, P. H. Adlard, J. Broderick, S. Vertannes, Mrs. McDonald, E. H. MOULMEIN.—Messrs. W. B. Manson, A. V. Ferguson, J. N. Homfray, Mr. Mackellar.
Per str. Erymanthe.—Mr. J. Verien, Mr. Stigant, Mr. L. Dickson, Rev. and Mrs. Varniel, Mr. E. Ficker, Mr. D. Faira, Rev. J. Evaristus, Mr. H. J. Mustore, Mona, and Madame Biby, Mr. J. Glubb, Mr. Armitage, Mr. H. James, Mr. Cunningham.
Per str. Cheduba.—For Rangoon.—Mr. Ross Johnson, Mr. P. Hordern, For PENANG.—Maj. A. B. Fenwick.
Per str. Nemesis.—For MADRAS.—Mr. J. Anderson. For BOMBAY.—Ems. Mayne. For SUZ.—Lieut. H. P. Webster. For MALTA.—Mrs. Wilson and two infants, Mrs. Walker, two Misses Walker. For MARSSEILLES.—Col. Rich, Mr. George Dickson, Mr. Nicol, Mr. W. F. Bick, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. D. Lattey, Mr. W. Clark. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Hannah Bond, Mr. E. Palin, Mr. O. Dowd, Mr. J. J. Brown, Mrs. Crozier, Dr. and Mrs. Barclay and family, Miss Gordon, Rev. G. Taylor, Col. and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. Faulstich, Mrs. Grimes, Mr. Grice, Mrs. Bomfray.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Slieve Donard.—15th July, ship Ophir, from Calcutta to Bombay, in lat. 9° 8' N., long. 78° 11' E.; 31st, French ship Thetis, from Cardiff to Calcutta, in lat. 8° 16' N., long. 8° 50' E.; ship Raleigh, from London to Calcutta, in lat. 8° 30' N., long. 80° 0' E.

By George Rainy.—John Stuart, from Bombay to Liverpool, 14 days out, in lat. 6° 8' N., long. 83° W.

By Oithona.—26th July, str. Hydaspos, in lat. 0° 3' N., long. 86° 2'.

By Coringa.—George Boyden, 104 days from Liverpool, to Calcutta.

By Africa.—French ship Le Beaumanoir, from Marseilles for Calcutta, lat. 7° 20' N., long. 80° 50' E., out 95 days.

By American ship Coringa.—18th June, off Algoa Bay, French barque Bonnel West, with loss of jib-boom; 20th June, in lat. 38° 28' S., long. 31° E., passed the ship Barbolian Bonnel; 17th July, lat. 19° S., long. 84° 40' E., ship George Royden, 104 days from Liverpool, for Calcutta; 26th July, off False Point, ship Oithona, for Calcutta, sailed from Port Elizabeth 10th June; barque Helgesen, for Calcutta; left at Port Elizabeth, barque Alfred, to sail in about a week for Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Aug. 7, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent., Sa.	Rs. 100	98 to 98 1/2
Do. Transfer Stock.	Rs. 100	Nom.
4 per Cent., Co's Rs.	100	99 1/4 to 99 1/2
5 per Cent., P.W.	Co's Rs. 100	107 1/2 to 108 0
5 1/2 per Cent., Co's Rs.	100	118 0 to 118 1/2
5 per cent., 56-57.	Co's Rs. 100	108 1/4 to 109 3

EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight	2 0/4 to 5-16
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight	2 0/5-16 to 3-16
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at.
Agri Bank	500	975 to 1000
Assam Company	200	535 to 545
Bank of Bengal	4000	9700 to 9750
Beardmore Coal Company	1000	1580 to 1600
Do.	100 sh.	305
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1970 to 1980
Bombard Warehouse Association	445	700 to 705

Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	130 to 135
Bengal River Steam Co. (Limited)	1000	960
Bengal Tea Company (Limited)	100	260 to 280
Cachar and Assam Company	200	330 to 340
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	915 to 920
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1305 to 1310
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim.)	100	135 to 140
Delhi Bank Shares	500	650
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000	1700 to 1725
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	78 to 80
East India Railway Company	218	230 to 232
East India Tea Company (Limited)	100	135 to 140
Do.	40	43
Ganges Company	500	390 to 400
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	450 to 460
Hope Town Tea Association		30 p.ct. pm.
India General Steam	1000	1150 to 1160
New Fort Gloster Mills Company	600	1500 x.d.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	16 to 17
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50 to 60
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	200	par to 10 pm.
Simla Bank	500	550 to 560
Soom Tea Company (Lim.)	30	35
Tukvar Tea Company	100	10 to 15 pm.
Upper Assam Company	210	110

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre	23 0 0 to 23 17 6	2 0 0 Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	0 0 0
Rice		2 2 6
Seeds	4 11 3 to 0 0 0	4 2 6

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW POLICE IN JEYPORE.—The Inspector-general of the Madras police has reported to Government the successful organisation of the new police in Jeypore, under the superintendence of Captain Galbraith, assistant superintendent of police. One large and several smaller police stations have been established in the Khond country, belonging to the Ganjam provinces, which has been made the basis of a local village police. This police will be selected from the "Paidi" class. Mr. Robinson suggests that good public buildings ought to be given for hutting the constabulary in Jeypore. The feelings of the people towards the police are said to be exceedingly good, and law and order have been maintained.—*Madras Examiner*, July 25.

SON OF THE KING OF BURMAH.—The only item of interest in a batch of late Rangoon and Moulemein papers is the circumstance of another effort having been made by the King of Burmah to induce his son, the fugitive Prince of Thonzai, to return to Mandalay. To this end the King had despatched an envoy to the Prince, who continues to reside at Rangoon, but, notwithstanding the most enticing promises of forgiveness, the Prince continues steadily to refuse to leave his present protectors and return to his father. The Prince has expressed a wish to travel, and it is probable that he will visit Europe before long, the only obstacle at present being the want of funds.

NATIVE WEAVERS.—We are glad to find what seem to be reliable facts in the *Madras Times*, illustrating Sir Charles Trevelyan's allusion to the distressed condition of the native weavers. There are several large villages in the vicinity of Conjeveram, entirely occupied by thrifty weavers. A large number have emigrated, and are continuing to do so, not only to other parts of India, but to the colonies, so that the different colonial agents are driving good bargains among these wretched people to whom starvation has left no other alternative. A native gentleman, whose veracity can be fully depended on, told the writer that in ordering "raggy" gruel to be distributed to the low castes in the vicinity of Conjeveram, he was surprised to find among the number many weavers, who, foregoing caste prejudices, mingled eagerly with the wretched to receive the gruel, in some instances snatching away that in the hands of the pariahs, and drinking it up at once to appease the cravings of hunger.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 29. Clive, Fenwick, London.—31. Eastern Empire, Jury, Mauritius; str. Baltic, McAusland, Calcutta; Garibaldi, Dahlstedt, Newport.—Aug. 3. Sevilla, Kerr, Mauritius.—4. Teak, Middleton, Masulipatam.—6. Duc de Richelieu, Bernard, Pondicherry; P. and O. str. Candia, Stewart, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Clive.—John Shortridge.
Per Eastern Empire.—Mr. Buckle, R.A., Dr. E. Lloyd, F. G. Glass, Esq., B. C. Leggett, Esq., J. Bam, Esq., Mrs. Sauria, Capt. Edgcourt, Maj. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Colghan, Lieut. Piesse.
Per str. Candia.—From MADRAS.—Mr. Vibart, R.E., Staff serg. Quinn, wife, and son.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 2. Rajasthan, Wilson, Mauritius.—3. Queen of England, Goodwin, Colombo.—4. Baltic, McAusland, Calcutta.—5. Candia str., Stewart, Calcutta; Sevilla, Kerr, Calcutta.—7. Jeanne Adèle, Derrien, Mauritius.—9. Amber Witch, McLeod, Liverpool.—10. Ivanhoe, Filian, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. J. H. S. Branson and three children, Maj. Nicholls, Lieut. A. H. Colville, Mr. and Mrs. Aubin, Mr. Dali, Mr. G. Adashead, and Miss Wilson.
Per Rajasthan.—Mrs. J. W. Wilson, Mr. and Miss Wilson.
Per Baltic.—For MASULIPATAM.—Maj. J. S. Tremen, two Misses Wilkins.
For COCANADA.—Mr. Simpos, Lieut. Foord.
For BIMALIPATAM.—Lieut. E. A. Bruce, Capt. Bourne.
Per Jeanne Adèle.—Mr. T. Michel.

BOMBAY.

THE CRAWLEY SCANDAL.

When the British public gets the bit between its teeth it generally makes such a bolt of it as to defy all the jockeying in the world to hold it. It listens to no reasoning, no warning; and though its indignation is, in the commencement, usually just, the justice is, as the indignation increases, apt to be lost sight of. And in this unhappy affair of Colonel Crawley and the late Sergeant-Major Lilley it has taken just such a bolt, while the press is ever nagging at the bridle to increase the phrensy. There are many facts to be regretted in this case, but not the least is the manifestation of that inclination on the part of the press here and in England to comment on such cases *pendentelite*. We have ever opposed this proceeding as unfair and unjust to all parties, and in this Crawley affair have, as usual, abstained from any comment whatever. When Captain Smales was first put on his court-martial we received letter upon letter of explanation or censure; when Lilley died we heard on all sides accounts of and revilings at the tyranny which had hurried him to his grave; but knowing that the matter would be agitated and re-investigated at home, we carefully refrained from comment, in justice to Colonel Crawley, Captain Smales, and the memory of the deceased Sergeant-Major. We are sorry that some of our contemporaries did not follow the example, for it is impossible for an unprejudiced observer to deny that the public animus against Colonel Crawley has been goded into positive rabid hatred by the unfair writing of the English press against an absent man. With the storm of indignation that was raised throughout England when Lilley's death and the conduct imputed to the Colonel was first known, we fully sympathised; but when once it was ascertained that the Horse Guards was about to take up the matter, discussion, comment, and, above all, invective, should have ceased. We do not seek for a moment to defend Colonel Crawley in the course of conduct adopted by him, for the confessedly disorganised condition of the Inniskillings is quite sufficient to show his unfitness for the post of commanding officer, and we have good proofs of his more than culpability in the sad occurrences connected with the Smales court-martial. But we do say that, now that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has determined that the matter shall be closely investigated, it would be unjust in the extreme were the English press to continue to rave upon it till the whole evidence is before the public. If Colonel Crawley be a man possessing in any degree the ordinary feelings of a gentleman, he has already undergone no slight punishment in the public execration of which he has been made the object, and should the evidence prove, after all, that he has been in a measure unjustly accused, the sting of that punishment will be enough retribution for any want of judgment or discretion. With the facts known to us, such a result does not in our view appear likely; but, in the interim, we claim for Colonel Crawley, Sir Hugh Rose, and Sir William Mansfield, what we would claim for the sergeant-major were the

case reversed—a fair field, and no favour. It has been decided that a trial in England will cost less and serve better to attain the ends of justice, and we are well content that it should be so, strong in the certainty that a tribunal of British officers, with unbiassed, untrammelled, evidence before them, will so adjudicate the case when brought before them, as to satisfy the ends of justice, the just expectation of the public and the needful requirements of military discipline.—*Englishman*, August 3.

We yesterday made some preliminary remarks upon the Crawley case, referring to the mixture of clamour and sentiment which has prevailed in England regarding the whole affair, and which has been stimulated and warmed up by members of Parliament in both Houses, and by the press throughout the general community of Great Britain. Whilst this state of public feeling and ferment of sentiment existed in full warmth we have remained intentionally silent regarding this very painful affair; but as no such unreasoning burst of hasty anger has exploded with reference to the Mhow case in this country, and as, by the time our remarks can reach England, calm reason will have returned to the public mind without at all diminishing the desire for full investigation and justice, we may now say a few words upon the most prominent features of this lamentable case. What we are now going to write might have been written at any time for several months past; but seeing plainly that the affair in question must come before the public at home, and knowing that it would, in all probability, create this excitement, we have been silent, awaiting the opportune moment to interfere. We are not going into either the law, civil or military, or the sentiment, public or private, of the case. We leave the former to the lawyers and to the coming court-martial in England; and, though feeling as much as any one for the unfortunate sufferers in the case, we find it our duty to divest ourselves as much as possible of what is called sentiment, and to adhere strictly to the actual matters of fact. Whether we are right or wrong will be seen and known when the whole case is re-opened, when the voice of clamour is silent, and when the public mind and reason, tempered by time and information, shall be in a condition to come to a just decision upon the whole matter. Our remarks refer chiefly to the case and sad fate of Sergeant-Major Lilley, for it is these which have caused the commotion in England, which, without that non-commissioned officer's death, would never have resulted from the now too famous Mhow court-martial. The following are the main statements with reference to Sergeant-Major Lilley's confinement and death, for the verification of which we await, and request the public to await, the publication of the proceedings of the coming court-martial, having ourselves no doubt whatever as to the result. First, a great staple in getting up the excitement and sympathy as regards the unfortunate deceased in England, has been the persistent assertion as to his strict temperance and sobriety and uniform exemplary conduct. We do not believe this assertion to be strictly true; but we do believe, and expect to see it proved by the coming court-martial, that Sergeant-major Lilley was one of a numerous class in the British army, and perhaps in all European armies; a free liver and yet a soldier always ready for his duties, and punctual and efficient in their discharge. In saying this we mean not the slightest disparagement whatever to the character of the deceased; knowing, as we do, and as every officer in the British army of any experience will bear us out in saying, that some of the finest non-commissioned officers in that army come under the above description; the fact of their habitual intemperance or frequent excess very often not becoming known to their immediate commanding officer, with whom they may have been in constant communication, until accident or death reveals the real state of affairs. We believe that the coming court-martial, including the *post mortem* disclosures as given by the medical officers, will go to prove fully and satisfactorily to the public

that Sergeant-major Lilley was one of this class of men; and that the assertions so loudly made of his habitual temperance and sobriety will be proved to be exaggerated and untrue. A second leading point brought forward to warm up the sentiment and indignation of the English people is "the harsh and inhuman imprisonment" of Sergeant-major Lilley and his fellow non-commissioned officers; one of the home papers having much aroused and pleased the British public by the enunciation of a most clever sensation description, to the effect that Sergeant-major Lilley was removed to a dungeon, or something like it, in the height of the Indian hot season, and there "baked to death." This is very fine writing indeed; but it is neither fact nor truth; the fact and truth being that these non-commissioned officers were placed in arrest in their own quarters, the quarters assigned to them and to their predecessors by the Government. Another statement put forward at home is, that the cruel and rigorous confinement to which Sergeant-major Lilley was subjected, acting upon a man of his full-blooded and corpulent habit, caused his death. Unfortunately for the stability of this assertion, the fact is, as will be shown in the court-martial, that Sergeant-major Lilley had, during the time he was in arrest, regular walking exercise morning and evening; and as to his confinement acting upon his plethoric habit, it may be remarked without levity that there cannot be two kinds of close arrest in the army—one for the stout and one for the thin, one for the plethoric and one for the active. As for the necessity of placing the sergeant-major in arrest at all, or the legality or illegality of the proceeding, we do not, as we have said at the commencement of our remarks, touch upon these or other points of law at all, confining ourselves strictly to dealing with the assertions put forward regarding this lamentable case in England, our own knowledge of facts entirely rebutting many of those assertions. The sergeant-major was placed in arrest by order of Sir William Mansfield, who, we have no doubt, will fully justify his action in the matter when the proper time arrives. The home orators and writers have informed the British public that Sergeant-major Lilley and his fellow non-commissioned officers having been placed in arrest, ought by the military law to have been tried or released and set at large within eight days; the fact being that if there were any such unconditional rule in the Military Code, the British army would be disorganised in a month, as one court-martial out of five would not be able to collect and arrange its evidence within that period of time—a fact which is well known to the military portion of the home orators, but which it was convenient for them to ignore when instructing the public, profoundly ignorant of military affairs and military law. We have not a very profound respect for the universal and permanent application of the *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, but as this unfortunate affair is about to be soon reopened and thoroughly investigated, we suppress some indisputable facts with reference to the asserted temperance and sobriety of those who are no more—facts which will be fully proved when the coming trial takes place. It will then be seen whether or not the Commander-in-Chief in India was fully justified in stating, in his remarks upon the Mhow Court-martial, that Sergeant-Major Lilley's habits, whilst in close arrest, "compromised" his life; and his Excellency's language will, we think, be considered very moderate and cautious indeed. Those who are so tender *de mortuis* should be just and magnanimous to think sometimes *de absentibus*, and to remember that, if it is indecorous to tell the truth about the dead, it is something worse to malign the distant and the absent, to hound on their countrymen at home to condemn them on partial or imperfect evidence, and without a final hearing. We have not in these remarks taken up any side or any person's defence; nor do we believe that, as far as the two highest public functionaries in this country are concerned, there is any occasion for us to do so. We have simply taken up the main statements made in England as regards Sergeant-Major Lilley and the causes

and circumstances of his death; we assert that these statements are all untrue or grossly exaggerated, and we await, and request the public to await, the publication of the proceedings of the English court-martial as proof or disproof of the truth of what we have written. That there has been serious wrong-doing, possibly unjustifiable cruelty, somewhere, we have very little doubt; and we sincerely hope that strict and stern justice will be done in the matter. But we certainly would not assign whatever punishment may be due according to the award of the home speakers and writers, most of whom will subside into silence as the true facts of this unfortunate case come out, and it begins to be seen that, in their inconsiderate zeal and excitement, they have flung unjust accusations broadcast, and supported their indictments with untenable assertions.—*Englishman*, August 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRANGE PROCEEDING AND CONFESSION.—We understand that Rs. 8,900 have been dug up in the general's compound at Ahmedabad. The sum was buried there three years ago by a subject of the Public Works Department to injure his master, a lieutenant in the engineers. The sergeant was tried by a court-martial, sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and deported to England. On arrival in England he went to Sir C. Wood, said he never stole the money for which he was tried, but buried it to get his master into trouble. Sir C. Wood sent the man to India, he arrived here a few weeks ago, and pointed out the place where the money was buried.

THE COTTON MARKET.—The *Bombay Times* represents the cotton market as at a standstill during the fortnight ending 9th July. There was a sale of only 1,000 "candies" of Oomrawattee without selection at Rs. 452 per candy. An impression as to the near close of the American war, and the small margin between prices in Bombay and Liverpool, are assigned as the causes.

CHINA & JAPAN.

HONG KONG, July 29.

The accounts received from Japan since the departure of last mail show more pacific relations between the Tycoon's Government and foreigners, but point to the great probability of a civil war in that country. From Yokohama the latest date is of the 11th inst., when two English steamers had been chartered to take Japanese troops to Osaka to strengthen the military force of the Tycoon, respecting whose real position at Miako, however, there is much uncertainty. Meanwhile, the anti-foreign Daimios have boldly shown their hostility, for, in addition to the American steamer *Pembroke*, the attack on which in the inland sea has already been reported, the French despatch steamer *Kienchung* was vigorously assailed by batteries and two war vessels, when at anchor near the same spot, and narrowly escaped being sunk. She was obliged to slip and make off with considerable damage, it is said, in her hull. This occurred at Samousaki, where the forts are under the command of the Prince of Chosew; but whether he acted under orders from the Mikado, or *proprio motu*, is not yet known. Encouraged by these successes, he is now reported to have opened fire on the Dutch man-of-war *Medusa*, with very different results, however; for that vessel immediately engaged and silenced the forts, sinking at the same time an armed brig, supposed to be the *Lauruk*. An American frigate was about to pay him a visit on account of the attack on the *Pembroke*.

The mail-steamer *Columbian* arrived on the 19th inst. with the London mail of June 10. The *Imperatrice*, steamer, of the Messageries Impériales, came into harbour yesterday, and the steamer *Behar* leaves to-day at two p.m. with the outward mails. Her Majesty's ship *Osprey* arrived from England on the 19th.—Correspondent of the *Times*.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, July 28.—No. 4,648.—*Mr. D. F. Lonsdale, coll. of customs, Thayet Myo, deputed on special duty beyond the frontier, made over charge of his office to the asst. commsr. of Thayet Myo on the afternoon of May 25 last, and resumed charge on the forenoon of June 4.

*Financial Dept., July 27.—No. 3,375.—*Notification.—Mr. T. Murray to be 2nd asst. in the office of the dep. auditor and accountant-general, Madras, from July 2, in the room of Mr. Lamorendier, dec.

*Military Dept., Simla, July 20.—No. 103a.—*The services of Asst. surg. G. W. Jameson, attached to H.M.'s 19th Hussars, are placed at the disposal of the foreign department, with the Gov. Gen.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO OFFICERS OF THE NEW REGIMENTS.

*July 22.—No. 104a.—*The following copy of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 152, of April 24, is published for general information:—

Military.—No. 152.

India Office, London, April 24, 1863.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. GEN. of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have received and considered in Council your letter, No. 75, dated Feb. 19, requesting explicit instructions as to the rules under which leave of absence is to be granted to officers of the new royal art. and new line regts. of cav. and inf.

2. Your inquiry relates to two distinct subjects,—
1. The regulations under which leave of absence is to be granted to officers of the new brigades of art. and new line regts.

2. The application of the furlough rules in determining the claims of these officers to pension.

3. In regard to the first of these points, it was determined, in reply to No. 79 of the published question, that officers of the new line regts. of cav. and inf. would be under H.M.'s regulations generally.

4. They would be, therefore, necessarily under the new furlough rules, while their corps remained in India, in the sense in which officers of H.M.'s regts. serving in India are under those rules.

5. The same applies to the officers of artillery.

6. As these officers were thus brought under the regulations of H.M.'s service as regards leave, it followed that leave should be granted according to the practice obtaining in the British service; but you were informed in my despatch No. 291 of Aug. 14, 1862, that, in order that the claims of these officers to Indian pension might be duly entertained and recorded, I had suggested to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief that exchanges, casualties, leave of absence (under the Indian regts.), and other circumstances affecting the interests and claims of the officers in question, should be communicated to this office, or to the Govts. in India, as the case might be.

7. It was intended by this rule not that the Govts. of the several presidencies in India should grant leave to officers of these regts. as heretofore, when they belonged to the local service, but that the Commander-in-Chief should communicate to the Govt. all cases of such leave with a view to the determination of their claims to pension.

8. On the same occasion I informed you, with reference to the officers of engineers, that, as the Governments in India had retained a prior claim to their services, it would be necessary that the grant of leave of absence, in their case, should be regulated by the practice then in force, and that no change should be made in this respect.

9. With regard to the application of the furlough rules to a consideration of claims to pension on the part of officers of artillery and engineers and new line regts., you have justly observed that, under all circumstances, the rules, as to the service required for pension, will be complied with, that is, that no time passed on leave beyond the amount sanctioned by the furlough regulations will count as service towards pension.

10. In this respect, therefore, the position of these officers will remain unaltered by their transfer to the British army.

11. The amount of leave to be deducted from their service for pension will depend on the furlough rules which they may have chosen, and it will be necessary that the Commanders-in-Chief of the several Presidencies should be careful to require that every officer who has not yet made his selection should do so (the same being reported to Government) on the

first occasion of his making application for leave of absence.—I have, &c., (Sd.) C. Wood.

*Fort William, July 28.—No. 483.—*The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 219, dated June 17, are published for general information:—

"Letter, dated March 7, 1863, No. 90, paragraph 1.

"2. Lieut. Whitting having received a commission in H.M.'s 37th regt., his name may be removed from the list of the Bengal army."

"3. The name of Asst. surg. Nicholl (who died soon after receiving his appt.) may also be removed from the Army List."

With reference to the foregoing, the name of Lieut. J. E. Whitting, borne on the cadre of the late 68th N.I., and that of Asst. surg. W. Nicholl, M.D., whose appt. was notified in G.G.O. No. 617, of 1859, are hereby removed from the list of the Bengal army, the former with effect from Nov. 19, 1858.

No. 484.—The underment. med. officers having completed 20 years' actual service, to be surgs. maj. from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860, and G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 10a, dated Dec. 26, 1860:—

Surg. J. P. Kelly, July 1.

Surg. J. B. Harrison, M.D., April 13.

No. 485.—Surg. maj. C. G. Andrews, of the med. dept., is allowed leave of absence from May 21 to the 21st inst., to visit Bombay, prep. to applying for leave of absence on s.c. to Europe, under the new regulations.

No. 486.—The following order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

*July 6.—No. 129.—*Confirming the regtl. order issued by the officer comdg. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, directing Capt. A. C. Lilly, 2nd in command, to officiate as adjt. to the corps, in addition to his own duties, from June 26, consequent on the departure to Bombay of Lieut. M. P. Moriarty, prep. to proceeding to Eur. on m.c.

ABOLITION OF THE ENGINEER SUPERINTENDENCY CENTRAL PROVINCES.

*Public Works Dept., Simla, July 17.—No. 80.—*The app. of superint. engr., Central Provs., is abolished, and the following divisions of public works in those provs. will be placed under the charge of a superint. of works:—

1st division, Northern Road.

2nd " " "

Saugor "division."

Capt. A. Cadell, R.E., exec. engr., 1st class, Northern Road div., Central Provs., is app. superint. of works, with special charge of the above divs.

Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, exec. engr., Southern Road, Central Provs., is transf. to the 1st div., Northern Road, v. Capt. Cadell.

Capt. A. G. Priestley, staff corps, exec. engr., 2nd class, N. W. Provs., is transf. to the Central Provs., and posted to the Southern Road division, v. Mr. O'Donnell.

Capt. Sir E. Leeds, Bart., staff corps, exec. engr., 2nd class, Moulinein div., British Burmah, is transf. to the N. W. Provs., v. Capt. Priestley.

Capt. E. J. L. Twynam, staff corps, exec. engr., 3rd class, Arracan div., British Burmah, is transf. to the Moulinein div., v. Capt. Sir E. Leeds.

Lieut. H. G. Puckle, Madras staff corps, asst. engr., 1st class, Central Provs., is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the Southern Road div. until relieved by Capt. Priestley.

Lieut. H. W. Clark, R.E., prob. asst. engr., Central Provs., is posted to the 1st div., Northern Road.

*July 18.—No. 81.—*Mr. F. J. Williams, prob. asst. engr., att. to the 1st div., Northern Road, Central Provs., is prom. to the grade of asst. engr., 2nd class, with effect from May 1.

*July 21.—No. 83.—*The orders by the chief comr. of Oudh, granting 1 mo.'s leave on urgent private affairs to Lieut. col. W. A. Crommelin, C.B., chief engr. of Oudh, commencing from June 18, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, and appg. Lieut. R. C. B. Pemberton, exec. engr., 3rd class, Lucknow div., to take charge of the current duties of the chief engr.'s office on the departure of Lieut. col. Crommelin, as a temp. arrangement, are conf.

*Home Dept., Fort William, July 31.—No. 4,716.—*Mr. H. W. Bowen, asst. superint. of police, East Barr, has extension of leave for 2 mo., m.c., from date of expiration of leave, m.c., granted him on 17th inst.

*Foreign Dept., Simla, July 23.—No. 493.—*List of officers appointed extra asst. commissioners 1st cl. in British Burmah, with effect from 1st inst.:—
First Class.

On Rs. 400 per mensem:—Messrs. G. E. Barr, C. Phillips, E. Abrew, J. Hind, J. W. Hunt.

On Rs. 350 per mensem:—Messrs. F. Motely, J. Savage.

No. 496.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Asst. surg. G. W. Jameson, attached to 19th hussars, to be civ. surg. of Hurdul, Oude.

No. 501.—The following postings and appointments in the Central Provinces are approved:—

Capt. C. Baldwin, dep. comsur., Baitool, to offic. as dep. comsur. of Nursingpore.

Lieut. G. A. A. Warner, asst. comsur., Nagpore, to offic. as dep. comsur. of Baitool, v. Capt. Baldwin.

Capt. J. N. H. Maclean, dep. comsur. of Dumoh, to offic. temp. as dep. comsur. of Saugor.

Lieut. C. H. Grace, asst. comsur., to offic. temp. as dep. comsur. of Dumoh, v. Capt. Maclean.

*Fort William, July 31.—No. 175.—*The undermentioned officers, attached to the Central India horse, have obtained priv. leave for 60 days:—

Capt. C. James, from Aug. 1.

Lieut. A. G. Mayne, from Aug. 1.

Lieut. J. S. Irvine, from Aug. 15.

No. 1,112.—Capt. E. B. Sladen, asst. comsur. 1st cl., British Burmah, received charge of the treasury and office of dep. comsur. of Amherst from Maj. J. P. Briggs on 9th inst.

*Simla, July 25.—No. 107a.—*The services of Capt. C. H. Strutt, R.A., are placed at the disposal of the public works dept. with the Right Hon. the Gov. gen.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Aug. 4.—No. 4,816.—*Mr. G. A. C. Plowden is permitted to resign the C.S. from June 1.

No. 4,817.—Major R. H. M. Aitken, v.c., insp. gen. of police, in Oude, has been granted 2 mo. priv. leave, from Sept. 1.

Maj. D. S. Barrow, district superint. of police, Saugor, will officiate as insp. gen. of police during Maj. Aitken's absence.

*Simla, July 30.—No. 361.—*H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following proms. in the British Burmah police with effect from May 7 last:—

Mr. P. B. Doyle, superint. of the 2nd class, to be superint. of the 1st class, v. Maj. B. Ford.

Lieut. T. Lowndes, superint. of the 2nd class, to be superint. of the 2nd class.

Capt. S. C. Montgomerie, asst. superint., to be superint. of the 3rd class.

Lieut. A. G. Remington, officg. asst. superint., is confirmed in his appt.

*Fort William, Aug. 7.—No. 4,928.—*The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. W. M. Clay and E. S. Moseley, of the C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal div. of the Pres. of Fort William.

No. 4,929.—Mr. J. M. Lister, unpassed civil servant, has reported his departure from India per str. *Bengal*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on 24th ult.

No. 4,930.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is please d to appoint Mr. J. T. Wheeler, asst. sec. to the Govt. of India, foreign dept., to be member of, and sec. to, the Committee on the Public Records, in add. to his other duties.

No. 4,931.—The President in Council has been pleased to grant to the underment. officers of the electric telegraph dept. priv. leave of absence as follows:—

Mr. F. G. Teale, 1 mo., from June 27.

Mr. J. S. Harris, 2 mo., from 5th idem.

THE EXAMINATION RULES FOR THE STAFF.

Foreign Dept., Simla, July 29.—No. 510.—ERRATUM.—An error having appeared in Section X. of the Rules published in notification No. 468 (*vide Allen's Indian Mail*, Aug. 28, p. 749), that section is re-published, and will stand as follows:—

X. Candidates will be further required to show a thorough acquaintance with the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Civil Procedure Code; and also a fair knowledge of International Law and the conflict of Laws. They may choose for themselves the works on the General History of India, International Law, and the conflict of Laws, in which they may wish to be examined; but the titles of such works must be communicated to the Central Committee three months previous to the date of examination.

No. 1,133.—With reference to G. O. dated June 23 last, No. 926, Major R. T. Leigh, asst. comr., 1st class, British Burmah, reported his departure from Rangoon on the 28th idem.

Lieut. C. W. Street, asst. comr., 2nd class, British Burmah, made over charge of the Bassein district to Major J. F. J. Stevenson, dep. comr., 3rd class, on April 23 last, and resumed charge of the sub-div. of Ngeathin Khyang on the 29th idem.

No. 1,135.—Capt. J. J. Fulton, asst. comr., Central Provs., has obtained 4 weeks' leave of absence from 1st inst. to proceed to Calcutta prep. to applying for further leave to Europe on m.c.

*Military Dept.—No. 109a.—*Vet. surg. H. Farrell, Lahore light horse, appointed, as a temporary measure, to the central stud as a 2nd vet. surg.

Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieut. D. W. Loughton, doing duty 6th inf., to officiate as adjt. of the 3rd inf. during the absence of Lieut. Moriarty, or until further orders.

Punjab Irregular Force.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. T. M. Sandys, late 73rd regt N.I., to officiate as 2nd in command during the absence of Lieut. H. Tyndall, or until further orders.

NOTE.—This cancels his appointment to the 4th

Seik inf., notified in G.O. by the Gov. Gen., No. 41a, of April 22.

4th Punjab Cavalry.—Lieut. A. W. Roberts, general list, Bengal cav., doing duty with the Lahore light horse, to be a paid doing duty officer.

No. 113a.—The services of Maj. J. F. Tennant, royal engns., commanding Bengal sappers and miners, are placed at the disposal of the public works department, with the Gov. Gen.

No. 114a.—The services of Lieut. E. Newbery, doing duty with the 29th regt. N.I., and E. C. O'B. Horsford, doing duty 38th regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt. for employment in the police.

Aug. 5.—No. 502.—Maj. A. B. Fenwick, of the late 5th Fur. regt., doing duty in the stud dept., is permitted to proceed to sea, Penang, and the Straits, on m.c., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 3 mo. under the old regs.

Public Works Dept., Simla July 28.—No. 84.—Lieut. H. Puckle, exec. engr., 4th class, central provinces, is posted to the Sumbulpore div., and will assume charge of it on being relieved from the charge of the Southern Road div. by Capt. Priestley.

Fort William, Aug. 5.—No. 87.—With reference to notification, No. 75, dated Simla, July 2, Lieut. col. J. E. T. Nicholls, R.E., offic. chief engr. of Oude, and secy. to the chief commissr. in the public works dept., assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of July 20.

This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave granted to Lieut. col. Nicolls, in notification No. 24, dated April 27.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

July 23.—No. 5674.—Appointments.—Rev. F. W. Robberds to be chap. of Berhampore and Moorsheadabad.

July 18.—Leave of absence.—Mr. P. Agabeg, asst. surveyor, 3rd or eastern div., for 3 mo., on m.c.

July 22.—The priv. leave granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. A. Garstin, chaplain of Dacca, for 2 mo., is conf.

July 23.—Mr. W. C. Taylor, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing, for 18 mo., on m.c., in ext.

July 27.—Mr. E. T. Trevor to offic. as a member of the Board of Revenue.

July 28.—Mr. H. L. Jones to be asst. superint. of police of the 1st grade in Midnapore.

Mr. B. Rattray to be asst. superint. of police of the 2nd grade in Noacolly.

Mr. D. W. Ritchie to be asst. superint. of police of the 2nd grade in Rangpore.

Mr. S. T. Rogers to be asst. superint. of police of the 2nd grade in Beerbhoom.

Mr. D. Lacey to be asst. superint. of police of the 2nd grade in Poorce.

Mr. F. D. A. Thackeray to be asst. superint. of police of the 3rd grade in Tirhoot.

Mr. B. B. Smalley to be asst. superint. of police of the 3rd grade in Balasore.

Mr. C. P. Crouch to be asst. superint. of police of the 3rd grade in Cuttack.

Mr. S. J. Hadow, asst. superint. of police, Howrah, is transferred to Shahabad.

Leave of absence:—

July 22.—Lieut. C. G. Hayter, asst. commr. of Kamroop, for 3 mos., on m.c.

July 24.—The privilege leave granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. J. Richards, chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, for 3 mos., is confirmed.

Major A. G. Forsyth, dist. superint. of police, having joined his appointment on the 2nd inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on April 25 last is cancelled.

July 28.—Mr. E. T. Trevor, offic. member, Board of Revenue, assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 27th inst.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

H.M.'s Yacht *Rotas*, Berhampore, July 27.—With reference to the Notification of May 15 last, the following alterations in the intended route of the Lieut. Gov. are notified for information and guidance.

The Lieut. Gov. expects to leave the underment. stations on or about the dates specified:—

Berhampore	...	...	July 31.
Malda	...	...	Aug. 5.
Rajmahal	...	...	" 8.
Caragola (Purneah)	...	...	" 15.
Bhaugulpore	...	...	" 19.
Monghyr	...	...	" 26.

And to remain at Bhaugulpore till further notice.

Public Works Dept., General Establs., July 28.—Postings.—The undermentioned officers, appointed prob. asst. engrs., and attached to Bengal (Notification, Govt. of India, public works dept., No. 60, of June 16), are posted to the divisions specified opposite to their names:—

Lieut. W. P. Tomkins, R.E., to the Lower Assam div.

Lieut. J. Dundas, R.E., to the garrison engns. dept. Fort William.

No. 5,857.—Appointments.—Mr. W. Murray to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahy.

July 30.—Mr. J. C. Batchelor to be a member of the committee of the Howrah General Hospital.

Mr. H. Beveridge to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Sylhet.

July 27.—Leave of absence.—Mr. L. Barber, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah, for 1 mo.

Mr. H. C. Bell, sudder ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, for 1 mo., under para. 16 of the new uncoventanted absentee rules, making over charge of his office to the additional sudder ameen.

Mr. J. O. Byrne, asst. superint. of police, Sewan, for 1 mo.

July 28.—Mr. H. C. Sutherland, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahy, for 3 mo., under sec. 12 of the coventanted absentee rules.

July 27.—The servs. of Lieut. G. F. Graham, in temp. com. of the baggage corps in the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the military dept.

July 31.—The following supplementary list of justices of the peace for Bengal, &c., residents in Calcutta, is published for general information, in continuation of the list published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th inst.:—

Mr. C. U. Aitchison.

Mr. G. Bright.

Mr. E. C. Bayley.

The Hon. G. Campbell.

Col. H. M. Durand, c.b.

Mr. H. Fraser.

Mr. C. P. Hobhouse.

Mr. A. McL. Monteath.

Mr. F. B. Peacock.

The Hon. A. A. Roberts, c.b.

Mr. H. D. Sandeman.

Major M. J. Turnbull.

July 29.—No. 5975.—Appointments:—

The following gentlemen to be commissioners for carrying out the provisions of Act 26 of 1850 in Jumalpoore:—

The Magistrate of Monghyr (*ex officio*), Dr. T. Duka, Messrs. H. Beverley, W. T. Palin, B. Gowan, sen., B. A. Ellison.

July 30.—Mr. P. Dickens to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Midnapore.

Mr. E. C. Bensley to be secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Midnapore.

July 31.—Capt. W. Reveley, dep. inspec. gen. of police 2nd grade, Nuddea, is promoted to the 1st grade.

Mr. A. D'Larymore to be asst. superint. of police 2nd grade in Backergunge.

The following officers of the salt department to be special asst. superintendents of police:—

Messrs. F. Crank, W. L. Owen, J. E. Bruce, C. W. Mackenzie, J. G. Moffet, A. King, H. L. Houghton, W. C. Madge, R. Sinclair, W. G. Black.

July 29.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, addit. judge of Dacca and Chittagong, for 1 mo.

Mr. E. H. Ogilvie, asst. superint. of police, Bograh, to 31st inst., in ext.

July 31.—The priv. leave for 3 mo. granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Rev. R. Bland, chaplain of Dum Dum, is confirmed.

July 30.—The services of Rev. W. B. Drawbridge are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces.

Aug. 1.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, principal, Presidency College, having resumed charge of his duties on the 27th ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Feb. 18 last is cancelled.

Aug. 4.—No. 173.—Mr. E. J. Mearns, exec. eng. 4th cl., transferred from the Central Provinces to Bengal, to officiate as exec. eng. of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road division.

July 27.—No. 6,003.—Mr. J. S. Rees to offic. as professor of mathematics in the civil engineering college.

Aug. 4.—Mr. A. M. Dowleams to be a member of the provisional committee of management for the agricultural exhibition to be held in Calcutta in January next. Mr. Dowleams will also act as honorary joint secretary.

Mr. A. Rattray to be dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Midnapore.

The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee for the agricultural exhibition in Noacolly:—

Messrs. Joachim and Andrews.

Aug. 6.—Mr. J. W. Dalrymple to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Bhaugulpore div. and the Southal Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. Ainslie to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Bhaugulpore.

Aug. 4.—Mr. J. H. Thompson, asst. superint. of police, Chyebassa, for 1 month.

Aug. 5.—Mr. J. S. Drummond, offic. mag. and coll. of Behar, for 3 mos., under sec. 12 of the coventanted absentee rules.

Aug. 6.—Mr. A. Money, c.b., comr. of Bhaugulpore, for 3 mos.

Aug. 4.—On the report of the board of examiners, the following officers are declared to have passed the examination prescribed in the Government resolution of Nov. 19, 1851:—

By the First or Lower Standard.—Messrs. J. O'Kinealy, J. Westland, and A. Rattray.

Appointments:—The following officers are respectively vested with the powers of a subordinate mag. of 1st class, and the powers of a dep. coll. under Act 10 of 1859:—

Mr. J. O'Kinealy, in Tipperah.

Mr. J. Westland, in Jessora.

The undermen. dep. mag. and dep. coll. is respectively vested with powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class:—

Mr. A. Rattray, in Midnapore.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Public Works Dept., Nymee Tal, July 8.—No. 740a.

—The undermentioned gentleman is appointed a member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Jaloun district:—

Mr. P. J. White, offic. asst. commissr., Orate.

Allahabad, July 4.—No. 8,145.—Ens. J. B. Sparks, prob. asst. engr., appointed to the public works dept., N.W.P., in G.O.G.G., No. 62, dated 24th ult., is posted to the Agra and Bombay road.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald, asst. engr., posted to the 6th div., grand trunk road, in notification, No. 381a, of June 12, is transferred to the Rohilcund roads.

Capt. W. Jackson, asst. engr., is transf. from the Rohilcund roads to the Benares div., public works.

Mr. E. L. Gilbert, prob. asst. engr., transferred to the N.W.P., in G.O.G.G., public works dept., No. 61, dated June 16, is posted to the 6th div., grand trunk road.

Police Dept., Nymee Tal, July 11.—No. 584a.—

Two mo. priv. leave of absence, under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, is granted to Lieut. W. A. Franks, offic. district superint. of police at Cawnpore, from Aug. 15.

Lieut. W. Playfair, offic. asst. insp. gen. of police at Allahabad, is appointed to offic. as district superint. of police at Cawnpore, during the absence on leave of Lieut. Franks or until further orders.

General Dept., July 9.—No. 2,495a.—One mo. priv. leave, under sec. 12 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. G. Palmer, offic. mag. and coll. of Binjaur, from June 15, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2,501a.—Mr. B. Smyth, traffic manager, East Indian Railway, Messrs. Smith and Co., and Messrs. Lazarus and Co., who were appointed in notification, No. 1,151i, dated March 19 last, to be commissioners for putting Act XXVI. of 1850, in force in the civil settlement of Allahabad, having resigned their appointment, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to appoint the underment. gentlemen to act in their room, until the next annual meeting of house proprietors:—

Mr. J. S. Collis.

Capt. S. Bird.

Capt. J. M. Hamilton.

July 11.—No. 2,512a.—Lieut. F. A. Corbett, asst. commissr. at Lullutpoor, is appointed to officiate as dep. commissr. of Jaloun, during the absence on leave to Europe of Maj. A. H. Ternan.

July 14.—No. 2,522a.—The leave of absence for 3 mo., under sec. 12 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, granted to Mr. J. W. Quinton, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Futtehpore, in notification, No. 2,088a, dated May 25, will take effect from the 1st idem.

July 18.—No. 289.—It is hereby notified that Maj. A. H. Ternan, dep. commissr. Jaloun, was a passenger on board the P. and O. Company's steam ship *Mooltan*, which was left by the pilot at sea on the 5th inst.

Public Works Dept., June 26.—No. 622a.—Twelve mo. leave of absence to Europe on m.c. is granted to Mr. W. Bailey, 2nd class asst. accountant, in substitution for the 6 mo. leave granted in notification No. 456a, dated 17th inst.

July 13.—No. 877a.—With reference to notification, No. 578a, dated 25th ult., Mr. W. W. Clarke, exec. engr., Rohilcund trunk road, availed himself of the leave therein granted, on the 6th inst., and Mr. J. Lewis, asst. engr., assumed charge of that officer's duties on the same date.

July 16.—No. 3,226.—With reference to notification from this dept., No. 302a, dated June 4, Mr. A. W. Brind, asst. engr., received charge of the northern div. Ganges Canal from Mr. T. Login, on the 29th ult.

No. 3,227.—Mr. W. Kennelly, who was re-appointed [G.O.D.P.W., No. 393a, date June 12] to the department public works as an asst. overseer, is posted to the Meerut div., public works.

No. 3,228.—Erratum.—In G.O., No. 3,168, dated July 7, republishing G.O., No. 424a, dated June 16, promoting Mr. R. J. Clarke, exec. engr. 4th class, read to 3rd class.

Judicial Dept., dated Nymee Tal, July 17.—No. 595a.—Erratum.—In notification No. 491a, dated June 11 last, issued from this dept., appg. Capt. G. A. Harrison to offic. as district superint. of the 1st grade, for "district superint. at Jaloun," read "district superint. at Muttra."

July 21.—No. 599a.—Two mos. priv. leave of absence, under the rules applicable to milly. officers in civil employ, is granted to Capt. F. Knyvett, district superint. of police at Agra, with effect from Sept. 1 next.

No. 600a.—Lieut. N. M. T. Horsford, asst. insp. gen. of police at Agra, is apptd. to offic. as district superint. of police at that station, during the absence on leave of Capt. Knyvett, or until further orders.

July 17.—No. 2,557a.—In modification of notification No. 2,401a, dated June 27 last, the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to make the foll. transfers:—
Mr. J. H. Fisher, from the Benares to the Agra division.

Mr. C. E. R. Girdleston, from the Agra to the Benares div.

No. 2,564a.—Six weeks' leave of absence on m.c., under para. 11 of the new Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. E. E. Rogers, M.A., Professor of Mathematics in the Benares College, with effect from July 1.

July 18.—No. 2,574a.—Three mos. priv. leave of absence, under sec. 12 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. W. Roberts, offic. judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W.P., Agra, with effect from 10th prox.

July 21.—No. 2,588a.—One mo. priv. leave of absence, under sec. 12 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. J. Simson, registrar to the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W.P., Agra, with effect from 1st prox.

Mr. W. Johnson, asst. registrar, will perform the current duties of the office of the registrar during the absence on leave of Mr. Simson.

No. 2,590a.—Three mos. leave is granted to Mr. H. B. Webster, offic. coll. and mag. of Allypore, with effect from Aug. 1.

No. 2,593a.—An extension of 8 mos. leave of absence, on m.c., under sec. 5 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Lala Sheo Dyal, Suddler Ameen and 1st grade Moonsiff of Etawah, Zillah Mynpoorie.

Dated Allahabad, July 23.—No. 304a.—Dr. J. R. Jackson, superint. of the Central Prison at Allahabad, was a passenger on board the steam ship *Mooltan* proceeding to England, which was left by the pilot at sea on July 5.

Public Works Dept., dated Nynce Tal, July 15.—No. 908a.—Notifications.—Capt. S. R. J. Owen, asst. engr., is transf. from the 1st Allahabad div., public works, to the Roorkee sub-div. of the Meerut div., public works, v. Capt. A. W. Owen, prom. to exec. engr., 4th class.

July 16.—No. 923a.—Mr. H. F. White, asst. engr. 2nd class, attached to the Agra and Bombay Road, is transf. to the Goruckpore revenue div. as civil divl. engr. of the 2nd grade.

July 17.—No. 934a.—Lieut. W. I. Carroll, of the royal engr., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by Govt. of India notification No. 67, dated June 29, is posted to the irrigation dept.

No. 940a.—Sub-overseer Gunput Rae is transf. from the Cownpore terminal div. Ganges Canal to the 2nd circle.

July 24.—No. 8,270.—With reference to notification No. 446a, dated June 17, Capt. A. W. Owen, exec. engr. 4th class, attached to the Meerut div., was relieved of the charge of the Roorkee on the 1st instant.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

General Dept., July 9.—No. 1,482.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, asst. commissioner, embarked for Europe on board the steam ship *Erymanthe*, which was left by the pilot at sea on June 4 last.

Gen. Dept., July 12.—No. 1,512.—Leave.—Capt. R. J. L. Crutchley, cantonment joint magis., Ferozepore, has obtained three months leave of absence, on m.c., with effect from the 8th inst.

No. 1,513.—The following extract from Ferozepore brigade orders, apptg. Lieut. C. J. Griffiths, doing duty with the 7th Royal Fusiliers, to officiate as cantonment joint magis., Ferozepore, during the absence on sick leave of Capt. Crutchley, is confirmed, as a temp. arrangement.

No. 499.—At the recommendation of the standing medical committee, Capt. R. J. L. Crutchley, cantonment joint magis., is permitted to proceed to Kussowlie this day, in anticipation of the leave, for which he has applied, on m.c., being granted by the Punjab Government.

With the consent of Major Marten, commanding, Lieut. C. J. Griffiths, P.H., doing duty 1-7th Royal Fusiliers, will from this date conduct the duties of the office during Capt. Crutchley's absence, or until further orders, there being no other qualified officer available.

Police Dept., July 14.—No. 510.—Leave.—Lieut. O. Menzies, district superint. of police, Umritsur, has obtained one month's privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 16 next.

Public Works Dept., July 13.—No. 913.—Leave.—Mr. V. Rigby, asst. engineer, 2nd class, Sutlej Inundation Canals, is allowed two months' leave, on private affairs from such date as he may avail himself of it.

July 17.—No. 1,180.—Resignation.—Mr. H. Wood, asst. accountant, 3rd class, has been permitted to resign his appt. in the office of the controller and examiner Public Works Accounts, from June 13.

Marine Dept., July 16.—No. 183.—Appointment.

—Mr. J. Hargrave, com. of the flat *Mooltan*, is appointed to officiate as com. of the steamer *Jhelum* during the absence on leave of Com. Hand.

Gen. Dept.—No. 1,535.—Leave.—Mr. A. Brandreth, deputy commr., Goojranwala, has obtained one month's leave of absence, with effect from 19th instant.

No. 1,536.—Appointment.—The Rev. P. W. Keller is apptd. to officiate as chaplain of Meean Meer, during the absence in Cashmere of the Rev. H. Murray.

July 18.—No. 1,550.—Leave.—The privilege leave for three months granted by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to the Rev. W. C. Bell, chaplain of Peshawur, is confirmed.

No. 1,551.—Capt. N. W. Elphinstone, deputy commr., Jullundhur, has obtained one month's privilege leave with effect from Sept. 1 next.

No. 1,552.—In continuation of Gazette order No. 1,434, of 3rd inst., the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to grant an ext. of leave, on m.c., to the Rev. J. P. Harris, chaplain of Umritsur, from July 19 to Aug. 31.

No. 1,558.—Appointment.—Capt. M. B. Wish is apptd. to officiate as cantonment joint magis. of Ferozepore, during the absence on leave of Capt. Crutchley, or until further orders.

July 20.—No. 1,569.—Leave.—Mr. F. R. Scarlett, judge, Small Cause Court, Peshawur, has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from Sept. 1 next.

No. 1,571.—Mr. J. H. Oliver, deputy commr. has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from Sept. 1 next.

Mr. G. E. Wakefield, asst. commr., to take charge of the office of the deputy commr. of Sirsa, during the absence of Mr. J. H. Oliver, on leave.

No. 1,572.—Capt. E. H. Paske, deputy commr., has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from Sept. 7 next.

No. 1,573.—Mr. T. W. Smyth to officiate as deputy commr. of Goojrat during the absence of Capt. E. H. Paske.

Military Dept., July 21.—No. 162.—The Dera Ghazee Khan station order, dated 2nd inst., by Lieut. col. W. T. Hughes, commanding directing assist. surg. S. Courtney, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to receive over medical charge of the civil and police establishments, with effect from the 20th ultimo, is confirmed.

Police Dept., July 21.—No. 531.—Mr. A. R. Hutson, asst. district superint. of police, has obtained leave of absence for two months, on m.c., with effect from the 20th inst., or the date of his availing himself of the same.

Judicial Dept., July 22.—No. 528.—Powers.—In modification of Notification No. 495, dated June 27, the officers of the Canal Department, therein mentioned, are vested with the powers of a subordinate magis. of the 1st class, as described in section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Gen. Dept., July 21.—No. 1,583.—Leave.—Mr. C. Stephen, extra assist. commr., has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st proximo.

No. 1,585.—Major W. R. Elliott, deputy commr., has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from Sept. 3 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 20.—The appointment of Lieut. J. S. Robinson, as paid doing duty officer to the 18th Bengal cav., is cancelled.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Lieut. M. G. Browne (C batt. 5th royal horse brig.), from June 12 to July 11, to Calcutta, prep. to England.

Bombay Staff Corps.—Lieut. O. Barnes (com. Lahore light horse), from June 15 to Dec. 15, in ext.

48th Foot.—Capt. J. Rawlins (offg. brigade maj., Cawnpore), from May 12 to Nov. 12, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah and Simla, on m.c.

54th Foot.—Lieut. and adjt. J. G. Jebb, from May 9, 1863, to Aug. 9, 1864, to England. This cancels the leave granted him in G.O. dated May 9.

90th Foot.—Capt. T. Carlisle, from June 3 to Aug. 2, to Calcutta on m.c.

Late 21st N.I.—Lieut. J. F. Trevanion, from May 21 to July 21, to proc. to Calcutta on m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe.

Late 53rd N.I.—Lieut. R. N. Evans, from May 14 to July 14, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe on m.c.

June 22.—The C. in C. in India has approved of Ens. St. J. Green, 102nd regt., being substituted for Ens. Waller, recently prom. to lieut., amongst the officers directed to proceed to the depots of the new line regts.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Brev. Lieut. col. H. Blunt, c.b. (5th royal horse brigade), from April 27 to Sept. 27.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. R. Wingfield, from April 10 to July 10, on m.c.

Asst. surg. H. A. Gogarty, from April 6 to Aug. 5.

101st Foot.—Capt. L. B. Maguisc, from April 1 to July 1, m.c.

June 23.—Capt. G. V. Balderston, late 23rd N.I. to do duty with 3rd regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. Poste, of the 55th foot (qualified), is app. regimental instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. T. Lloyd.

Lieut. H. R. Bowlby (qualified) is app. instructor of musketry to 20th foot, v. Lieut. J. C. Cox, prom.

The Sylhet station order, dated the 27th January, 1861, directing Lieut. G. D. Crawford, E.I. regt., to proceed by water to Dacca, at the public expense, to take charge of a company of that regt. proceeding to Dibrroogurh, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Attock garrison order, dated the 22nd ult., directing Garrison asst. surg. A. K. Reed to assume med. charge of a detachment of the 8th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 21st idem.

Gwalior district order, dated the 4th inst., directing Brev. surg. H. M. Greenhow, 15th Bengal cav., to assume medical charge of the 34th regt. N.I.

Official notification has been received of the under-mentioned officers of the 23rd foot having been posted to the battalions specified.

Capt. G. W. H. Bussell, to 1st batt.

Lieut. H. O. Lloyd, to 2nd batt.

Ensign Graves, to 2nd batt.

Staff surg. maj. M. B. Galloway is directed to proceed to Meerut to assume medical charge of the 90th foot.

July 1.—The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 13th ult.—Directing Staff Asst. surg. W. C. Boyd to proceed to Chinsurah, and report himself to the officer commanding the depot of H.M.'s troops at that station for duty.

Dated 17th ult.—Directing Lieut. H. W. Franks, late 20th N.I., to do duty with 31st regt. N.I., at Barrackpore.

July 2.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

15th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. and Adj. B. Rogers to be 2nd in command, v. Glass, who has obtained another appointment. Dated June 22.

Lieut. T. G. Macaulay, paid doing duty officer, to be adj., v. Rogers, appointed 2nd in command. Dated June 22.

Col. C. Troup, c.b., is permitted to reside in the Meerut division, and draw his pay from the Meerut pay office.

Capt. H. E. Young, late 64th N.I., attached to 4th regt. N.I., is permitted to do general duty at Moradabad.

Lieut. W. P. Harrison, gen. list, inf., is directed to do duty with 1st regt. N.I., at Morar.

Official notification has been received of the under-mentioned officers, recently promoted or appointed, having been posted to the battalions specified:—

20th Foot.—Lieut. Lawrence, to 1st batt.; and Ensign Robinson, to 2nd batt.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. H. A. Mackey (A battery 11th brigade), from June 4 to Aug. 3, to proceed to Calcutta, on m.c.

35th Foot.—Capt. E. Tedlie, from May 24 to Oct. 14, instead of from June 1 to Oct. 14, as stated in G.O.C.C. of 1863.

Late 30th N.I.—Capt. S. Sage, from April 20 to Oct. 15, to remain at Mussoorie, in extension.

Late 74th N.I.—Capt. H. Grant, from June 14 to July 14, to visit Simla and Hills north of Deyrah, in extension.

July 8.—The appointment of Lieut. P. A. Anstruther as adj. of 94th foot, announced in G.O.C.C. of 15th inst., will be held to have had effect from April 29 last.

The Nowgong station order, dated March 1 last, directing Lieut. R. E. Boyle, late 46th N.I., to take charge of the military treasure chest temporarily, in addition to his other duties, is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Peshawur brigade order, dated Oct. 20, 1862, re-appointing Asst. surg. P. Holmes to No. 4 battery 24th brigade R.A., and directing him to afford medical aid to a detachment of the 33rd highlanders and the families of the regt., with effect from 18th idem.

By Brev. major J. W. Sanders, commanding 3rd Goorka regt., dated May 31 last, appointing Lieut. Sir G. L. M. Parker, Bart., paid doing duty officer, to officiate temporarily as 2nd in command, with effect from 26th idem, v. Capt. J. A. Tytler, v.c.

Dinapore brigade order, dated 6th ult., making over command of the brigade to Brev. Lieut. col. E. T. Gloster, 38th foot, until further orders.

Leave of absence:—

8th Hussars.—Capt. S. H. Lawrence, v.c., from June 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla, on m.c.

91st Foot.—Asst. surg. R. Henry, from May 20 to July 19, to Calcutta, on m.c.

93rd Highlanders.—Capt. W. J. Bell, from June 15 to July 14, in extension of privilege leave granted him in G.O., dated April 14 last, on m.c.

95th Foot.—Lieut. col. the Hon. E. C. H. Massey, from Aug. 15 to Sept. 20, in extension, to Cashmere.

104th Foot.—Major J. Bleaymire, from June 9 to Oct. 15, to visit Mussoorie and Calcutta, on m.c., preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. [This cancels G.O.C. of May 21.]

July 4.—With reference to G.O.G., No. 88a of 24th ult., Major gen. Sir S. Corbett, K.C.B., is posted to the Benares division, with effect from the expiration of Major gen. Campbell's tour of service on the staff.

Brev. Lieut. col. T. A. Carey, staff corps, is appointed to do duty with 82nd foot, at Subathoo, as a special and temporary arrangement, and is directed to join at once.

The undermentioned staff assistant surgeons, recently arrived from England for the first time, will proceed and do duty with the regiments specified opposite their respective names:—

Staff Asst. surg. G. N. Irvine, M.D., 19th hussars, at Lucknow.

Staff Asst. surg. J. H. Oliver, 20th hussars, at Sealkote.

Staff Asst. surg. R. W. Hare, M.B., 107th foot, at Lucknow.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Jhansie station order, dated Dec. 28, 1862, directing Capt. C. C. Dandridge, staff corps, to make over charge of the station staff office to Lieut. W. G. Trevor, 80th foot, who will retain charge, pending the appointment of a permanent station staff officer.

By the Officer commanding 3rd Bengal cav., dated May 8 last, appointing Lieut. G. W. Willock, gen. list, cav., to act as adj. temporarily, v. Lieut. J. R. Pearson, appointed to another situation, there being no duly qualified officer available.

By the Officer commanding 32nd regt. N.I., dated May 12 last, making the following appointments temporarily:—

Ensign T. P. Stevens, to act as commandant.

Lieut. F. H. B. Marsh, to act as 2nd in command.

Lieut. A. Scott, to act as adj.

Peshawur division order, dated 12th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. H. Robotham, in medical charge of the Murree convalescent depot, to afford medical aid to the soldiers' families encamped at Murree, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 10th idem.

By the Officer commanding 90th foot, dated 18th ult., appointing Major F. E. Sorell a member of the Committee of Paymastership of which Major J. C. Rattray is president, v. Capt. H. H. Goodricke, proceeded on leave to England.

Appointment:—

East Indian Regt.—Brev. Lieut. col. T. A. Carey, staff corps, to be commandant, v. Capt. W. H. J. Lance, whose disposal will be hereafter notified.

Lieut. K. C. Pye, R.E., recently arrived, is directed to proceed to Roorkee, and do duty with the sappers and miners at that station.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. C. R. Foulger (No. 6 battery 24th brigade), from May 25 to date of embarkation, to proceed to the Presidency, on m.c.

19th Foot.—Capt. H. F. Massy, from June 26 to July 25, to Simla and Kussowlie, in extension of privilege leave.

71st Foot.—Lieut. col. G. W. T. Rich, from July 1 to Sept. 1, preparatory leave, and to England for 15 mo. from date of embarkation. [This cancels the leave granted in G.O.C., dated April 22.]

88th Foot.—Lieut. W. J. Saul, from May 17 until his retirement from the service.

89th Foot.—Lieut. R. G. Newdigging, from June 2 to Oct. 15, to Simla, on m.c.; Ensign H. T. Pycroft, from date of appointment to Oct. 1, to remain at Madras.

103rd Foot.—Major C. T. Trower, from July 25, 1863, to July 24, 1865, to England, with the sanction of the Bombay Govt.

2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Ensign G. Rogers (adj.), from June 20 to Oct. 15, to Kussowlie, in extension of privilege leave.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. G. N. Channer (doing duty 89th foot), from June 13 to July 12, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Cashmere, on m.c.

Medical Staff.—Deputy Inspector gen. J. S. Prendergast, from March 28 to date of embarkation.

Military Letters.

THE NEW LINE REGIMENTS.

Simla, July 31.—No. 112a.—The following copy of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India to H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, No. 233, dated June 30 last, is published for general information:—

India Office, London, 30th June, 1863.

No. 233.—Military:—

To H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord.—Para. 1.—The following arrangements have been adopted consequent on the late army alterations:—

A.—That the general and other officers of the twelve new line regiments are to be considered as belonging to the British army, and are to take their places for promotion accordingly on the general lists of that army. Their names will, in consequence, be

withdrawn from the Indian general gradation lists, but will be retained on their former cadres, and on the regimental gradation lists, in the manner shown in paragraph 58 of your G. O. No. 332, April 10, 1861.

B.—That the colonels originally appointed to the new infantry regiments are to continue to receive their pay and colonel's allowance at the Indian rate.

C.—That the colonels of the late Indian brigades of artillery are to receive colonel's allowance at the Indian rate.

D.—That officers of the artillery transferred from the Indian service should receive furlough pay under Indian regulations so long as the brigades to which they are attached are serving in India.

E.—That officers who have been appointed to the new line regiments from the Indian forces having been stated to be "under the conditions of service of line officers," should receive the same pay while on furlough as officers of the old line regiments.

F.—All officers of the artillery and new line regiments will, without reference to the furlough regulations they may have elected, and by which their claim to pension will be determined, receive Indian allowances during six (6) mos. absence on sick certificate, as allowed to other officers of the British army.

G.—Officers of the artillery and new line regiments should be allowed passage money under the regulations applicable to British officers, care being taken that passage money is not issued by both Government and the funds. When passage money is due from the funds special arrangements must be made for adjusting the account between the Government and the funds.

H.—The statute regarding five years' absence from India will not apply to artillery, engineers, or officers of the new line regiments.

2. You will notify these arrangements to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. Wood.

The Relief.

We have already inserted, at various periods, the following, which we re-issue, as arranged by the *Delhi Gazette*:—

Royal Horse Artillery.

E battery 2nd brigade, from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee.

A battery 5th brigade, from Rawul Pindee to Umballa.

B battery 5th brigade, from Umballa to Meean Meer.

D battery 5th brigade, from Meean Meer to Peshawur.

Royal Artillery.

A battery 19th brigade, from Peshawur to Ferozepore.

C battery 19th brigade, from Peshawur to Umritsur.

D battery 19th brigade, from Ferozepore to Peshawur.

C battery 19th brigade, from Umritsur to Peshawur.

B battery 24th brigade, from Peshawur to Meean Meer.

C battery 24th brigade, from Meean Meer to Peshawur.

British Cavalry.

2nd dragoon guards, from Benares to Muttra.

7th dragoon guards, from Umballa to Benares.

5th lancers, from Meerut to Lucknow.

8th hussars, from Meerut to England.

19th hussars, from Lucknow to Meerut.

21st hussars, from Muttra to Umballa.

British Infantry.

13th, from Dum Dum to England.

20th, from Benares to Roorkee and Futteghurh.

27th, from Gonda to Benares.

38th, from Dinapore to Gonda.

43rd, from Calcutta to England.

46th, from Cawnpore to Shahjehanpore and Moradabad.

48th, from Lucknow to Dum Dum.

51st, from Rawul Pindee to Nowshera.

52nd, from Hazareebagh to Calcutta.

54th, from Roorkee and Moradabad to Dinapore.

71st, from Nowshera to Peshawur.

79th, from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee.

88th, from Shahjehanpore and Futteghurh to Cawnpore.

A corps, from England to Hazareebagh.

A corps, from England to Lucknow.

Bengal Cavalry.

1st Bengal cav., from Meerut to Nowgong.

2nd Bengal cav., from Umritsur to Cawnpore.

7th Bengal cav., from Mooltan to Lucknow.

9th Bengal cav., from Cawnpore to Peshawur.

11th Bengal cav., from Peshawur to Mooltan.

12th Bengal cav., from Nowgong to Meerut.

18th Bengal cav., from Lucknow to Umritsur.

Sappers and Miners.

1st and 3rd companies, from Roorkee to Peshawur.

4th and 5th companies, from Peshawur to Roorkee.

Native Infantry.

8th N.I. from Peshawur to Bareilly.

10th N.I. (left wing) from Futteghurh to Moradabad.

13th N.I., from Goruckpore to Peshawur.

14th N.I., from Peshawur to Lullupore.

15th N.I., from Lucknow to Peshawur.

17th N.I., from Bareilly to Dorundah.

19th Punjab Infantry, from Morar to Allygurh and Futteghurh.

24th Punjab Infantry, from Agra to Peshawur.

26th Punjab Infantry, from Moradabad and Allygurh to Goruckpore.

35th N.I., from Dorundah to Morar.

36th N.I., from Lullupore to Lucknow.

37th N.I., from Peshawur to Agra.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Aug. 4.—The Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut. J. P. Warlow, asst. superint. of police in Tanjore, to act as superint. of police in South Arcot.

The transf. of Lieut. E. A. Campbell, prob. asst. superint. of police, from South Malabar to South Arcot, under date June 23, is cancelled.

Revenue Dept., Aug. 1.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be comrs. for the presidency town of Madras, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Income Tax Acts in the current official year of 1863-64:—

President—H. A. Brett, Esq.

Official Members—R. A. Dalryell, Esq. C. G. Master,

Esq. C. A. Roberts, Esq. R. W. Norfor, Esq.

Aug. 4.—No. 2,984.—Memorandum.—Under authority conveyed in G.O.G., No. 77, dated March 24, 1867, the inspec. gen. of ordnance and magazines grants priv. leave of absence to Col. G. Rowlandson, superint. gunpowder manufactory, for 53 days, from Aug.

Lieut. col. J. L. Barrow, principal coms. of ordnance, will conduct the duties of superint. gunpowder manufactory during the absence, and on the responsibility, of Col. Rowlandson.

Aug. 3.—The mint master has granted Mr. M. Christian, superint. of the silver laminating dept. of the mint, 1 mo.'s leave of absence under sec. 16 of the unconvicted service absentee rules.

Aug. 1.—No. 155.—The inspec. gen. of police has granted Lieut. E. A. Campbell, prob. asst. superint. in South Arcot, 2 mo.'s priv. leave from date of ceasing to do duty in the Trichinopoly dist.

Aug. 3.—No. 156.—Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned:—Mr. A. F. Watson, inspec. of police, Cuddapah, for 2 mo., under secs. 12 and 20 of rule 2.

July 31.—Under the authority conveyed in paras. 13 and 14, circular No. 70 of Jan. 7, 1862, the super. engr., 3rd div., has granted 2 mo.'s priv. leave to Capt. Bontty, exec. engr., 3rd class, from date of his being relieved by Mr. Dopping, C.E., actg. exec. engr., 2nd class.

Aug. 4.—No. 272.—Appointment:—

Lieut. H. W. Bird, of the late 6th regt. L.C., to act as adjt. to H.E. the Gov.'s body guard, during the employment of Lieut. E. S. Berkeley as probationary sub asst. commissary general, or until further orders.

THE ARTILLERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Aug. 4.—No. 274.—The estab. for the heavy baty., ordered to be organised at Secunderabad in place of the siege train at that station, will be as follows, in supersession of that fixed in G.O.G. No. 483, dated Dec. 23, 1862.

The battery, with its stores, establishments, draft equipments, and cattle will, in like manner, as with light field batteries, be under the officer comdg., who will be responsible for its complete condition for immediate service.

No contract or contingent allowances for the guns, carriages, carts, saddlery, or harness will be issued for this battery; but all repairs will be effected either by the artificers attached to it or in the station arsenal.

The following allowances are sanctioned:—

To the commanding officer—Command allowance, 250 rupees per mensem.

To each officer attached to the battery—Horse allowance as in light field batteries.

The Jemadar Mahouts, Mahouts, coolies and battery drivers will be enlisted as fighting men, and placed on the same footing as artillery Kharkhana drivers.

Aug. 4.—No. 276.—Madras Staff Corps.—The following G. O. are cancelled:—

G. O. G., No. 437, of Nov. 14 last, cancelling the admission of Lieut. C. M. Hailes, 8th regt. N.I., to the staff corps, and assigning regimental rank of captain to that officer in the above-mentioned corps, from June 1 last.

G. O. G., No. 448 of Nov. 21 last, annulling so much of G. O. G. No. 295 of July 25 last as cancels the prom. of Lieut. Hailes to captain by brevet.

No. 277.—The following extract from G. O. by the Govt. of India is republished:—

Fort William, July 20.—No. 476.—The undermen. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. H. J. H. Griesbach, M.D., of Madras medical dept., for 18 mos., under new regs.

Revenue Dept., Aug. 7.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. C. J. Stuart, staff corps, asst. director of revenue settlement, Tinnevely, until Oct. 30, 1863, to Shevaroy Hills, on m.c.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. D. Shaw, chief clerk of the Madras Court of Small Causes, for 15 days, from 17th inst.

Appointments:—

Public Dept.—Surg. W. A. Leslie to act as surg. of the 3rd district at the Pres., during the absence of Dr. Duff, on leave.

Asst. surg. J. M. Joseph, M.D., is to be considered to have been in charge of the 3rd district from the date of Dr. Duff's departure, until relieved by Surg. Leslie.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. T. Foulkes to act as chaplain of Trevandrum.

Rev. C. Rhenius to act as joint chaplain of Secunderabad, during employment of Mr. Foulkes on other duty.

Rev. C. H. Deane to act as chaplain of Cannanore, during employment of Mr. Rhenius on other duty.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. C. F. Chamier, registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, resumed charge of the office from Mr. G. R. Sharpe on 5th inst.

Aug. 5.—The Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement has granted Mr. W. P. Williams, manager, revenue settlement office, priv. leave of absence for 15 days.

Aug. 6.—The Controller of Military Finance has granted priv. leave of absence for 60 days, from 8th inst., on date of dep., to Maj. T. Gillilan, examiner of commissariat accounts.

During the absence of Maj. Gillilan, Surg. maj. Mudje, examiner of medical accounts, will perform the duties of the examiner of commissariat accounts.

Military Dept., Aug. 6.—No. 278.—Assist. surg. J. Cowpar, residency assist. surg. at Singapore, has been permitted by the Government of the Straits Settlements, to proceed to Europe on m.c., for 20 mo.

Aug. 7.—No. 279.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. and promotion, the latter subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Senior deputy assist. commissary gen. Major R. Benson, to be assist. commissary gen., v. Major W. R. Newlyn, deceased.

Deputy assist. commissary gen. Capt. G. A. Walker, to act as assist. commissary gen., as on a full vacancy, during the employment of Major Benson on other duty, or until further orders.

Acting deputy assist. commissary gen. major A. J. P. Ewart, to be deputy assist. commissary gen. v. Major Benson.

Senior sub assist. commissary capt. J. C. MacDonald, to act as deputy asst. commissary gen., as on a full vacancy, v. Capt. Walker.

Infantry Gen. List.—Senior ens. A. Hamilton, (ens. in H. M.'s 102nd regt. of foot) to have the position of lieut., in succession to Tollemache, 48th regt. N.I., dec. Dated 24th June, 1863.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on m.c., under the fur. regulations of 1854:—

Major C. O. Lukin, 41st regt. N.I., for 20 mos., and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. F. B. Middleton, 21st regt. N.I., for 20 mos., and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. G. E. H. Beauchamp, of the late 45th regt. N.I., doing duty 34th regt. light inf., and staff officer in the Straits, for 20 mos., with effect from date of embarkation from Singapore.

Surg. major J. Kirkpatrick, M.D., of the Mysore commission, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on private affairs, for 6 mos., under the fur. regulations of 1854, from date of embarkation from Madras.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—

Capt. F. W. A. Robson, 20th regt. N.I.—Arrived at Penang May 30.

Lieut. A. Mears, 36th regt. N.I.—Arrived at Madras Aug. 5.

No. 282.—The following extracts from notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are republished:—

Foreign Dept., Simla, Judicial, July 17.—No. 134.—Notification.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. is pleased to extend Acts XXV. of 1861, and XV. of 1862, to the province of British Burmah.

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. is also pleased to invest the undermentioned officers, in the Province of British Burmah, with the powers described in section I, of Act XV. of 1862:—

Lieut. col. D. Brown, dep. commisr., 2nd class.

Maj. J. F. J. Stevenson, officiating dep. commisr., 2nd class.

Capt. M. B. S. Lloyd, dep. commisr., 3rd class.

Capt. W. P. Harrison, dep. commisr., 4th class.

Capt. A. G. Duff, officiating dep. commisr., 4th class.

Fort William, July 24.—No. 1,089.—Lieut. col. L. Barrow, C.B., offic. comsnr. of Lucknow div., has priv. leave for 3 mo. from 15th prox., or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1,090.—Lieut. W. Hill, dep. superint. of the Chittledroog district, Mysore, has priv. leave for 3 mo. from 10th ult.

Lieut. R. A. Cole, asst. superint. 2nd cl., has been app. to act as dep. superint. of Chittledroog during absence of Lieut. Hill.

Capt. R. Renton, comg. detachment at Mysore, has priv. leave for 1 mo. from April 1 last, to proceed to Neilgherry Hills.

Capt. H. M. Elliott, dep. superint. of Shimoga district, has priv. leave for 2 mo. from date of quitting the Mysore territory.

Leave of absence:—

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, Aug. 11.—Mr. C. W. Reade, coll. and mag. of South Arcot, for 1 mo.

Mr. A. P. Hodgson, sub coll. and joint mag. of the Kistna district, for 1 year, under sec. VIII. of the absentee rules, to proceed to Europe on m.c.

Public Dept.—Asst. surg. E. E. Lloyd, civil surg. of Cocanada, for 4 weeks, prep. to his obtaining leave to proceed to Europe on m.c.

Revenue Dept., Aug. 11.—Appts.:—

Mr. T. A. N. Chase, to be sub coll. and joint mag. of the Kistna district on the departure of Mr. A. P. Hodgson for Europe, but to continue to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of the Godavery district during Mr. Master's employment on other duty.

Mr. H. E. Sullivan, to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Coimbatore during the employment of Mr. Roberts on other duty.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—The Rt. Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. A. W. Pearson, M.A., chaplain of Vepery, priv. leave for 60 days from 20th inst.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. H. E. Sullivan, acting judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, entered on the duties of his office on 7th inst.

Aug. 10.—The controller of military finance has granted priv. leave of absence to Col. W. P. MacDonald, paymaster, Presy., for 60 days from date of departure.

Capt. A. D. Clay, of staff corps, will act as paymaster at the Presy. during Col. MacDonald's absence and on his responsibility.

No. 157.—The insp. gen. of police has extended, for a further period of one month, the priv. leave of absence granted to Captain P. T. Sims, superint. of police in the Kistna dist. on May 8 last, page 767 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

No. 283.—Capt. J. Michael, staff corps, 2nd cl. asst. conservator of forests, is permitted to proceed to sea, New Zealand, and Europe, m.c., for 20 mo., under the furlough regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Asst. surg. E. E. Lloyd, civ. surg., Cocanada, is permitted to proceed to Europe, m.c., for 20 mo., under furlough regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Aug. 11.—No. 284.—Promotions, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

19th Regt. N.I.—Sen. lieut. (brev. capt.) T. L. Scott to be capt., v. Newlyn, dec.; date of commission, July 16.

Inf. Gen. List.—Sen. ens. J. Hotham to be lieut., in succ. to Scott, 19th regt. N.I., prom.; date of commission, July 16.

The services of the undermentioned officers, employed in connection with the Upper Godavery works, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India:—

Capt. F. T. Haig, roy. (Madras) engr.

Lieut. P. Montgomerie, roy. (Madras) engr.

Lieut. W. M. Roberts, roy. (Madras) engr.

Maj. A. Stevens, staff corps.

Lieut. G. J. F. Begbie, staff corps.

Asst. surg. J. McD. Houston, M.D.

The services of Lieut. F. Weldon, late 47th regt. N.I., are placed at disposal of the resident at Hyderabad, for employment in the Assigned Districts of Berar, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

No. 285.—ERRATUM.—Madras Staff Corps.—In G.O.G. No. 276, Aug. 4, cancelling the regimental rank of captain in 8th regt. N.I. assigned to Lieut. C. M. Hailes, staff corps, for "from June 1, 1862," read "from Jan. 1, 1862."

Appointment:—

Public Dept., Aug. 8.—Hon. asst. surg. A. Harris, to officiate as civil surg. of Tranquebar, as a temp. measure, v. Dr. Joseph, whose services are temporarily placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for regimental duty.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 13.—The following transfer is ordered as a temp. measure:—

Capt. W. Syme, asst. engineer, 2nd class, from Malabar to Paumben.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Aug. 1.—Surg. maj. C. G. E. Ford, F.R.C.S., staff surg., Rangoon, is appointed to act as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, during the absence, in Europe, of Dep. insp. gen. J. Dorward.

Capt. L. W. Atkinson, 1st (King's) dragoon guards,

is permitted, in anticipation of the sanction of the C. in C. in India, and under special circumstances, to proceed to Europe, for 15 mo.

Aug. 3.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. G. W. Cole, 41st regt. N.I., Madras, qualified as interpreter.

Lieut. E. A. Bruce, 37th regt. grenadiers, Madras, qualified as interpreter.

Capt. W. Barber, 33rd regt. N.I., Madras, qualified for the general staff, under paragraph 11, G.O.C.C., July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. A. Balmer, 24th regt. N.I. Madras, qualified for the general staff, under paragraph 11, G.O.C.C., July 6, 1853, No. 46.

The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Capt. Barber.

Maj. E. T. Boddam, of the Staff corps, is app. to act as brigade maj., Malabar and Canara, during the employment of Capt. Bolton on other duty.

Capt. R. A. Clementson, of the staff corps, (doing duty with the 21st regt. N.I.) is appointed to do duty under the orders of the grmr. gen. during the absence, on privilege leave, of Maj. A. Howlett, asst. grmr. gen.

Capt. R. H. Bolton, brigade maj., Malabar and Canara, is appointed to act as brigade maj. at Bangalore during the absence on leave of Capt. J. M. Grant.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Capt. J. M. Grant, brigade maj., Bangalore, from date of his departure, for 1 mo.—Madras m.c., to appear before a med. board.

17th Lancers.—Lieut. R. T. Goldsworthy, in continuation, till July 21—to enable him to join.

15th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. Barber, in continuation, till Dec. 1—Neilgherries, m.c.

Gen. List.—Lieut. S. L. Hunt, doing duty 15th regt. N.I., from date of departure till Dec. 1—Bangalore and Coonoor, m.c.

Aug. 12.—The following removals and postings are ordered:—

Acting dep. insp. gen. of hospitals E. G. Balfour, from Pegu div. to Ceded Districts, during the absence of Dr. Lovell, on m.c.

Acting dep. insp. gen. of hospitals C. G. E. Ford, to Pegu div., during absence of Dr. C. J. Smith, on m.c.

Surg. maj. C. Barclay, from 25th regt. N.I. to 22nd regt. N.I.

Surg. maj. H. T. W. Harper, from 22nd regt. N.I. to 25th regt. N.I.

Leave of absence:—

22nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. N. Alexander, in ext. to Aug. 4, to enable him to join.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON, the wife of Mr. W. H., of a son, at Madras, July 19.

BARR, the wife of Lieut. col. J. Turnly, of a daughter, at Baroda, July 23.

BAYNES, the wife of C. D., Esq., 91st regt., of a son.

BARROW, the wife of Lieut. col., of a daughter, at Madras, 27th inst.

BULLER, the wife of Capt., Royal Engineers, of a daughter, at Nuera Elia, Ceylon, July 19.

CRACKOFT, the wife of Lieut., adjt., 3rd Bengal Cav., of a son, still-born, at Barcilly, Aug. 13.

CURTIS, the wife of J. Falconer, of a daughter, at Ramcollah, Sarun, on Aug. 2.

D'MONTE, the wife of Mr. S., of a daughter, at Madras, July 23.

D'ROZARIO, jun., the wife of Mr. L., of a daughter, at Tellicherry, Malabar Coast, on 30th ult.

ELLIOT, the wife of J. S., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 3.

GIBSON, wife of J. A., of a daughter, at Trincomalee, Aug. 9.

GARREN, wife of Dr. Alex., civil assistant surgeon, of a son, at Ghazepore, July 28.

GRANT, wife of Capt. D. S., Staff Corps, grmr. and interp., 2nd Regt. N.I., of a daughter, at Poonamallee-road, Colombo, July 23.

GUN, wife of G., of a son, at St. Sebastian, Ceylon, Aug. 3.

HILLS, wife of A., of Katcheckatta, of a son, at Calcutta, July 30.

HOFFMAN, wife of J. C., of a son, at Kandy, July 11.

HUTCHINSON, wife of Dr., civil assistant surgeon, of a son, at Dehra Doon, July 13.

LOCH, wife of J. C., of a daughter, at Egmore, July 24.

MCINROY, wife of C., Madras Army, of a son, at Secunderabad, July 13.

NEWMAN, wife of F., of a daughter, at Cochin, Malabar Coast, July 28.

PATE, the wife of Mr. A., of a son, still-born, at Colombo Fort, July 16.

PATON, the wife of Robert, Tull Ghaut, Kussarah, of a son, at Bangalore, July 17.

RUCKSTUHL, the wife of A., engineer, Beerbhoom Coal Company, of a son and heir, at Calcutta, July 25.

RAJEPAPSE, the wife of W., proctor, of a son, at Colombo, July 19.

BUSHBRIDGE, wife of E., of a son, at Colombo, August 4.
SHERMAN, wife of Lieut. S. W. B., H.M.'s 11th N.I., of a son, at Madras, July 29.
SHORT, wife of Mr. J., of a daughter, at Oxtan House, Ootacamund, July 28.
SHORTLAND, the wife of Capt. V. J., 24th Regt. N.I., of a son, at Vizianagram, July 14.
SMITH, wife of W. A. B. G., Lieutenant, R.A., of a daughter, at Abbotabad, Huzara, Aug. 11.
SUTHERLAND, wife of J., of a son, at Peacock Hill, Pussilava, July 29.
TAYLOR, wife of Mr. W. H., of a daughter, at Madras, July 16.
TERVEEN, wife of W., of a son, at Calcutta, Aug. 6.
WARING, wife of E. C., of a son, at Great Valley Estate, Ceylon, Aug. 3.
WARD, wife of Asst. surg. A. V., Supt. Matheran, of a son, at Poona, July 21.
WOOD, wife of T., assistant storekeeper G. I. P. Railway, of a son, at Chowpatty, July 12.

MARRIAGES.

BOLST, Mr. Henry A., to Miss Annie Goodwin, at Simla, July 25.
DANIEL, Mr. R., of the Oriental Bank Corporation, to Jane Agnes, daughter of Mr. J. F. Meier, at Colombo, July 30.
DEMME, Mr. J. H., to Miss Eliza Sophia Paulesz, at Colombo, July 27.
JOHNSTON, John, to Maggie, daughter of H. Barnett, Esq., at Coburg, Canada West, May 28.
KERR, Henry, son of J., of Seacombs, Liverpool, to Mary Anne Langford, daughter of the late Capt. Rollings, Plymouth, Devonshire, at Galle, Aug. 3.
WALKER, J., Bogambra Mills, Kandy, to Mary, eldest daughter of A. Kennedy, Esq., civil engineer and architect, Glasgow, at Point de Galle, July 20.
WILLISFORD, Frank C., c.c.s., to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late S. Enright, Esq., M.D., of Ennis, county Clare, at Kandy, Aug. 4.

DEATHS.

BRISTOW, H. T., at Calcutta, July 16.
BROWN, Frances, daughter of Capt. C. F., at sea, June 4.
BROWNE, the wife of Major gen. C. A., at Waltair, July 30.
CAPPER, Lieut. T. C., R.A., at Lucknow, July 14.
DE VOS, Mr. P. L., late superintendent of the Government printing office, at Colombo, July 26.
DOWNES, R. P., Attorney at law, at Wangaratta, Australia, aged 48, Feb. 2.
EARLE, Charles, son of Mr. C., Pensioner, Meerut, at Gwalior, Aug. 8.
FAIRFIELD, Lieut. Digby, R.A., at Calcutta, July 20.
FERNANDO, A., son of P., at Slave Island, August 10.
HERBERT, infant son of C. E., of the L'unjab Bank, at sea, on board the ship *Agamemnon*, May 26.
MOOR, Miss, at Colombo, August 1.
SOLOMONS, son of A., at the residence of Mr. J. B. Peterson, Colpetty, Ceylon, August 12.
SHAKESPEAR, wife of J. C., aged 15 years and 6 months, at Ernaculum, Cochin, July 11.
TAYLOR, infant son of Capt. F. C., Madras staff corps, at Oodeypoor, Rajpootana, July 12.
YOUNG, wife of J., at Calcutta, July 21.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
 IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 8.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Lieut. gen. L. A. Hall to be col. commandant, v. Gen. Oldfield, dec.
2nd Dray. Guards.—J. D. Macpherson, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. W. G. D. Goff, who retires.
17th Lancers.—W. A. Ellis, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. E. W. Pritchard, who retires.
Royal Artillery.—Gent. Cadet W. F. de H. Curtis to be lieut., v. T. H. Trafford, dec. The commission of Lieut. G. F. D. Sutton to be antedated to July 6.
Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. E. T. Ford to be col., v. Servante, prom.; Capt. and brev. maj. C. J. Gibb, on the supernumerary list, to be lieut. col.; Capt. and brev. maj. C. G. Gray to be lieut. col., v. Henderson; Capt. and brev. maj. W. D. Gosset, on the seconded list, to be lieut. col.; Capt. and brev. maj. C. Sim, on the seconded list, to be lieut. col.; Capt. and brev. maj. F. C. Hassard to be lieut. col., v. E. T. Ford, prom.; 2nd Capt. and brev. maj. A. Leahy to be capt., v. Gray; 2nd Capt. E. L. Bland to be capt., v. Hassard; 2nd Capt. W. Bailey, from the seconded list, to be 2nd capt., v. Du Cane, placed on the seconded list; Lieut. H. H. Jones to be 2nd capt., v. Bland; Lieut. A. T. Storer to be 2nd capt., v. Bland; Gent. Cadet H. H. Whitley, from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be lieut., with temporary rank, v. H. H. Jones; Gent. Cadet H. C. Fox, from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be lieut., with temporary rank, v. Storer.
7th Foot.—Maj. P. J. J. Grant, from the 96th foot, to be major, v. Lord R. H. Browne, who exch.

46th Foot.—Gent. Cadet R. Brereton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purch., v. R. B. Morrow, who retires.

60th Foot.—Capt. T. Biggs to be maj., without purch., v. J. Fraser, dec.; Lieut. the Hon. R. P. Vereker to be capt., without purch., v. R. M. Hazen, dec.; Lieut. G. F. Stehelin to be capt., without purch., v. Biggs; Ens. J. Miller to be lieut., without purch., v. Hon. R. P. Vereker; Ens. C. F. Terry to be lieut., without purchase, v. Stehelin; Ens. J. W. Rhodes to be lieut., by purch., v. Miller, whose prom. by purch., on June 12, 1863, has been can.; Ens. A. V. O'Brien to be lieut., by purch., v. Terry, whose prom. by purch., on June 12, 1863, has been can.; Gent. Cadet L. Bradford to be ens., without purch., v. Rhodes; Serg. maj. F. Vining to be ens., without purch., v. O'Brien.

94th Foot.—Ens. E. L. Stehelin to be lieut., without purch., v. S. Malthus, prom.; Ens. F. B. Campbell, from 64th foot, to be ens., v. Stehelin; Lieut. P. R. Anstruther to be adjt., v. Lieut. S. Malthus, prom.

Rifle Brigade.—Hon. C. T. Parker to be ens., by purch., v. Hon. F. A. Wellesley, prom. in the Coldstream Guards; Staff asst. surg. J. Wiles to be asst. surg., v. F. S. B. F. de Chaumont, M.D., appointed to the staff.

BREVET.

Brev. lieut. col. H. W. Norman, C.B., Bengal army, to be A.D.C. to her Majesty, with the rank of col. in the army.

September 11.

6th Dragoons.—Paymaster, with the hon. rank of maj., D. F. Chambers, from 75th foot, to be paymaster, v. Gosset, who exch.

Royal Artillery.—Gent. Cadet H. E. Dolphin to be lieut., v. T. C. Capper, dec. The commission of Lieut. F. De H. Curtis has been antedated to July 15, 1863.

28th Foot.—Ens. S. F. F. Anchmuty to be lieut., without purch., v. E. P. Vaughan, dec.; Ens. R. L. Dickson, from the 5th foot, to be ens., v. Anchmuty.

103rd Foot.—Lieut. E. W. Trevor to be capt., v. W. G. Mainwaring, whose appt., as notified in the *Gazette* of Sept. 30, 1862, has been can.; Ens. C. E. Glaspe to be lieut., v. Trevor; Lieut. C. Frankland, to be capt., v. E. W. Trevor, whose prom. on Feb. 1, 1863, as notified in the *Gazette* of Aug. 4, has been can.; Ens. H. H. Richards to be lieut., v. Frankland; C. H. Stoddart, gent., to be ens., v. Richards.

104th Foot.—Lieut. Sir A. K. Lake, Bart., to be capt., v. L. J. Trotter, whose appt., as notified in the *Gazette* of Sept. 30, 1862, has been can.; Ens. R. C. Richardson to be lieut., v. Sir A. K. Lake, Bart.; Lieut. A. L. Douglas to be capt., v. Sir A. K. Lake, Bart., whose prom. on June 30, 1863, has been can.; Ens. M. F. Stokes to be lieut., v. R. C. Richardson, whose prom. on June 30, 1863, has been can.; H. V. Hunt, gent., to be ens., v. Stokes.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 11.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the officers of the staff corps, and of H.M.'s Indian military forces:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. colonels.—Maj. (brev. col.) O. Cavenagh, Maj. (brev. col.) J. S. Paton, C. P. Trower.
 To be Majors.—Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) T. A. Carey, Capt. E. W. E. Howard, Capt. D. Mocatta, Capt. G. W. Fraser, Capt. J. J. Eckford, Capt. (brev. maj.) C. Warde, Capt. H. P. Babbage.
 To be Captains.—Lieut. J. C. Miller, Lieut. W. M. Gibbon.

BENGAL ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.

Cavalry.—Lieut. colonel (Major general) J. F. Bradford, C.B., to be colonel, v. Shubrick, dec.
Late 1st European Light Cavalry.—Capt. C. H. Nicholletts to be major, v. Brooks, 19th Hussars, resigned.

General List of Cavalry Officers.—Cornet H. A. Fletcher to be lieut., in succession to Brooks, 19th Hussars, resigned.

Late 35th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie to be captain, v. Pollock, dec.

General List of Infantry Officers.—Ensign C. E. Hunter to be lieut., in succession to Corfield (late 9th Native Infantry), dec.; Ensign F. D. Boileau to be lieut., v. Angus, resigned; Ensign J. A. McNeale to be lieut., in succession to Caulfield, late 4th European Regiment (Staff Corps), dec.; Ensign C. F. Thomas to be lieut., in succession to Pollock (late 35th Native Infantry), dec.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

General List of Infantry Officers.

The undermentioned officers to take rank from the dates specified:—

Lieut. A. T. Davies, from Aug. 11, 1861.
 Lieut. C. W. G. Perreau, from Aug. 16, 1861.
 Lieut. E. A. Vine, from Aug. 24, 1861.
 Lieut. H. P. Streatfield, from Aug. 25, 1861.
 Lieut. A. F. Taylor, from Aug. 28, 1861.
 Lieut. A. F. Jones, from Aug. 29, 1861.
 Lieut. W. F. S. Perry, from Sept. 10, 1861.

Lieut. D. C. Andrew, from Sept. 11, 1861.
 Lieut. E. W. Samuells, from Sept. 13, 1861.
 Lieut. T. R. Taylor, from Sept. 19, 1861.
 Lieut. J. G. Macleod, from Sept. 24, 1861.
 Lieut. J. E. Campbell, from Sept. 26, 1861.
 Lieut. E. J. Webber, from Sept. 26, 1861.
 Lieut. T. J. C. Plowden, from Sept. 28, 1861.
 Lieut. W. T. A. Thain, from Oct. 1, 1861.
 Lieut. F. E. Hastings, from Oct. 2, 1861.
 Lieut. R. H. Salkeld, from Oct. 11, 1861.
 Lieut. D. M. Strong, from Oct. 13, 1861.
 Lieut. H. H. Rankin, from Oct. 16, 1861.
 Lieut. J. G. Maclean, from Nov. 2, 1861.
 Lieut. H. I. Baylis, from Nov. 4, 1861.
 Lieut. E. C. Davidson, from Nov. 7, 1861.
 Lieut. F. E. Wiggins, from Nov. 10, 1861.
 Lieut. E. P. Mainwaring, from Nov. 14, 1861.
 Lieut. W. B. Aislaby, from Nov. 23, 1861.
 Lieut. A. J. T. Welchman, from Nov. 28, 1861.
 Lieut. W. F. Tucker, from Dec. 6, 1861.
 Lieut. G. Angus (resigned), from Dec. 8, 1861.
 Lieut. W. Hopkinson, from Dec. 9, 1861.
 Lieut. F. A. Darley, from Dec. 18, 1861.
 Lieut. A. P. Samuells, from Jan. 1, 1862.
 Lieut. C. M'K. Hall, from Jan. 7, 1862.
 Lieut. H. B. Swiney, from Jan. 14, 1862.
 Lieut. J. E. P. Molesley, from Jan. 19, 1862.
 Lieut. W. P. Harrison, from Feb. 6, 1862.
 Lieut. J. E. W. Howey, from Feb. 28, 1862.
 Lieut. W. C. Farwell, from March 17, 1862.
 Lieut. D. Robertson, from March 29, 1862.
 Lieut. W. F. Dodsworth, from April 28, 1862.
 Lieut. C. O. Bowles (resigned), from April 29, 1862.

Lieut. H. M. Clarkson, from May 2, 1862.
 Lieut. W. J. Williamson, from May 14, 1862.
 Lieut. A. G. Hammond, from May 19, 1862.
 Lieut. J. E. Sandeman, from May 27, 1862.
 Lieut. C. Key, from June 6, 1862.
 Lieut. S. C. Trower, from June 9, 1862.
 Lieut. E. Molloy, from June 14, 1862.
 Lieut. W. M. Molyneux, from June 15, 1862.
 Lieut. R. A. Price, from July 16, 1862.
 Lieut. J. Butler, from July 20, 1862.
 Lieut. W. M. Story, from July 25, 1862.
 Lieut. E. Greig, from July 30, 1862.
 Lieut. E. Z. Thornton, from Aug. 3, 1862.
 Lieut. J. M. Tulloch, from Aug. 13, 1862.
 Lieut. C. Ransford, from Aug. 13, 1862.
 Lieut. G. McCall, from Sept. 3, 1862.
 Lieut. J. R. B. Atkinson, from Sept. 4, 1862.
 Lieut. J. Fraser, from Sept. 8, 1862.
 Lieut. E. W. Smyth, from Sept. 14, 1862.
 Lieut. E. H. Webb, from Oct. 11, 1862.
 Lieut. H. S. Anderson, from Oct. 22, 1862.
 Lieut. W. W. H. Scott, from Oct. 31, 1862.
 Lieut. C. S. Morrison, from Nov. 19, 1862.
 Lieut. E. Hughes, from Nov. 19, 1862.
 Lieut. F. W. Glasfurd, from Dec. 11, 1862.
 Lieut. P. W. Smith, from Dec. 15, 1862.
 Lieut. R. C. S. C. Tytler, from Dec. 18, 1862.
 Lieut. J. Cook, from Dec. 23, 1862.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-colonel.—Major H. Drury.
 To be Majors.—Capt. A. B. Marsack, Capt. W. T. F. Farwell, Capt. (Brev. Major) C. P. Keyes, Capt. A. W. Ritherdon, Capt. E. H. Power.

MADRAS ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.

4th Regt. N.I.—Capt. J. J. Brine to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. H. Stiles to be Capt., v. Wood, invalided.

Gen. List of Infantry Officers.—Ensign J. L. G. Silver to be Lieutenant, in succession to Girdlestone, 11th N.I. (Staff Corps), deceased; Ensign H. T. H. Baker to be Lieutenant, v. Shirreffs, 25th N.I., resigned.

Medical Officer.—Surgeon H. Young to be Surgeon Major.

Resignation.—Lieut. J. F. G. Shirreffs, 25th N.I.

THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY (Limited) have issued a report in which they state that, having received the first half-yearly payment of £1,250 from Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., under the arrangement for working the Alexandria and Suez line, they have summoned a special general meeting for declaring a dividend. The dividend proposed is at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, for the half-year ending the 30th, which will absorb £1,135 out of the amount, leaving a balance of £115. It is expected the proprietors will continue to receive interest on the capital for the remainder of the lease, by which time the result of the Persian Gulf line will have been fully developed. The directors have received the concession for the construction of the El Arish line, and a new company has been registered under the title of the Syrian Telegraph Company, by which it can be carried out whenever it is considered advisable to do so.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, September 14, 1863.

EX-PAYMASTER SMALES.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Times* :—

"Sir,—In your impression of the 3rd instant there is an extract from the *Express*, in which the authorities of the War-office are charged with inconsistency and injustice in not appointing Mr. Smales to a paymastership upon his being pardoned.

"A paymaster has large sums of public money intrusted to his charge, and the appointments can, therefore, only be given to officers in whom the authorities have the fullest confidence.

"It appears from the newspaper reports of the proceedings at Mhow, that, when Mr. Smales's accounts were examined by the appointed authorities, there was a deficiency of public money not far short of £2,000. Therefore, before giving the sympathy which is asked for Mr. Smales, it would be desirable to know whether there is any foundation for this statement. "R."

We can answer this letter, we think, very satisfactorily. It is quite true that a charge of breach of trust was brought against Captain Smales by Colonel Crawley. He was taken before the Civil Court of Bombay. The grand jury at once threw out the bill against him. Captain Smales seems to us a singularly unfortunate and ill-treated man. He was cashiered for bringing charges against his commanding officer, Colonel Crawley, which were proved to be true, though informal or irregular in the mode in which they were brought forward in a private letter; while Colonel Crawley, who had acted in a way that could not escape the censure of the highest authorities, and which showed him to be quite unfit to command a body of officers and gentlemen, was suffered to retain his more responsible and important post. Evidently in consequence of the public discussions on these matters the War-office was shamed into a sense of the extreme hardship of the case as far as it had relation to Captain Smales, and her Majesty was recommended to grant him a free pardon; but the pardon itself is virtually a mockery, for he is told that he is never to be employed again in her Majesty's service; so that he is still as it were cashiered. If he is really pardoned, why should he be made still to suffer the full effects of the displeasure of the authorities? The sentence against him is acknowledged to be illegal, yet his redress is purely nominal. The pardon was intended, we suppose, to appease the public indignation; but such sham justice is much more calculated to increase it. The unfortunate court-martial at Mhow has been attended with blunder after blunder, and has involved all the highest mili-

tary authorities in a succession of false movements and disgraceful difficulties. Every step they take sinks them deeper into the mire.

After we had written the above brief editorial on the subject of the persecution of Captain Smales, there appeared the following letter from that gentleman to the *Times*. We mentioned that he had been tried and acquitted before the Civil Court at Bombay. We did this on the authority of a pamphlet on the subject of the Mhow trial, which quoted the *Times of India*; but Captain Smales does not, it will be seen, allude in the following letter to the acquittal in the Bombay Court. However, by his own account, a sort of court of inquiry, appointed by his vindictive enemy, Colonel Crawley, acquitted him of the charge brought against him :—

"Sir,—A letter appears in the *Times* of this morning, under the head of 'Ex-paymaster Smales,' referring to what is termed a newspaper report of the proceedings at Mhow, and stating that when my accounts were examined by the appointed authorities, a deficiency of public money appeared, not far short of £2,000. Indian newspaper reports on such a subject I care little about. I think it would, however, have been more honest on the part of your correspondent, whoever he may be, had he displayed more caution before putting before the public such a false statement. The last time my regimental accounts connected with the 6th Dragoons were examined was the end of May, 1862, when a very searching investigation took place by order of Lieut.-Col. Crawley; and while my trial was in progress it was made as a hostile demonstration against me, in the hope of adding something to my detriment. That committee's report proved my public accounts to be in a perfectly correct state, with a balance standing to my favour. Immediately after this committee had made their report the whole of my books and accounts were seized and carried away out of my house by order of Lieut.-Colonel Crawley, and I have never seen anything of them since, on which account I officially repudiated all further responsibility. I have never had, directly or indirectly, a single demand made against me in respect of my accounts; there is one deficiency connected with the accounts of the 6th Dragoons, for which I am neither legally nor morally responsible; and the best proof of the falsehood of your correspondent's statement is, that I addressed an inquiry to the War Department on the subject of my accounts and received a reply intimating that they had received no report on the subject, nor had any demands been made against me. I may also be permitted under the circumstances to observe that I have repeatedly written to the Horse Guards, also to the War Department and India-office, complaining most urgently of the manner in which I, as a financial officer under a heavy bond to the Crown, had been treated by the Indian military authorities in respect to my accounts; two of these departments for many months never answered my letters; and the third, the War-office, referred me for 'redress' to one of the very officers who had never answered my letters; and it is a curious circumstance, one well worthy of public record, that no later than yesterday, the 8th inst., I was compelled to waste the whole of my day backward and forward to the War-office, endeavouring to get an interview with Sir Edward Lugard on the very subject now referred to, and after notifying to his private secretary the nature of my business. On my final visit, at 5 o'clock in the evening, after waiting half an hour, I was coolly informed that Sir Edward Lugard 'really could not see me on any such subject.'

"I trust, Sir, to your indulgence for this lengthy reply, and that from your high sense of justice you will grant me the same publicity for it as you have done to the libel—as the treatment I have experienced from one and another in reference to the matter now referred to has been so scandalously unjust, that to remain silent would be undignified to myself and unjust to my friends who have interested themselves on my behalf.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "F. W. P. SMALES.

"London, Sept. 9."

Captain Smales has written a long letter to the editor of the *United Service Gazette*, in which he states that it is his intention to prosecute Sir William Mansfield and Lieutenant-colonel Crawley for sanctioning the sudden and forcible capture of all his account-books in his office as paymaster, and depriving him thereby of the means of protecting his own

reputation and the interests of his sureties. It seems that Colonel Crawley brought the charge of defalcation against Captain Smales just at the time that he was brought to a court-martial for his informal and disrespectful letter to the colonel, so that he, too, like poor Lilley, had a shadow cast upon him in his hour of trial, as if to lessen his chance of fair play. The authorities both in India and in England seem to have treated Captain Smales with peculiar severity and injustice. To this day he has been refused a copy of the proceedings of the court of inquiry that ended in his honourable acquittal, though the members of the court were selected by his hostile commanding officer, and were all witnesses on that officer's side at the court-martial.*

THE PRESS OF INDIA.

THE Anglo-Indian Press has long had the reputation of being remarkably quarrelsome and scurrilous. This evil repute has not been wholly undeserved. The editor of a Madras newspaper, smarting under personal attacks from some of his contemporaries, lately reminded them of the contempt with which the press of India is said to be regarded on account of its petty scandals and vindictive personalities. We think, however, that the largest portion of this ill-fame is due to its conduct in days long gone by, when even the press at home had little reason to boast of its temperance or candour. We are old enough to remember the time when the *John Bull* of London was even more personal and abusive than its namesake in Calcutta. The former, under the editorship of the notorious Theodore Hook, had its spies in private circles, and did not spare the gentler sex. The *John Bull* of Calcutta, though it was under the management of a clergyman, did much to make the press of India a by-word; but, bad as it was, it never equalled, in the baseness and brutality of its personal onslaughts, the *John Bull* of London in the olden time.

The quarrels, however, of Dr. Bryce, of the Calcutta *John Bull*, and of James Silk Buckingham, of the *Calcutta Journal*, occupied a much larger space in their columns than the conflicts of nations or the most momentous events in the civil history of India, or of their own country. But private scandal and the basest party and personal hostilities were then almost everywhere the staple commodities or chief stock-in-trade of the editorial tribe. The most brutal press-warfare—from pure shop-rivalry or interested motives—was at that time carried on as furiously in Edinburgh and London as at Madras or Calcutta. *Blackwood* and the *Quarterly*, the *Satirist* and the *Age*, made moderate men more than half-inclined to regard a free press as a curse rather than a blessing. The English press at home has long ago retrieved its character. The *Indian press* is still coloured or characterised, though in a far less degree than of yore, with the taint of personal animosities. In the time of the mutiny the style of its personal allusions to Lord Canning, the local representative of the Imperial Power of Great Britain, was singularly ungenerous, unfair,

* Capt. Smales had obtained the following important testimony to his character as a paymaster.—"War-office Letter, dated March 3, 1855:—From the known correctness of Captain Smales in the performance of his duties as a paymaster, it is inferred that his accounts are in a most satisfactory state. "B. HAWES."

and unwise, to say the least of it; for he had awfully responsible and trying duties to perform—a most painful pre-eminence to maintain—and stood in the direst need at so critical a time of cordial and loyal support and encouragement from his own countrymen. But he was worried and insulted daily by the local press, and could not but feel that such incessant ridicule and hostility and contumely from his own people must have lowered his authority and lessened his influence even with those natives who were disposed to be faithful to the British Government. It was a cowardly act to abuse so powerful an instrument as the press, and to lavish daily personal insults on a man who was too high in place or too magnanimous in disposition to defend or revenge himself. Lord Canning only just lived long enough to live down the calumnies that were so lavishly heaped upon him in his hour of trial. What his personal feeling on this subject was we have no means of knowing, but we suppose we shall soon have some revelations upon this point from Mr. Kaye, who is in possession, we believe, of much of his lordship's private correspondence in the years of the mutiny. We know well how one eminent public man, of a somewhat more irritable temperament than Lord Canning, felt the attacks upon him by the Indian press, for we have a letter of his upon this subject now lying before us. We allude to the late Sir Charles Napier, when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army. Alluding to a flattering note from a very eminent author, he writes—“I have been defended by him on one or two occasions, and his good opinion with that of a few others, has helped me to defy the abuse of the many *rascals* I have had to deal with. The vile part of the Indian press is *secretly* sustained by men in power who are hostile to me and war on me in this secret way, though *why* I am not aware. However I have long found out that their ill-nature is very mischievous and has been constantly at work to baffle my exertions in the public service,—so I have resigned.” In this case we see that a man covered with honourable wounds received in the service of his country, and who could at all times face the cannon's mouth with the most marvellous coolness and indifference, acknowledges that he was driven from his important post by the paper pellets of the brain. Lord Canning was of a calmer temperament, and could more easily set aside all care of what was said of him personally so long as he could carry on the business of the State without interruption; but when the local papers by their revelations and discussions began, however unintentionally, to thwart the measures of Government and thereby assist the enemy, he was quite prepared to meet and defy the odium of putting a temporary check upon the liberty, or rather licence, of the press.

Sir William Denison, the Governor of Madras, it seems, has given his opponents a rare advantage over him. He has rushed into print.

“Oh, that mine enemy had written a book!”

Sir William is an author. He has made it easy for any puny whipster to disarm him. Nothing is easier than to say something exceedingly contemptuous and offensive of a man in high place who has trusted the bantling of his brain to the mercy of the public.

Sir William has been sadly mauled as an author by the critics of Madras. If he had been more prudent he would have kept back his book until he had retired into private life.

Though there is still a great deal too much personality and petty and private matter in the Indian press, it is very far from being so culpable in this way as it used to be, and it is now conducted with much more ability and in a fairer and more temperate spirit than it used to be a quarter of a century ago. We feel perfectly sure that it has never been so corrupt, and that Sir Charles Napier was quite mistaken in supposing, as we believe he did, that any portion of it ever received a bribe to pursue him with hostility. As far as purely mercenary influences are concerned, it is as honest a press as any in the world.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE LORD CLYDE.—A committee has been formed for the purpose of erecting a memorial in honour of this gallant officer. Amongst a very distinguished list of names announced are the following:—Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.; his Grace the Duke of Somerset, K.G.; his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.; his Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T.; his Grace the Duke of Wellington; the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G.; the Right Hon. the Earl of Malmesbury, G.C.B.; the Right Hon. the Earl De Grey and Ripon; the Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B.; the Right Hon. the Earl Russell, K.O.; the Right Hon. the Viscount Palmerston, K.G.; Field Marshal Viscount Gough, K.P., G.C.B.; the Right Hon. Lord Stanley; the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart.; the Right Hon. General Sir G. Brown, G.C.B.; Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, G.C.B. A public meeting will shortly be held in the metropolis for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration.

ROYAL ARTILLERY FOR INDIA.—On the 10th inst. a detachment of the Depot Brigade Royal Artillery, comprising 163 rank and file, assembled on parade at an early hour at Woolwich, and, after inspection, proceeded to Gravesend by railway, and embarked on board the troopship *Canning*, for Madras. The following officers, in addition to Lieut.-col. Macintire, in command, embarked with the force, viz.:—Captains Purvis, Laurie, and Jackson; Lieuts. McCarthy, Gambier, Haynes, Johnson, Roberts, Knot, Deedes, and Lavie.

PUNJAB RAILWAY DEBENTURES.—The sum of £14,900 was paid to the credit of the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 5th inst., making, with previous payments of £485,000, a total of £500,000 on account of the Inconvertible Punjab Railway debentures recently issued, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The *Kirkham*, 1,061 tons register, with about 187 miles of this cable on board, left Gravesend yesterday (Friday) for the Persian Gulf, her precise destination being Bagdad. This is the second portion that has gone out, and the remaining lengths will be conveyed in three sailing vessels and a steamer. The entire length is upwards of 1,200 miles, and the weight about 5,000 tons.

ARRIVAL OF INVALIDS FROM INDIA.—The *Egmont*, sailing transport, arrived at Spithead on the morning of the 11th inst., from the East Indies, with military invalids, who were discharged to Netley Hospital the same afternoon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 4. Wilhelmine, —, Rangoon; Almora, Williams, King of Algeria, Smellie, Bombay; Priam, Irvin, Calcutta; Virginia, Richardson, Mauritius; Berkshire, Post, Akyab; Verlandi, Loffish, Rangoon; Rajmahal, Mossop, Calcutta; 5. Dependent, —, St. Helena; Edward Percy, Stewart, Calcutta; Lady Milton, Houston, Mauritius; Prins Oscar, Oberg, Akyab; Golden City, Moore, Bassin; 7. Magnolia, Bynon, Anna Goethe, Smith, Bombay; Indisman, Webb, Malva; Seafield, Tough, Akyab; Llana, Hayes, Mauritius; Fiery Cross,

Robinson, Foo-chow; Nourmahal, Fowler, Madras; Simoon, Smith, Rangoon; 8. Pole Star, Swinton, Calcutta; Celentias, Magnusson, Cochin; 9. Kingston, Reed, Rangoon; Margaret Mitchell, —, Whampoa; Trio, —, Cochin; Pieter, —, Akyab; 10. Mary E. Bay, —, Tutucoreen; Hougmont, Flammak, Calcutta; Tiger, Ogg, Ocean Empress, McDonald, Bombay; 12. Solide, Anderson, Cambridge, Walter, Akyab; Sofia Adelaide, Kahlam, Rangoon; Tarra, Nairn, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, September 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Rodgers, General Van Cortlandt, Asst. surgeon C. Joynt, Mr. W. H. Middleton, Mr. H. B. Tarnes, Miss Hewett, Master Hewett, Mrs. Joynt, Mr. J. P. Cortlandt, Anderson, Mr. H. Thompson, Hon. Major and Mrs. Thesiger, Mr. J. W. Savage, Mr. A. H. Macaulay, Mr. N. Perkins, Mr. F. J. Potter, Mrs. Harold Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Hemsted, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. H. O. Thorold, Dr. Durham, For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Pve Smith, Mrs. Air and child, Mr. and Mrs. Friedrickson. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. Jose Yatea, Mr. Isidore Yatea.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)
September 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. and Miss Watkins, Capt. J. R. Currie, Mrs. Wells and infant, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. C. G. Turner, Mr. G. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Gordon Robb and infant, Major Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sapp, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mr. T. O. Mayne, Mr. L. J. Jennings, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. H. Toby Prinsep, Mr. R. Robertson, Major and Mrs. James, Miss Hutin, Mr. Shearin, Miss Doran, Mr. and Mrs. T. Woodhouse and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, jun., Mr. Robert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Canidia, Colonel Hort, Mr. Heavyside, Mr. James D. Campbell, Miss Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond, Mr. H. C. Cutcliffe, Mrs. Grundy, Asst. surg. Colhoun, Capt. H. M. Wemyss, Sergeant-major J. Naimith, Captain and Mrs. Foster, infant, and child, Mr. Thompson, Mr. A. Breul, Major C. W. Miles, Mr. C. F. Inskip, Mr. W. Beddingfield, Mr. G. W. Kellner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Foster, Miss Foster, Capt. H. Oldfield, Mr. Boys, Mr. Warren, Dr. Tecker, Mr. W. T. Church, Mr. F. W. Baker, Mrs. and Miss Keene and three children, Mr. Crosthwaite, Mr. Birch, For MADRAS.—Mr. John, Miss Acton, Miss Street, Mr. and Mrs. Brecks, Mr. and Mrs. Burton and child, Mr. F. W. Ditmas, Mr. Runington, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Irving, Major and Mrs. Barber, Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite, Lieut. Jago, For CEYLON.—Mr. H. Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ronald, For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Borsing, Mrs. W. Lamond, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Remé, Capt. Thomsen, Mrs. Jack, Paymaster John Hill, R.N., Mr. G. Nixon, For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Probat, Mr. and Mrs. Bolstead, For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Allen and child, Miss Allen, For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. Isla Sitwell, For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Coxon, Mr. H. Rubery, For CALCUTTA via BOMBAY.—Lieut. Engledee.

September 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Bin-a, Mrs. W. Boyle, Mr. F. B. Norris, Mr. H. Ramsden, Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. E. Ophian, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allardye, Miss Allardye, Mr. D. E. Rorer, Mr. F. H. Seagrave, Mr. L. Russell, Mr. Clason, Mr. Haynith, Captain Batty, Lieut. H. Justice, Mrs. Preston and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Ophian, Miss Dawes, Mr. Narnie, Mr. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. S. Shapoorjee, Mr. W. W. Hudson, Mr. F. Chevalier, Mr. Anstey, Mr. R. A. Passmore, Colonel M. McMahon, Mr. J. W. Smith and two children, Captain and Mrs. McGallias, Capt. Cousins, Mr. Gordon, Mr. H. Gordon, Mr. John Campbell, For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Johnson, Mrs. Parry and infant, For SINGAPORE via BOMBAY.—Mr. Webster.

October 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Stewart Wood, Mr. J. J. Hulbert, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Pigou and two Misses Pigou, Major and Mrs. Moffat and infant, Mr. W. F. Stutz, Mr. M. J. Stephen, Mr. Molyheum, Miss Colquhoun, Miss Piassett, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Hall and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Turnbull, Col. and Mrs. Cuertin, Rev. Mr. Henderson, Mr. J. D. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Gilbert Money and infant, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Bauster, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Mr. D. Testro, Mr. E. Dennis, Mrs. Bazeley and daughter, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Kenny and two daughters, Mr. C. E. Cresswell, Miss Goodacre, Mr. A. J. Macbay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving and infant, Captain Denneley, Dr. Hare, Mrs. Barter, C. W. Gordon, Miss Plowden, Miss Budgen, Major and Mrs. H. Drummond, Capt. Farquharson, Rev. A. W. Irvin, Mr. George Probyn, Miss Wainbold, Captain B. R. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. J. R. Coles, Mr. Beadon, Miss Cheape, Mr. Hamilton, Captain Grindall, Mr. Sherer, Dr. and Mrs. Tresidder and two children and two Misses Tresidder, Mr. Eisentohr, Mr. S. Carlisle, Mr. D. Moule, Dr. A. L. S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Parker, Mr. W. Clifford, Capt. Knight, Lieut. Pickard, Mr. C. F. Magrath, Mr. A. H. Fraser and infant, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. W. M. Souttar, Mr. Thomas Roberts, Mr. Spiers, Dr. O. B. Day, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lettley, Mr. Jones, Mr. Harris, Lieut. Neale, Mrs. Hobbhouse, Miss Burne, Miss Clara Burne, Mr. Donald, Mr. K. Tod, For MADRAS.—Mrs. Gehagan, Miss Bitteston, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. C. A. Galtou, Mr. John Cameron, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Kempster, infant, and child, Miss Cherry, Mr. A. Hall, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton, Mrs. Dawson, Captain Simpson, Captain G. Forbes, Captain and Mrs. Rainey and infant, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, For CEYLON.—Mrs. Skinner and daughter, Mr. J. B. Evans, Miss Mary Blackwall Evans, Mrs. Horne, infant, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Tarrant, Mr. Skinner, Mr. A. McGruer, Miss A. Mckewid, Mrs. Hungerford, Mr. Saunders, Miss O'kley, For HONG KONG.—Mr. Duncanson, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Rothwell.

October 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. Loch, Mrs. Forsyth Hunter and daughter, Asst. surg. Therold, Mrs. Edward Pryce, Mr. and Mrs. Haylor and child, Mr. A. J. Hunter, Lieut. col. Taylor, C.B., Miss Hollis, Major J. B. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham, Viscount Elmley, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Young, Hon. Mr. Plunkett, Mr. A. G. Graham, Mr. W. Greenwood, Miss Greenwood, Mr. R. S. Sinclair, Maj. and Mrs. Westropp, Mrs. Betham, Mr. J. G. Ward, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. E. A. Pasick, Mr. Crawford, Lieut. McMurdo, Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, Miss Nicholson, Mr. J. M. Hall, Mrs. Ashburner and infant, Mrs. Dundas, Mrs. Francis, Mr. G. H. Johns, Mr. Fred. Stevens, Col. Stanley, For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. Hubbard.

October 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Stinton, Mrs. Welchman, Miss Welchman, Mrs. Sandys and infant, M. S. F. Melbourn and infant, Miss Bayley, Mrs. J. B. S., Mr. D. K. Mair, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Blechvenden, Miss Blechvenden, Miss Tweedie, Miss Driver, Captain and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Deuman, Mrs. Paul, Mr. Jas. B. Beard, Mrs. Greenhill

and infant. Mrs. G. W. Allen and infants, two Misses Wintles, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. A. Agliosto, Mrs. Obbard, Mr. Brownlow, Mrs. J. Watson and two children, Capt. J. H. Moore, Mr. F. W. Boring, Mr. H. Koebel, Capt. Young, Mr. F. Ferguson, Miss C. Simpson, Miss Sandy, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cole and four children, Mr. C. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Vanstint, Mr. and Mrs. Rabin, Mr. Harrison, Miss Shaw, Mrs. H. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Molony, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Miss J. W. Milroy, Mr. D'Aguilar, Mr. J. Keswick, Mr. and Mrs. Dacosta, Miss Dacosta, Mr. James Birkmyre, Mat. and Mrs. Cobble, Mrs. Fisher, two Misses Pengree, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mr. Melany, Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, Mr. E. H. Radlock, Miss A. Piggott, Mr. J. T. Crawford, Miss Hastings, Mr. J. C. M. Forbes, Mr. W. S. Paterson, Mr. T. G. Hanon, Miss Golding, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. W. H. Verner, Mr. James Simpson, Mrs. Thornhill and two children, Miss Kirke, Mr. G. Smith, Miss Willows, Mr. Tumaine. For MADRAS.—Miss Thompson, Major and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Miss Simpson, Mr. H. Wigram, Captain T. Beckley, Mrs. Tonch, Captain Farlie, Mr. F. D. Meppen, Mrs. Cameron Geddes and child, Mr. W. H. Glenn, Mr. A. L. Lister, Mr. Smith, Asst. surg. Howell, Mr. A. E. R. McDonnell, For CEYLON.—Mr. Morris, Mr. Barter, Mr. Robertson. For HONG KONG.—Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, Mr. P. Tololo, Mr. Wadman, Mr. H. Merry, Y. Colom, Mr. Bryans, Mr. A. Robinson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. K. McDougal, Mr. Crawford Kerr. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Callaghan, Mr. R. Bruce.

October 27.—For BOMBAY.—Major W. A. Dick, Mr. W. East, Mr. Walter Cassels, Mrs. Thorne, Lieut. G. N. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Watts, Mrs. Nesbit, Miss Marshall, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Barker, Mrs. Barker, and Miss Parker, Mr. John Beattie, Col. and Mrs. Glynn, Mr. C. Crawford, Miss Janet Taylor, Mr. W. H. Mayher, For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jarvie, Mr. Barton. For CALCUTTA via BOMBAY.—Mr. Geo. Hamilton.

November 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. P. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prince and infant, Capt. G. J. Reeves, Dr. and Mrs. Corby, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knowles, Miss Tilston, Miss Crocher, Mr. W. Laidale, Miss and Miss Pichall, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. C. W. Gordon, Capt. B. W. Ryall, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bainbridge, Miss Hill, Mrs. T. Shakerpear, Mrs. Sage and infant, Mr. Wienholt, Mr. R. J. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bullen and infant, Mrs. Davidson and infant, Mrs. B. W. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew, Mr. H. Ret, Mrs. Clark and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Grimley, Capt. G. M. Dobbin, Dr. J. E. and Mrs. Tuson, Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Alone and two children, Mr. Pittar, Mrs. Hills, Capt. J. Hunter, Mr. H. Moseley, Mr. J. C. Williams, Miss Dickson, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. W. Irvine, Mr. R. E. Golden, Mr. Campeys, Miss Brougham, Miss Brougham, jun., Mr. T. W. Talbot, Mr. J. McDougal, Mr. Jones, Mr. Harris, Mr. L. P. Evans, Mrs. Falls, Miss Falls, Miss Sophie Grant, Miss Cooper, Mr. H. M. Hancock, Mr. J. Woodburn, Mrs. and Miss Berry, Mr. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Miss Riddell, Mrs. and Miss Dowle, Mr. R. T. Lacey, For MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss Brett, Miss Pelly, Lieut. G. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and two infants, Miss Peyeroff, Mrs. J. C. Hughston, Miss Boyson, Mr. G. A. Parker, Mr. W. Donald, Mr. Brett, Lieut. F. E. West, Mr. C. S. Crole, Miss L. Clarke, For HONG KONG.—Mr. Young, Mr. A. Campbell. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. Young.

November 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bandon, Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth, Major and Mrs. Hopkinson and lady friend, Mr. H. S. Reid, Capt. Cayler, Mr. Sheriff, Mr. A. Sherriff, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rochford Davies, Mr. M. R. Cowie, Rev. F. H. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington Balfour, Capt. John Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. A. Pickett, Mr. J. Buckland, Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, Mr. W. R. Riddell, Mr. Uquhart, Mr. Frith, Hon. and Mrs. Pellow, Mr. G. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mr. W. Newton.—For MADRAS.—Mr. F. L. Moneriff, Capt. T. Sweet, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Miss Fauce, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Mr. A. C. Smith, Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, Mr. J. D. B. Goble, Dr. Donaldson, Capt. R. Church, Capt. Plant.—For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Rigg, Mr. J. Fraser.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL, the wife of Major gen. Archibald L., retired list, H.M.'s Bengal Cav., of a daughter, at 28, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, Sept. 4.

DALLAS, the wife of Dr. R. A., Bombay, of a daughter, at Dee House, Park-gate, Cheshire, Sept. 5.

TAWSE, the wife of John, of Madras, of a daughter, at 1, Talbot-place, Blackheath, Sept. 3.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS, Herbert N., jun., M.B., to Eliza, only child of the late William Durant, Esq., of Bombay, at Lewisham Church, Kent, Sept. 3.

PRESCOTT, Rev. G. F., of St. Michael and All Angels, Paddington, to Sarah, daughter of the late John Horsley, Esq., H.E.I.C.M.S., at St. John's, Paddington, Sept. 10.

SWINTON, J. E., H.M.'s Indian Army, to Frances J., daughter of Daniel Ansle, Esq., of the Gart, Perthshire, at Edinburgh, Sept. 10.

DEATHS.

CARR, William T. A., son of the late Rev. William Carr, of Bombay, aged 12, Sept. 5.

GAIR, John, resident engineer, Bombay and Baroda Railway, at Cudthel Cottage, near Inverness, N.B., aged 30, Aug. 29.

GOLDIE, Julia H., relict of the late Major Barré, Bengal Engineers, at West Grinstead, Aug. 31.

GRIFFITHS, Augusta W., relict of Col. Hugh, H.E.I.C.'s service, late of Burley, East Woodhay, Hants, at 11, Donnington-square, Newbury, Berks, Aug. 31.

HUTCHINGS, Jane G., wife of Lieut. Col. J. H.M.'s Madras Retired List, at the Grove, Hertford, Herts, Sept. 5.

ROSE, Elizabeth J., wife of W. H., formerly of Madras, at Ealing, Sept. 9.

India Office,

September 12, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. F. A. Kelly (Uncov.)

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. H. Goldie, 6 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. O. Mayne, C.B.; Mr. H. Vansittart; Mr. F. S. Growse; Mr. W. L. Mackenzie.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 11½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—
Columbo	2 p.	2 ½ p.		

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock		22½ to 226
	India 5 per cent.		105 ½
	India Enhanced Paper 4 pr. ct.		97½
	India 5 p. ct. Enhanced Paper		107½
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.		117
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		95½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		105½
	" " " 1863		100
	" " " 1864		104½
	" " " 1864 or 1866		104½
	India 5 percent. for account.		105½
	India 5 per cent., 1870		105½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104½
	India Bonds (£1,000)		16s. to 20s.
	Ditto (under £1,000)		19s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	107½ to 108½
	New	8	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto E Shares	7½	1½ to 1½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	109 to 110
Stock	East Indian	all	108 to 109
20	Ditto G. Extension	10	14 to 1½ prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension	10	14 to 14
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	109 to 110
20	Ditto (New ditto)	12	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto J. and 1862	10	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	102 to 103
20	5th Extension	2	10 to 10½
Stock	Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	107½ to 108½
Stock	Ditto	2	4 to 4½ pm.
20	Punjab (5 p. ct.)	100	107½ to 108½
20	Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	1½ to 1½ pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	115 to 117
40	Australasia	all	80 to 82
40	New	all	21 to 23
25	Bank of Egypt	all	27 to 29
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	35 to 36
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	59 to 61
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	4 to 4½ pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	57½ to 58½
20	Ottoman Bank	all	2
20	Do. New	2	4 to 4½ pm.
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	4 to 4½ pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	5	4 d. par.
20	Ceylon	2	4 to 4½ pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	4 dis. ½ pm.
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	1½ to 1½
20	Egyptian Com. & Trad.	2	2½ to 3½ pm.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3½
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	1 to 2 pm.
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1 to 2
20	Do. New	1	1 to 2
1	Oriental Gas	all	4 to 4½
1	Do. New	all	4 to 4½
10	Oriental Island Steam A. (L)	all	2½ to 2½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	80 to 82
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	30	18 to 20 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	4 to 4½
1	Ditto Registered	all	4 to 4½
10	Ditto	all	4 to 4½
2	Telegraph to India	1	4 to 4½ dis.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer <i>Ceylon</i> , which sailed on Saturday, took out £448,350, of which £122,500 is gold and £323,850 silver, for Bombay. About £2,000 in gold also goes to Alexandria. The principal of these remittances are made in payment of cotton and other produce transactions.			
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

India Office, 11th September, 1863.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, that holders of INDIA FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES, who have assented to their conversion into "India Four per Cent. Stock," are required to SURRENDER their DEBENTURES at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, on or before the 1st of October next, and to state at the same time the names, addresses, and quantity of the parties in whose favour the Stock is to be registered.

The Stock will be created on the 8th of October, and will be transferable after that date.

Holders of "India Four per Cent. Stock" who are registered in the books of the Bank of England on the 8th of October next, and who desire to hold "Stock Certificates to bearer with Coupons attached," in lieu of Stock registered in their names, may do so by transferring their Stock to "The Secretary of State in Council of India" on or after the 8th of October next, when they will receive "Stock Certificates to bearer" in lieu thereof.

Debentures which are to be paid off on or after the 8th of October next must be left at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, for examination three days previous to payment being made.

Parties leaving their Debentures on or before the 5th of October can receive payment of the same on the 8th of October.

Receipts will be given for the Debentures deposited.

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TEETH.—PATENT 764, AUG., 1855.—As shown at the International Exhibition, Class XVII.—Messrs. **LEWIN MOSELY and SONS** direct attention to their **GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH**, and their complete system of **Painless Dentistry**. Teeth from 5s.; Sets, 5, 8, 10, and 15 Guineas.—30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.—Established 1820. For the efficacy and success of this system, vide "Lancet."

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COLT'S NEW MODEL REVOLVING RIFLES AND SHOT GUNS.—Rifles, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30-inch barrel, 56-100, 44-100, 36-100 bore. Shot Guns, 27-inch barrel, 60-100, 75-100 bore.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 597.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Aug. 13	Burmah (Rangoon)	Aug. 6
Madras	" 15	Bombay	" 24
Agra	" 15	Ceylon	" 21
China (Hong Kong)			
July 29.			

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 19th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 ½ oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 ½ lb. 1s. 4d.; under 2 lb. 2s.; under 2 ½ lb. 3s. 8d.; under 3 lb. 5s. 4d.; and under 3 ½ lb. 6s. 8d. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each, when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 3d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 ½ oz. 0s. 10d. | 1 oz. 1s. 8d. | 2 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters

Via Southampton.
 ½ oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 2 oz. 4s. 0d. | 3 oz. 6s. 0d.

Via Marseilles.
 ½ oz. 1s. 4d. | 1 oz. 2s. 8d. | 2 oz. 5s. 4d. | 3 oz. 8s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

No events of much interest have occurred in India since the date of the last mail.

The incredulity on the subject of the supposed Nana is rapidly increasing. It will turn out, we think, as we at first anticipated, that the prisoner at Ajmere is not the Nana, but still a criminal of considerable importance. Some people think he is perhaps Baba Bhut, the Nana's eldest brother. We do not believe that he is any relation of the Nana. There is a report that the late Nana's family, in the possession of eighty lacs of rupees of property, are now at Jeypore, under the protection of the rajah of that place. This is not very likely. At all events, the Government can put the matter beyond all doubt with very little trouble. The supposed Nana is believed to be on his way to Agra, in custody of thirty-three men of the 16th Bengal Native Cavalry, under the command of Captain Carnel.

Lord and Lady Elgin will leave Simla on the 15th of September, and proceed by easy stages to Sealkote, where they will join their camp. The Viceregal progress through the Punjab in November is to rival or surpass in magnificence anything that British India has yet seen. There is to be a camp of exercise at Lahore and an army of observation to watch the progress of events in Afghanistan, which is at present by no means in a very satisfactory condition.

A crisis is approaching. Ameer Khan, a younger brother of the new Sovereign, is in open rebellion. Afzul Khan, who had raised an army of 25,000 men, is said to have been assassinated.

In reply to an application made to it, the Calcutta Government has determined that uncovenanted officers who were entitled to "accumulated privilege leave" under the old rules when the new rules were issued, will be allowed two or three months' leave in the same manner as if the old rules still remained in force.

Further rules for the examination of officers of the Bengal Police are published in continuation of the Resolution dated 22nd September, 1862. The first article of the Resolution of July 1, 1863, stipulates that it shall not be necessary for district superintendents to pass the old examination: "Every such officer shall be examined by the Deputy Inspector-General of the Division, who shall report whether the officer is qualified by knowledge of his duty, and by proficiency in two native languages."

The transfer of the Government Savings Bank at Calcutta to the Bank of Bengal has

been effected. The new arrangement came into operation on the 1st of September.

A General Order by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bengal Army notifies that articles coming from regimental workshops in the Punjab will be gladly received for the forthcoming Exhibition of Arts, Produce, and Manufactures in the Punjab.

There is no limit to the liberality of the Parsees. Some noble donation from them for public purposes is recorded in the papers almost daily. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., has just offered a quarter of a lac of rupees for the erection of a public fountain at Bombay on the site of the Wellesley station. He has also handed to Government one hundred thousand rupees for the erection of a new college at Poona. Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghur (Ready Money), besides contributing so largely for a drinking fountain for the poorer classes of the community at Bombay, has placed at the disposal of the Rev. Mr. Maule seven thousand rupees to pay the cost of an illuminated clock on the tower of St. John's Church, Colaba. He has also offered twenty-five thousand rupees towards completing the church. It is strange that Christians should stand in need of a Parsee's purse to complete their own religious temples. These Parsees, in point of liberality, are above all Hindoo, above all Christian fame.

The Madras Presidency is making a steady progress in material prosperity. The revenue exhibits a regular annual increase. In 1861-62 it exceeded by forty lacs the revenue of the preceding year. But though this general prosperity in the Presidency is very gratifying, we are sorry to learn that cotton cultivation has fallen off to the extent of forty thousand acres. Nevertheless we are told that the supply of cotton promises to be on a larger scale in the Madras Presidency this season than in any former year. Planters were using extraordinary means to send their cotton down to market early; the crop of this season is roughly estimated at 160,000 bales. The demand continued very active, but there were only three or four buyers to any extent, and the want of screwing facilities had been felt as a serious drawback in pushing the cotton forward.

The defective drainage of Madras is at last discovered, like that of Calcutta, to be very injurious to the health of the inhabitants, and the Government has ordered Capt. H. Tulloch, of the Royal Engineers, to prepare a report upon the subject, and submit plans and estimates for the improvement of the present system.

It has been proposed to discover by experiment whether troops would be healthier in

barracks at sanatoriums, or in detached cottages or huts, each to contain five tenants. Some huts for this purpose are about to be erected at the hill station of Mount Aboo, and an outlay of 41,000 rupees has been sanctioned by the Bombay Government on this experiment.

The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has objected to any branch of the Eastern Bengal Railway being carried north of the Ganges, either towards Assam or the Darjeeling Road. He suggests that thirty miles extension be made to Jessore.

It is expected that British ladies will rejoice in one result of Sir Robert Montgomery's arrangements on the Thibet frontier. Real Cashmere shawls will be supplied to the London market on such low terms as will astonish and delight our mothers, wives, and sisters.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Sir Charles Trevelyan have initiated a movement for the purpose of raising funds for some public memorial to be presented to the Rev. Dr. Duff on leaving India.

Nearly 2,000 persons have lately died from cholera in Lucknow. The disease is spreading over the neighbouring districts.

A company has been started in Bombay to be called the Western India Hotel Company. The whole of the capital has been subscribed, and Government has made a large grant of land.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4.

Major Gordon was victorious on the 27th ult., and captured Vaking (? Nanking).

Burgovine, with 500 rowdies, has joined the rebels.

Intelligence received from Japan states that the Japanese Princes were giving trouble. The *Semiramis* had landed a force at Negate (?), and engaged and defeated the Japanese troops.

The Dutch papers state that news has been received from Japan to the effect that the Consul-general of Holland had been ordered by the Mikado to quit the empire immediately with all the Dutch. The Consul-general protested against such conduct as contrary to the right of nations and specific convocations. Orders have been issued for the despatch of four vessels of war to Japan, to be employed as the Consul-general might deem advisable; or, if thought desirable, to act with them in concert with England.

PARIS, Sept. 17.

The evening journals contain the following: "A French vessel having been fired upon by the Japanese forts, several detachments immediately disembarked, and routed a body of Japanese assembled on the shore."

PARIS, Sept. 18.

The Paris papers publish intelligence from Sumatra, telegraphed from Suez, announcing that Dutch men-of-war had been despatched to chastise the native chiefs, who had torn down the Dutch flag. The same papers state that the ship *Ocean Mail* has been lost.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Grey shirtings and mule twist dull. The prospects of the indigo crop are unchanged. Exchange on London, 2s. 0½d. Government

Securities: Four per Cent., 99½; Five per Cent., 108½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 118½. Freights improving.

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

Exchange on London, 2s. 0½d. Government Securities: Four per Cent., 99½; Five per Cent., 108½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 118½. Freights advancing.

CANTON, Aug. 11.

Grey shirtings lower. Tea active. Total export to date, 31,500,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 10d.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4.

Grey shirtings active. Silk, higher prices demanded. Settlements, 2,000 bales. Export to date, 7,000 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 4½d. Freight, 60s.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.—The *Gazette* contains a notice to the effect that the distribution of the portion due to the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship *Bustard*, of the proceeds arising from the sale of certain junks captured at Chusan, on the 22nd of May, 1860, will commence on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., in the prize branch of the department of the Accountant-general of the Navy, and those holding instruments by virtue of which they may be legally entitled to claim the share of any capture, are requested to present the same at that office.

6TH DRAGOONS.—A letter from Mhow says:—"I subjoin a list of the officers who have been ordered home to be present at the Crawley court-martial. As far as I have been able to ascertain, their names are as follows:—Capt. Weir, Capt. Curtis, Lieut. Davies, Lieut. Wallace, Lieut. Snell, Quartermaster Wooden, Dr. Turnbull. The following officers are at home:—Major Thesiger, Major Swindley, Capt. Hedley, Lieut. Inga, Lieut. FitzSimon, Lieut. Stewart, Dr. Barnett. I also hear that the depositions of all the men who were sentries over Sergeant-major Lilley have lately been taken. A report is now afloat that Colonel Crawley purposes pleading guilty to the charges on which he is to be tried, but, in extenuation, will urge the extreme insubordination of his officers, or of the larger portion of them. On the other hand, I learn that Colonel Crawley and his friends expect that the coming court martial is a pathway to a complete victory for him! Time will show."

THE NANA.—A friend in Rajpootana has sent us a photograph of the supposed Nana Sahib, taken by the Rev. Mr. Robson, missionary at Ajmere. We fear that the Nana is yet uncaught. It is considered not improbable that the prisoner is Baba Blunt, the Nana's eldest brother.—*Bombay Guardian*, Aug. 15.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Poonah*, Sept. 20, 1863.

	Gold.	Silver.
Malta	21,800	—
Alexandria	62,000	—
Mauritius	45,000	—
Ceylon	3,200	—
Madras	698½	22½
Calcutta	6,500	—
Singapore	—	6,900
Hong Kong	—	4,412½
Foo Chow	—	1,250
Shanghai	—	21,460
	£119,195½	£39,024½

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s Forces.—Lieutenant Burnett, H.M.'s 56th Regt., at Decra, August 2.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Coomforth, Rev. M. Matchett and lady, Capt. Coates and lady, Mr. Hogart, Lieut. Stevenson. From MALTA.—Mr. Fiorentini, Mr. S. Bisnot and infant, Mr. London, Mr. Cunningham.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Delta*, Sept. 22.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Ryland, Capt. Genchi, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. J. A. Mason. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. O'Dowd, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. A. Cairn.

CAPTURE OF THE NANA.

[From the *Times of India*, Aug. 24.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—So many different accounts have appeared relative to the particulars of the capture of the supposed Nana, that it may not be uninteresting to your readers to have a statement, which I enclose, from one engaged in the affair. I may add that, from my own recollections, I consider it a faithful one. The second prisoner taken was the supposed Naroo Punt, and as he was being led up the steps by Major Davidson, I remarked we had only two prisoners instead of three. I returned to the building, and searching it discovered a man sitting on the ground. I conveyed him to the fort, when we found he was the blind man. The capture took place between eight and nine p.m., and the night was unusually dark.

F. BRODIGAN,

Lieutenant, 26th Regt.

Nusseerabad, August 4, 1863.

I accompanied Major Davidson and Lieutenant Brodigan on the night of the 22nd of June, 1863, to the place where the man supposed to be the Nana was concealed. On going down five stone steps we turned to the right, and there was a man standing inside under a sort of verandah in a passage. There was a large water tank in front. Lieutenant Brodigan said, "Here is a man." Major Davidson spoke a few words to another native who was in the verandah, and then turning round to me said, "Have you got the handcuffs ready, Sergeant?" I answered, "Yes, sir," and Major Davidson replied, pointing his finger at the man who was standing near the entrance, "Handcuff that man." I went up to the man and caught hold of both his hands, but not being acquainted with the handcuffs I could not get them on him. Lieutenant Brodigan said to me, "Take him away; never mind the handcuffs." I took hold of both his sleeves down near the wrist in one of my hands, and with my bayonet in the other hand escorted him into the fort and handed him over to the guard.

I then went out to rejoin Major Davidson and Lieutenant Brodigan about 200 yards from the Barrack Gate. I met them escorting the blind priest and the other man, who, I believe, is called Naroo Punt, into barracks. The three prisoners were at once searched, and placed in irons under a guard of the 26th Regiment.

T. D. DALTON, Sergeant, 26th Regiment.

Nusseerabad, 4th August, 1863.

[From our own Correspondents.]

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Two photographic portraits of the supposed Nana have been received by the Government here from Major Davidson, and have been shown to several parties who knew the Nana at Bithoor. One and all, I have heard, say they are not portraits of the women-slayer, nor at all like him. They represent a dark, but not very dark, native, dull-looking, and rather sour-browed, of from fifty to fifty-five years of age, with white hair, mustachios, and whiskers; dressed in chupkun and puggree, and without a particle imposing or Bramminical about him. The features are coarse and common-place, and devoid of all expression, unless it be a slight shade of despondency. The man is seated in an English chair, and, though slight, appears not of more than medium height. There is nothing about him, or his garb, that would cause one to look twice at him if met at large; and if asked who the picture represented, without having been told its history, most people would be inclined to answer it was a portrait of some stupid old gomastah or native of that class. And yet, when the features are looked into with a knowledge that the man is supposed to be the Nana, they seem indicative of low animal care for self, and of an amount of callousness which might lead their possessor to order the sacrifice of hundreds that his own safety might be the more assured.

I have spoken to two or three Mahrattas whose families came to this side of India with the old

Peishwa, and who, having lived for some time at Bithoor, knew his adopted son, the Nana, well. These parties had seen the portraits, and they declared they were not at all like the Nana, who was a much younger and altogether more *distingué* looking man; and they were fully of opinion that no suffering could have reduced him to a semblance of what the portraits represented. The Nana is one of three brothers born near Poona, but all of whom were resident at Bithoor when the rebellion broke out, and at Cawnpore when the slaughter took place. Of these Baba Bhut was the eldest, the Nana second, and Bala Rao the youngest. Baba Bhut was nine or ten years the Nana's senior, from whom he also differed much in personal appearance. Some of the natives say the portraits resemble Baba Bhut, but then the Mahrattas have it that Baba died two years ago, and—in Calcutta! Of the whereabouts of Bala Rao I have heard nothing, but, if alive, he is probably either in Rajpootana, or the Deccan. The native impression is, that the Nana is alive. The phrase with the Cawnporeans and the Mahrattas is, "The Government won't catch the Nana quickly." For my part I believe the three brothers live, and that it has become a point of honour with the native chiefs not to surrender or betray them. I fancy they would be in no great danger in any part of India, unless Gwalior. Scindia and the Nana cannot be friends, for if the latter were in the ascendant, Scindia would assuredly be deposed, if not murdered; and even though other chiefs may shelter the fugitives on the sly, it is very unlikely any of them would now league with them to get up a war against the British. The nearest approach to ripe mischief there has been of the kind was in the Nizam's country, and then it was only tampering with the soldiery, the plotting being as much against the Nizam as against the British. At Saloombar there are doubtless, some bad characters congregated; but it is because the chief is not sure he will not have to fight for the roof over him, and is consequently inclined to encourage fugitives and rebels in order, when the time comes, that they may swell his forces. I may be doing his chieftship wrong in writing thus about him, but as he has got a bad name, it would be informal not to help to hang him. The story of the three hundred horse escorting the supposed Nana is considered an invention, and such it doubtless is. It is further believed that the Nana is dead, though the first story of his death and cremation in the jungles of Nepal is now known to have been false. There is pretty reliable evidence that he was in Benares about two years ago, and raised money there; but there is also a circumstantial tale of his death since then, though where I cannot say. I feel pretty convinced the man taken in Ajmere is not the Nana; though it is not improbable he is Baba Bhut, or some other rebel of note. The blind man's identification is not worth much. He must have been employed to give a semblance of true Brahminical mendicancy to the wanderings of the party, who were not likely to reveal their real names to him. But why should the captive, if not the Nana, refuse to detail his antecedents—to tell where he came from, where he was going to, and who are his family and friends? Simply because he has something to conceal, and probably left his country for his country's good. There are many natives, never rebels, roaming about the country, not exactly fleeing from justice, but constantly changing place to evade it. The supposed Nana may be of this class, though it is not improbable, nay, rather probable, that he is Baba Bhut, the eldest of the brothers who, even if the Nana were dead, would still be a very likely man to be intriguing to again light up the flames of rebellion.

—CALCUTTA, August 6.

The good people of the Bombay Presidency are doubtless convinced by this that Mr. Forjett's chance of knighthood is for the present a rather slender one. Had the Ajmere Nana turned out to be the real Nana it might have been otherwise; but considering that rather ill-used "suspect" is now known not to be the Nana, nor Baba Bhut, nor any other member of the family

whose iniquities have made them objects of public hate, the probability is the Bombay police will be "warned," instead of thanked, for their recent zeal. But I am doing Mr. Forjett injustice; for has he not all along professed unbelief of the Ajmere prisoner being the man wanted? Be this as it may, it is evident no reliance can be placed on the statements of his Bithoor spy, who has shown himself quite willing to get an individual hanged as the Nana, who is not the Nana, nor like him, and about whom the only thing suspicious is, that he will not tell where he comes from—that is, his native place—a reticence doubtless arising from a conviction that the less the authorities know of his antecedents the better for himself. There are hundreds of natives similarly circumstanced—men who have fled from home and from justice, and who spend their time wandering about from one place to another, generally under the guise of religious pilgrims, and who, if arrested, will endure anything rather than divulge where they originally started from. From shrine to shrine, nigh the hills when summer heats rage, and on the plains when the cooler season comes round, these vagrants lead a not unpleasant life. And such a purposeful stroller is, I fancy, he of whom the wise men of Ajmere have now got hold.

SIMLA, August 1.

We do not believe that you have got the Nana, nor does Sir Hugh Rose, with whom I was speaking on the subject the other night. The evidence of the sergeant is not worth much. The Nana was never known to have gone so far north as Meerut before the mutiny; in fact he was seldom even seen at Cawnpore, though he used frequently to entertain the society of neighbouring stations at his palace in Bithoor. I saw him a fortnight before the outbreak in Oudh, when he came on a visit to Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow, and offered all the assistance in his power, to quench the spreading flame. Sir Henry held a grand durbar in honour of him, and at which were present all the European and native officers in the place. He also addressed the native officers and chiefs in Hindoostani, enjoining loyalty on all, and complimenting the Nana on his. I remember the farce well. I also spent an evening with the Nana at the Ayce Bagh, the garden in which he had taken up his quarters. The story of Gyapershaud is likewise a very doubtful one. What are our political agents about, that they do not call upon the chiefs of Rajpootana for some definite information or explanation on the subject? Surely the assertion that the Nana's family, with 80 lacs of property, is staying at Jeypore, under the protection of the Rajah of that place or Bikaner, is easy enough of proof. And I should say that, if in this one tangible particular Gyapershaud's statement was found right or wrong, the substantial accuracy of the whole might be accepted. It is a mistake to suppose that the Nana ever spoke English, and a gross absurdity to say that, if ignorant of the language before the mutiny, he has acquired a knowledge of it since. Where has he had the opportunity, where the peace of mind, and where was the necessity for his doing so. But I daresay he will be sent to Cawnpore in due course.

LAHORE, Aug. 3.

The *Times of India's* reports of the Nana, especially those having reference to the confession of the blind man, have acted like a firebrand here, and created the greatest possible sensation; and if only a portion of the statements prove true, disclose anything but a pleasant state of affairs. The fact of the Nana having only recently been actually amongst us, perambulating our bazaars, breathing treason into the minds, possibly, of our very servants, seems almost incredible. And that he should have successfully continued this dangerous game, not only here but in Umritsur, Rawul Pindee, Peshawar, and other places, is the reverse of creditable to the vigilance of the Punjab police. The complicity, too, in these transactions of the Maharajah of Cashmere, while it must be received with caution, demands the most rigid and searching inquiry. Though I never have given the Cashmere Rajah credit for possessing that enthusiastic devotion to the British,

which distinguishes many of the chiefs in Northern India, still his conduct during 1857 was above suspicion, and though, as Puttiala, he did not personally head his men in the field against the rebels, he nevertheless sent a force to our assistance. Neither must it be overlooked, that on a subsequent occasion he assisted us in capturing the Bala Rao, who had taken refuge in his dominions. Taking, therefore, all these circumstances into consideration, and looking to the absence of motive or advantage possibly to be derived by treating the Nana as described, it is only right I should inform you that this portion of the blind man's statement, unsupported as it at present is by other corroborative testimony, is not generally credited here. One thing, however, we are assured of (provided, of course, the captured individual be indeed the Nana), that a very dangerous scheme has been successfully nipped in the bud; one that might, if allowed to mature, have terminated in consequences the most serious, and should impress on all the necessity of increased watchfulness. In the Punjab we have a European force, however, whose very name is of itself sufficient to banish the very thought of revolt from the mind of any one but a downright idiot.

RAJPOTANA, Aug. 10.

Captain Carnell, of Ajmere, states that it is not the Nana who is now imprisoned there; and he has offered to take the man up to Agra with merely a guard of a few Sikh sowars. Government, however, left this to the discretion of the Commissioner of Ajmere, and that officer wisely declines to incur any risk of losing the man, Nana or no Nana. By the time you receive this he will be on his way to Agra under an European guard. The Governor-general's agent is expected to start on his tour through the States almost immediately. Certain business, it is said, will detain him a considerable time at Oodepore, and he will also visit Saloombar, from which, by-the-by, all the "pandies" are reported to have departed. The place, however, is so out of the way, and surrounded by jungle, that it is difficult to know what is the real state of the case; and although more than one officer volunteered to go in disguise for the purpose of ascertaining the true state of affairs, none of the offers were accepted.

The formerly all-absorbing subject of the Nana has given place to vague conjectures regarding the approaching military reliefs. Neemuch and Nusseerabad expect to change European corps, to the great delight of those leaving the former place.

NUSSEERABAD, August 12.

After all, the Nana has been sent away without the European escort so much talked of. He left Ajmere yesterday *en route* for Agra in the custody of 30 of the 16th Bengal Cavalry (native!) under the command of Captain Carnell, who, by the way, firmly believes he is merely taking care of a Brahmin personating the Nana for political purposes.

[From the Indian Press.]

"We understand that Dr. Cheke has been ordered to go to Cawnpore when the Unknown of Ajmere reaches that station, to examine him and give evidence as to his identity or not with the Nana. Until the personal examination has been made, it is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty, but as far as the examination of photographs has gone, we believe the evidence is rather against the identity of the prisoner with the notorious criminal he has been taken for."—*Delhi Gazette*.

"It is most sincerely to be hoped that the individuals lately captured at Ajmere may prove to be the Nana of Bithoor and his brother Baba Butt, and that it will eventually not turn out that Major Davidson has found a mare's nest. So repeatedly have errors been made regarding the identity of these arch fiends, and so frequently have our hopes been raised that these miscreants were actually about to expiate their crimes on the gallows, that at last we have come to the conclusion of never allowing ourselves to be brought into the belief that they are still alive. Most of the pub-

lic journals express an idea that the greatest difficulty will be experienced in proving the identity of these villains. Firstly, it is imagined that those natives who, it is known, have associated and been intimate with the Nana's family prior to the outbreak in 1857, would now ignore all knowledge of them, or evade giving straightforward testimony against them; and secondly, that with the exception of Dr. Tressider, now in England, and Captain Mowbray Thompson, few, if any, other Europeans could recognise them in the slightest degree. It is generally supposed that the Nana of Bithoor was a most horrible-looking man, instead of which he had a most pleasing expression of countenance. In 1856 he was excessively stout, about twenty-eight years of age, fair olive complexion, full round face, large eyes, very little moustache, if any, and no whiskers. His ears were pierced, and he wore thin large gold wire rings. His height must have been about five feet ten inches. He may have understood English, but did not speak that language. The Nana's brother, Baba Butt, was a man much older than the Nana, and in 1856 I should say he must have been verging on fifty. He may have been somewhat less, or he may have been a little more; had iron-grey hair, moustache, and had he allowed them to grow, would have had much whisker and beard. His teeth were even and complete in front, his complexion was somewhat fair for a native, and his countenance bore rather a sad expression. His height must have been about five feet ten or eleven inches; he stooped slightly, and was inclined to be bow-legged. He was also a great snuff-taker. He could speak a few words of English, which he said had been taught him by a moonshee, who was then in England petitioning Parliament on his brother's behalf."—*Englishman*, July 30.

A correspondent of the *Harkuru* writes that he was assured by a Nepaulesse that, after the final discomfiture of the rebels and their dispersion in the Nepaul Terraie, the Nana and his brother were protected by Jung Bahadoor and allowed to remain at a place called Johannee Kutcherry, about fifteen or twenty miles from the British territory. Here they continued to reside until about eighteen months ago, when the Nana became very ill from an enlargement of the spleen, and was for some time in considerable danger. Pitying his deplorable condition, Jung Bahadoor caused the two brothers to be removed to Khatmandoo, where he gave them a good house to live in, but forbade them ever to go abroad. While at Johannee Kutcherry, the Nana was disguised as a Jogee, and served a small temple. If there be any truth in this statement—and the Nepaulesse had no apparent motive for deceiving our informant—it can hardly be the real Nana who is now in the hands of the police.

Since our last issue we have been favoured with a sight of the Nana's photograph. We know the Nana, and have no hesitation whatever in declaring that the man apprehended at Ajmere is not Nana Dhoondoo Punt of Bithoor. The evidence of Sergeant-major Wilkins, Royal Artillery, was of itself sufficient to make any reasonable person doubt the value of the capture. The Nana has never been in Meerut, and if Sergeant-major Wilkins ever saw any one called Nana, that person was the Chota Nana, as he was called in Cawnpore, the grandson of the Peishwa's commander-in-chief. But we disbelieve the statement made by the sergeant entirely. It is astonishing how a love of notoriety will make people of lively imagination, or weak and garrulous natures lie—for there is no other word for it. The evidence of the informer, Gya Purshaud, would not stand cross examination for five minutes in any Court of Justice—and however much we should be disposed to pity the sorrows of the poor blind man who has turned Queen's evidence, we should have no hesitation in rejecting his evidence in identification of the Nana. The *Friend* considers that the balance of evidence continues to be in favour of the identity of the Ajmere prisoner with the Nana. The evidence consists of the lively and imaginative deposition of Wilkins, and

the erratic rhapsody of Gya Purshaud—to which the *Friend* is willing to attach the statement of the blind man. The blind man has been three years with the supposed Nana, and declares him to be that person. Did the blind man know him before his companionship of three years with him? Did he know him before he lost his sight? How did he become possessed of his information as to his identity? We knew the Nana formerly, and are satisfied that the captured person is not the Nana. Dhoondoo Punt was a short thickset man, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, with broad and massive features, repulsive looking than otherwise. The photograph represents a long thin supple-looking Mahratia, with a long face, such as the Nana's never could have become with all the wear and tear of travel, anxiety, and self-condemnation, if he suffered from conscience at all, which, as long as his money lasted, is unlikely. From what we remember of the Nana's Court, and from our examination of the photograph received from Major Davidson, we should be disposed to regard the prisoner as the Bhao Sahib, also known as Baba Butt, the foster brother of the Nana. On intimating our suspicions to a gentleman in this station who knew the Nana, and his people at Bithoor, we found that he also had formed the same opinion. We should be glad to hear, from any of our readers who may know anything on the subject, what is supposed to have become of the Bhao Sahib? If he be alive, or if there be no evidence of his death, we should be very much disposed to regard the Ajmere prisoner as the Nana's foster brother. The photograph greatly resembles him, and strange to say, there is a peon in our establishment who faithfully resembles the photograph. We hope to goodness that the magistrate of Meerut will not go hunting Nana here and arrest the man, for he is a very useful servant.—*Mofussilite*, Aug. 7.

BENGAL.

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

The Bengal Medical Retiring Fund announces its inability to grant the usual seven annuities to retiring subscribers this year, and accordingly in November next but six annuities will be declared for the year 1863-64, consequent upon the diminished and steadily diminishing resources of the institution from subscriptions. As regards the assets of the fund and the value of the existing annuities there is a deficiency of Rs. 90,621 13 0, which will be aggravated in next year's accounts, when six annuities shall have been declared, some heavy subscribers shall have ceased to contribute towards the resources of the fund, and the list of surgeons and assistant-surgeons shall have been altered and diminished by the average casualties of the year. Before the stoppage of all fresh admissions to the service consequent upon the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown, the list of assistant-surgeons subscribing to the fund amounted to two hundred and seventy-three, and it now stands at two hundred and thirty-seven, with a prospective diminution every year of about eighteen more by promotions and deaths. It is under these serious circumstances that the management of the Medical Retiring Fund have applied to the Government "for a supplementary grant-in-aid, to enable the fund to continue to grant the prescribed number of seven annuities to medical officers retiring after regulated periods of service." The fund management state that they "have been in expectation that the amalgamation scheme would formally recognise the necessity of such supplemental relief by the Government," and possibly so it will—when it comes; but in the meantime the Fund has drifted into impecuniosity, and will soon be among the shoals and rocks of insolvency. This Government cannot, we think, subsidise the Medical Retiring Fund to the amount of a single rupee without reference to, and permission from, Sir Charles Wood, who will now soon hear that he has ruined another of John Company's monuments, and compelled those dependent upon its solvent working to come as suppliants to his

door. It is possible that this state of affairs as regards the Medical Retiring Fund may have the effect of expediting the appearance of the long-expected measure for the medical service.—*Englishman*, Aug. 10.

CACHAR.

August 3.—I observe you have already a correspondent in Cachar, but as he does not seem to trouble you often with his communications, you will perhaps give a place to this as an additional source of information to such of your readers as may be interested in the progress of this tea-producing province. These must now, I think, form a pretty considerable section of the community, if we take into consideration the number of shareholders in the now numerous tea companies whose sphere of action is Cachar.

This season has been a most unusual one for this province. In ordinary years rain falls here in small quantities in January and February, while in March thunderstorms and North-Westers bring with them heavy showers, which give sufficient moisture to the tea plant, to start it to fresh growth, and to enable planters to commence manufacturing about March 15. This year, however, we had no rain whatever in January, February, or March, and but slight showers in April and May; the consequence being that the tea plant, which had in most cases suffered considerably from the intense heat and dryness of the cold months, did not commence to yield leaf till about the 1st of May. Thus one month and a half of the usual manufacturing season, which at best lasts but seven months, was lost to the planter, and this in a great degree accounts for the short outturn which is complained of in most gardens. Since June 1, however, the weather has been all that could be desired both for leaf and transplanting, and I confidently expect that, with a favourable ending to the season, all moderate estimates will be made; and the new gardens will have something less than the usual proportion of vacancies to complain of.

We are still very much behind hand here in the matter of roads. Such as we do possess have, in most instances when made, been allowed to take care of themselves, so that many of them have got into such a state that a wise traveller in the cold weather usually chooses the side walk in preference to the road. At the present time such a choice is not perhaps open to him, owing to the presence of growing crops, and the poor traveller, forced to the road provided for him, sinks deep into mud at every step. Even these roads are, however, preferable to none at all. In some portions of the province the only pathway is a space of ground about twelve feet broad, left unplanted with rice; but certainly admirably adapted for the growth of that crop, being thoroughly ploughed by the feet of oxen, buffaloes, elephants, and men into a rich tough mud, about eighteen inches deep. This is the state of things all through Hylacandy, a pretty large division of the province, containing upwards of thirty tea factories and about fifty European residents. This district is only about thirty miles long and seven broad, and a scheme for supplying it with roads was submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor on his visit to Cachar last year, and duly approved of by him; it being understood that the planting interest benefited thereby should contribute one-third of the money required. Time was, however, allowed to slip past, and finally the blame that nothing had been done was attempted to be thrown on the planters, because they had not voluntarily and without solicitation come forward with their subscriptions. This is, however, but a lame excuse, as it was known to the authorities here that the money was to be had for the asking, at least the Lieutenant-Governor was so informed by a deputation, in the presence of the Superintendent of the province, and the planters after this very naturally considered that no further action on their part was necessary. But our authorities here thought otherwise. I believe they expected each planter to appear personally with his bag of rupees, and such not being the case no roads were made. This year the Hylacandy planters are again in bad luck. Their roads

were not commenced last year. This season they are informed the funds allocated for Cachar are only sufficient to finish such roads as have been already commenced. What, then, becomes of our Lieutenant-Governor's promise that these roads should be made? Is it to be regarded as all moonshine? What of Sir C. Trevelyan's Budget statement, that money was to be had for all works of this description, that he was only prevented from allocating a larger sum towards public works by the fact that the present P.W. establishment could spend no more, within the twelve months of his Budget? Surely a road through a portion of a district in which Europeans are annually expending in permanent improvement of land, somewhere about four lakhs of rupees, thereby increasing the value of landed property by at least double that sum, is a work of necessity, and ought to be pushed forward by Government with all energy and despatch. The total outlay required is only about Rs. 45,000, of which Rs. 30,000 are asked from Government, and the balance contributed by planters. I speak specially of Hylacandy, because it is a striking instance of neglect; but many other "portions of this" rapidly-progressing province are equally destitute of means of communication.

Coolies have just begun to arrive up, under the new Immigration Rules. The batches which I have seen are certainly superior to those formerly sent up, and have evidently had more care taken of them on the way up, for all seemed in pretty good health and ease. Some inconvenience is experienced, owing to the necessity of taking all coolies before a magistrate on their arrival in the province, and the arrangements in reference to Budderpore as a place of disembarkation are still very imperfect, as there is no magistrate there, and all coolies have consequently to go on up to Silchar. In many instances this is equivalent to a lengthening of the voyage by five or six days. All this, however, we expect to have rectified shortly by the placing of a deputy-magistrate at that point, when the inconvenience will be no longer felt. It only now remains to be seen whether these coolies will be as much disposed to run away from the plantations as former ones have been. They cannot now plead their old excuse that they came up in ignorance of the terms of their agreements, as these are twice explained to them by Government officials. Should the scheme work well in this respect, planters will have no cause to regret the extra expense incurred under the new rules in the procuring of men. But all this remains to be seen, the whole system being as yet on its trial.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 13.

THE BURNEY CASE.

FETTEGHUR, August 2.—We (*Times of India*) hear from good authority, and with some surprise, that the commission which was appointed by the High Court of Calcutta to elicit replies from his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose to certain interrogatives, in the matter now at issue between Colonel Burney and Captain Eyre, *alias* the Burney-cum-Willis affair, has only partially succeeded in its object, as the Commander-in-Chief avers that much to which many of the questions refer was made known to him in strict confidence, and much also was of that nature which is generally denominated "privileged communications."

Now, with regard to the first plea, whilst we justify an honourable silence on points which were made known to a second party on the understanding that they should be kept faithfully from the ears of others, yet when that second party, in virtue of such intelligence, deems it his duty to direct the resignation of office by him to whom the communication related, and that officer thinks it but just to himself to call for the reasons for such resignation being required of him, we hold that all honourable considerations at once cease; and, if not the name of the informant himself, at least the purport of his information should no longer be withheld, and every assistance afforded to rebut any charge that may have been made. Surely his Excellency must see that he showed but poor judgment in receiving confidential statements on a subject that would require his official decision. That Sir Hugh Rose is an able gene-

ral there can be no doubt; but that he, like all mortals, is prone to err and has erred is likewise true. Occasionally he is hasty, and permits his discretion to be sacrificed to the impulses of the moment. What better proof could be adduced of this than the case under comment? A conflict between a sense of being guilty of a breach of confidence and fear of doing injustice to a brother officer and brave soldier must have been going on in his mind for months; but the former should have succumbed to the latter. The victory would, by all right-thinking men, have been deemed a victory gained by high-mindedness and a good conscience.

Now, with regard to the second reason advanced for refusing to answer several points material to the exoneration of Colonel Burney—"privileged communications." Who has ever succeeded in intelligibly defining this term? Its acceptance with Sir Hugh Rose would appear to be this—the right of one man to stab another in the dark; a method of injuring one's enemy without the possibility of defence. This is neither honourable nor just. If in private life such conduct would be looked upon with abhorrence, with how much greater disdain should it be treated when shown by a high representative of a Government whose motto is *honor et justitia*? Admitted that under certain circumstances, where the welfare of the public service is concerned, secret communications are sometimes not only admissible, but are positively unavoidable, under no consideration should the slightest word be breathed in secret to the detriment of the party concerned.

All through this unfortunate business it is evident there has been an attempt made to prevent Colonel Burney from presenting all the facts in their true light; but we trust that, in spite of all the difficulties that have been put in his way, he will gain a signal victory, and fully establish his innocence of all the accusations made against him.

THE GREAT ABRAHAM SUIT.

Who remembers the great Abraham case? It is nine years since we first noticed it, and four since we pronounced the decision of the Madras Sudder Court, reversing that of the Judge of Bellary as the most utterly unjust that even an Indian Sudder Court had ever delivered, as "equally opposed to precedent, to natural justice, and to the recognised custom of the empire." That decision, which it took the Madras Sudder Court five years to arrive at, has, we rejoice to say, been reversed by the Privy Council. The highest legal authorities, from whom there is no appeal, have decided that, upon a conversion of a Hindu to Christianity, the Hindu law ceases to have any continuing obligatory force upon the convert. He may renounce the old law by which he was bound, as he has renounced his old religion, or, if he thinks fit, he may abide by the old law, notwithstanding he has renounced the old religion." The *Madras Athenæum* promises to publish the judgment at length. Meanwhile, these are, in brief, the facts. In 1849, Mathew Abraham, the son of a converted Hindoo, was a rich man in Bellary. He died in 1852, leaving his great property to his widow and two sons. One of them had been educated in England, was a friend of Daniel O'Connell, had fought in the Hungarian war and was an attaché of our legation at Constantinople. No Asiatic, not to say native Christian, ever ran such a career. But the deceased's brother Francis alleged that he had been Mathew's partner, and claimed the property on the ground that he and his brother Mathew were members of an undivided Hindu family, and that the fact of himself, his father, and family being Christians, could not, and did not, make them subject to the English law. The Bellary judge held that the English law was applicable. The Sudder Court, ever wrong on points of law, held that a Christian Hindoo, whose grandfather had ceased to be a Hindoo by religion, was still under Hindoo law,—that is, that he was at once a Hindoo and not a Hindoo—and decided in favour of the brother. Their lordships of the Privy Council held it proved that, from the time of the late Mathew Abraham's

marriage, he and his family adhered, in all respects, to the religion, manners, and habits of the East Indians. Therefore, though the *lex loci* Act did not apply, under the regulation which prescribes that the decision shall be according to equity and good conscience, the property was made over to the widow and children according to English law. Would that a case like that of Hemnauth Bose were brought before the Privy Council, that an end might similarly be put to all doubts on the subject of the rights of conscience of Hindoo youths; as well as of the rights of property in the case of the children of Hindoo converts.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 13.

CALCUTTA TRIALS.

During the last two days of the Criminal Sessions that have just terminated the Court was occupied with two cases which illustrate the heterogeneous and polyglot composition of the Calcutta community. The first case referred to the social customs of the Jews, and showed what little change they had undergone since the patriarchal times. If a Jewish maiden accept a present from an unmarried man among her acquaintances and co-religionists, it is a token of her willingness to be betrothed to him. It was in this spirit Rebecca accepted the "golden earring of half-shekel weight and two bracelets for her hands of ten-shekel weight of gold," which Abraham's steward presented to her at the well. This gift is called a *Koodroosen*, or *Kudrooben*—for on that point reporters differ; and the fact of its having been accepted is attested by two witnesses. So long as this document exists, the damsel cannot be united in wedlock to any other gallant than the one whose love-token she has accepted. Now in this city of Calcutta there dwelleth an Israelite, of the name of Sassoon Ezekiel Judah, whose daughter was sought in marriage by her cousin, Jacob Ezra Judah. But the lover was distasteful to this Maid of Judah, for that he had made grimaces at her in her early youth, and so she could not abide the sight of him. Nor does it appear that Jacob Ezra was violently enamoured of his cousin, the beauteous Mazeltupe. Her principal charm, in his eyes, seems to have been that ascribed by the French poet to a damsel of his own country—*elle a cent mille vertus—en lous bien comptés*. Though poor in this world's goods, Jacob Ezra was not deficient in guile, and he bethought him of a means of replenishing his coffers and at the same time of taking unto himself a wife of spotless reputation. His cousin, Mazeltupe, he knew, was in the daily habit of going to school in a palkee, accompanied by her ayah, Motee, who was truly a pearl of great price, and a right trustworthy duenna. Finding it impossible to wind his net round the damsel herself, Jacob Ezra got up a little scene that did considerable credit to his dramatic ability. Having procured the attendance of one Ezra Hyam Hakeem, surnamed Bulbul, by reason, doubtless, of the sweetness of his notes—though, as Shakespeare says, now that he has taken to singing by day when every goose is cackling he will be thought no better than the wren—he caused a closed palkee, on the opposite side of which walked one Ezekiel Mooshee Lathoonee, to be brought to the door of a certain house in David Joseph's lane. Ezekiel then opened the door of the palkee on his side, and holding up a small silver casket, valued by the unromantic Bulbul at £2. 8s., he desired that witness to look at it, and afterwards handed it to some one in the palkee. Ezekiel's next act was to draw up an account of the proceeding as if there had been a regular presentation and acceptance of a *Koodroosen*, and this paper the Bulbul was constrained, on pain of death, to sign as a witness. No further steps, however, appear to have been immediately taken by Jacob Ezra Judah to enforce his claim to the hand of his fair cousin, who remained in happy ignorance of the whole affair until her father's return from Penang. The Bulbul's tongue was then unlocked, and he boldly warbled forth his long-premeditated lay. The irate father of the maiden, whose name had been so shamelessly used by these fellows, took prompt measures to bring the latter to justice, but, through some in-

conceivable blunder on the part of the magistrate who committed the case for trial, the prisoners were indicted on a charge of forgery. There was clearly no forgery at all, but there was an attempt at fraud and something very like a conspiracy. However, the prosecution broke down through the defect in the indictment, and both Ezra Judah and his active accomplice, Ezekiel Mooshee Lathoonee, were acquitted and discharged.

The second case was a trial for libel and defamation of character, both plaintiff and defendant being of the Armenian race and the journalistic vocation. The plaintiff, Mr. Joseph Aviet Seth, is described as editor or supervisor of the *East Indian Journal*, while the defendant conducted a rival paper, called *Philadelphus*, or the *Lover of Brothers*, as it was rendered by the interpreter, though one would have thought that the *Loving Brother* was a more correct version of the Greek. Be this as it may, the editor of the latter journal published an atrocious libel, charging his rival with infidelity in conjugal matters, with having accelerated the death of his own wife, and with having been accessory to murder. The plaintiff at once admitted that, as a husband, his conduct had been infamous, and that many years ago a rumour had got abroad that he was somehow answerable for the death of a Syce, who had been found in his house with his throat cut. He does not say, indeed, that this horrible rumour was utterly false and unfounded, but we are willing to assume that it was so, and that Mr. Seth is no more a murderer than ourselves. But we are utterly at a loss to understand how it comes to pass that Mr. Justice Wells should have praised the honesty—shameless effrontery is the better phrase—with which the plaintiff acknowledged his long-continued neglect of his wife and his familiar intercourse with another woman. The defendant was undoubtedly guilty of an abominable libel, and was deservedly sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of five hundred rupees, but Mr. Seth certainly did not succeed in clearing his character of the charge of heartless immorality. Nothing, however, could be better than the summing up and charge to the jury by the learned judge. The comments on editorial rivalries were admirable, and should be laid to heart by every journalist in India, where personalities are still too much in favour. We much fear that this is the last time we shall have an opportunity of alluding to the judicial proceedings of Mr. Justice Wells, who will thus have concluded his Indian career by offering the best possible advice to the directors of public opinion in this country.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Aug. 5.

A FARCE AT SIMLA.

There must unquestionably be something in the air of Simla that is injurious to the digestive powers, and consequently detrimental to the peace of society. Not a season ever passes at that otherwise favoured and favourite sanitarium without a series of scandalous disputes that almost justify Mr. Tom Taylor's extravagant sketches of society in India. It was only the other day we had that unseemly *fracas* between Mrs. Richard Lawrence and her son on the one side, and Captain Hill on the other. And now we have the report of a case tried before the Assistant Commissioner, in which Major Goad, one of the chief disturbers of the Simla peace, figured very prominently. Some little time ago a Mr. Moore wrote a private and confidential letter to Captain Andrews, in which he spoke of Major Goad in anything but complimentary terms. This letter came into the Major's hands through one Coxen, a house agent, who asserted that he had picked it up under the portico of the Assembly Rooms, and that, finding it was abusive of the Major, he gave it up to him as his lawful property. This person had no hesitation in admitting that he had opened and read a letter which he knew was not intended for himself, and endeavoured to justify his conduct in delivering it into Major Goad's hands by the ridiculous pretext that he himself was a servant of that officer, and that the Assembly Rooms, under the portico of which he had picked up the note, also belonged to the Major. In the first instance,

Captain Andrews did his best to recover this letter without having recourse to legal measures, but was at length compelled to bring a suit against Coxen, from whom he recovered sixteen rupees damages, and one rupee four annas costs. The matter, however, did not end there, for various letters subsequently appeared in the *Himalaya Advertiser*, reflecting upon Coxen's conduct, and insinuating that, as he had been capable of appropriating one letter, he might also have taken possession of some others that had been missed by Captain Andrews. Upon this Coxen brought an action for libel against Mr. J. Mahoney, the proprietor of the paper in which the defamatory letters were published. The defendant admitted the libel, but justified it, and proved that Coxen had found various letters and articles belonging to Captain Andrews in the loft of the cottage in the Assembly Rooms compound, in which that officer formerly resided. These articles the plaintiff had done up in a sealed parcel, and entrusted for safe keeping to a Mr. Belchain, formerly a member of the police force. The plaintiff stated that, as Major Goad had purchased the Assembly Rooms and the cottage of Capt. Andrews, he became the lawful owner of everything that was in them at the time of sale, whether or not mentioned in the inventory. For himself, he was only Major Goad's servant, and therefore had no choice but to hand over to his master whatever he believed to be his; but, as it has already been said, he did not give this parcel to Major Goad, neither was he the Major's servant. He was simply a house agent, and in that capacity was permitted to reside rent-free in an untenanted house belonging to that officer. The evidence was so clear and conclusive that the jury, consisting of five intelligent and highly-respectable Europeans, unanimously found "that the defendant was not guilty of libel, and that the plaintiff had become possessed of a letter without being able to account satisfactorily for having the said letter in his possession." The plaintiff's counsel, therefore, gave notice of appeal, and Mr. Murphy, the Assistant-commissioner, reserved his judgment for a few days, at the expiration of which he set aside the finding of the jury, pronounced the defendant guilty of libel, and awarded Coxen one rupee "as compensation for the injury done to his character"—the defendant to pay the costs. What, then, is the use of a jury? Why should the time of five respectable men be taken up with a simulated trial of a prisoner if the judge has power to set aside their verdict in this arbitrary manner, and to decide in face of the clearest evidence? The whole affair is a disgraceful farce, and can have no other effect than to throw great discredit on the administration of justice. For the particulars of this strange case we are indebted to the *Delhi Gazette*.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Aug. 5.

A MUNICIPAL JOB.

The native papers complain of the house-tax being so suddenly raised from 7½ to 10 per cent., before it could possibly be known whether these additional funds would be required for municipal purposes. By this time our prudent brethren have probably discovered that the new prefect of the city and his colleagues are not at all likely to be embarrassed by any amount of riches. Their treasury is as the tub of the daughters of Danaus. The more abundantly the money is poured in, the more rapidly will it rush out again. We have seen how narrowly the ratepayers escaped having to pay 1,200 rupees a month for a health officer, though a perfectly competent officer can be found in Bombay for 350 rupees a month; and we are not disposed to deny that Mr. Brett is entitled to the credit of having checked the justices in their headlong career of profuse expenditure. We regret that he did not yesterday make a more vigorous stand against the chairman's hole-and-corner proposition to despatch Mr. Clark to England at a cost of 5,000 rupees. The meeting was evidently taken by surprise, but it will never do to permit arrangements of this kind to be carried by a *tour de force*. The idea of sending chief engineers to Europe to purchase machinery is simply preposterous. Mr. Schalch must have laughed

in his sleeve when he found such a ready credence accorded to his statement that it was exceedingly difficult to obtain a pumping-machine adapted for Calcutta, as if the fullest specifications were not procurable by return of post, should Mr. Clark happen not to have received the illustrated catalogues of the great London houses. Even more ridiculous was the statement that the quickest mode of getting a steam-roller and a steam stone-crushing machine out from England was by sending Mr. Clark to fetch them. Considerable time, according to the chairman, would be lost by indenting for them on a London firm, so that we infer it is his intention to despatch Mr. Clark by telegraph, for otherwise we are at a loss to understand how he could reach London more quickly than a letter *via* Marseilles. And if that gentleman, after being several years engaged in draining this town, needs further tuition in his profession, the wisest course would be to appoint another engineer. The whole affair is a palpable job, and one of those pettifogging jobs which municipal and corporate bodies are ever so fond of perpetrating. The matter was all cut and dry before being laid before the meeting, the justices merely being asked to sanction the outlay of five thousand rupees, without being at all consulted as to the advisability of the measure contemplated by the Drainage and Water Committee. But if each committee is to be allowed to follow this precedent, the rate-payers of Calcutta will soon discover to their cost that ten per cent. on their houses will go a very short way towards the gratification of municipal whims and fancies. It is not a little strange that the only dissident was again Mr. Brett, and that not a single native gentleman supported him in his very proper opposition to such useless expenditure.

That gentleman, too, was the only one who had anything to say on the subject of Mr. Beadon's minute, explanatory of the Government action in the matter of the justices of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. We have already acknowledged our error in charging his Honour with proceeding in an underhand manner, and with entertaining Machiavellian views in enrolling a certain number of those magistrates among the Calcutta justices. But we are not prepared to admit that our suspicions, however unjust they may in this instance have been, were more unnatural or preposterous than the violent opposition that was raised a few years ago in England against the creation of life peerages. However, we rejoice to find that the force of public opinion is at length being recognised in the highest quarters, and that a lieutenant-governor is no longer in a position to deride or defy the statements of the public press.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, August 5.

AMUSEMENTS AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, July 31.—The Viceroy and Lady Elgin have returned from their temporary sojourn at Sir Hugh Rose's Villa at Mahaseo, to Simla, but of course no receptions take place yet at Government House, and therefore, as you may suppose, there is but little gaiety; beyond an occasional subscription ball, now and then a theatrical performance by our indefatigable amateurs, and here and there private dinners, and small carpet hops, everything is dull, stale, and unprofitable. The weather precludes all out-door amusements, though the clouds have been somewhat more merciful of late, and have kept at a respectable distance, though never so far out of sight as to give us a lengthened view of the genial sun, or even of the distant hills. You will ask what then are our amusements here during the day; well, I confess they are not very exciting—along through the shops, where we are tempted to purchase half-a-dozen things that we do not require; however, the tradespeople don't want their money, or, at least, at the time of purchase, they loflyly declare there is no occasion for immediate payment, though they never by any chance forget to send in their little bills at the end of the month, and then, when too late, the folly of extravagance is often bitterly repented of. The Raquet Court, that at last is open to the public, but in this

gloomy weather a covered court is always dark, and it is not very amusing to see Brown give Jones "a hand and seven aces," which is the usual style of play. Billiard tables, there are plenty of them, but, as Paddy would express it, each are worse than the other. The library and reading-room—ah, me, that is a sore subject with all lovers of literature, for, at present, it presents, like Rome, a sad instance of clerical misgovernment. Serious is our Padre, who presides over our library, and strait-laced are his ideas on the subject of profane literature, hence the sensation novels of Miss Braddon, the heretical works of Dr. Colenso, the stirring tales of Whyte, Melville, and G. Lawrence, and the French (and therefore, of course, atheistical and immoral) romance *Les Misérables*, are rigidly excluded from our mountain *Bibliothèque*, whilst stories, such as are likely to rouse the pious feelings—which I suppose lie dormant somewhere in the hearts of Simla society—such as puerile imitations of *Tom Brown's School-days*, interesting missionary travels, and moral inducing revelations of prison life (the latter a sort of enlarged tract) are the mental *pabula* that the incoming mail brings for the amusement of the gay and frivolous crowd of Simla lovers of light and enlivening literature; a judicious selection truly! Besides, we are on the point of losing our librarian, he having met with an opportunity, as the housemaids would say, of "bettering himself." It will be long before his successor will have made himself acquainted with the position of the books on the shelves; it will be long before he will have become acquainted with the peculiar idiosyncrasies of each frequenter of our only temple devoted to the muses, and, therefore, long before each will feel comfortable and at home.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIMLA, Aug. 6.—Our volunteer corps was inspected a few days back by Lord George Paget, who expressed his satisfaction at its high state of efficiency; the day, however, was most unfavourable for military evolutions, the rain falling without cessation during the whole parade. Lord Elgin, it is reported, leaves this on the 15th of next month; his camp will be formed at Lahore, whilst he will push up north with only a small establishment. The reasons for this movement have as yet been kept strictly private, but public opinion points to Kashmir as the probable termination of his Excellency's tour. A person of the name of Spiers, a pleader, who has lately been brought into our station by Major Goad, to conduct some of that gallant officer's numerous law-suits, has been debarred from practising in the Simla Court by order of the Deputy-Commissioner, on account of his having more than once presented himself there in a state of inebriation. This is the first specimen of the genus pleader that I recollect seeing up here, and he certainly has not created a favourable opinion of his class; however unfair the principle of *ex uno disce omnes* may be, still, as long as weak human nature exists, it will be accepted by many as an unfailing criterion. Mr. E. G. Moore, whose affairs some months ago were so minutely detailed in the *Mofussil papers*, has instituted a suit against Major Goad, for defamation of character, and has laid his damages at Rs. 20,000—a high estimate for a character which can hardly have been improved by six months' incarceration in the Simla gaol. Some highly select and exclusive theatricals are just now on the *tapis*; the piece selected is Sheridan's *Rivals*, and several of the ladies who this year grace our station will take part in the performance. The court of inquiry into the late fracas between Captain Hill and Ensign Lawrence is still sitting; public feeling is in favour of the former, as it would seem that the latter endeavoured to force his way into the dak bungalow, on account of his father being a Deputy-Commissioner, and Superintendent of Hill Station!

A CASE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE, attended with many circumstances of cruelty and barbarity, took place a short time ago in Central India. The details have only just reached us, but we give

them, as they have not yet been made public. The woman had been persuaded to consent to the sacrifice, and proceeded after the usual ceremonies to the Pyre, accompanied by her friends and relatives. Before ascending the pile she was asked to prophesy, the gift of prophecy being, as they suppose, conferred upon those who thus immolate themselves. Her prophecy on this occasion had little originality about it, being the oft-repeated one of the termination of British rule in two years' time. When she was on the top of the pile, and the flames began to ascend, her resolution gave way, and, screaming with terror, she leaped to the ground and tried to run away. The attendants, however, tried to cut her down, and she was struck with sticks, and wounded in two places with swords. She managed, however, to escape from these fiends in human shape, and ran down to the river's edge, where she concealed herself under some bushes. Here she was found, and thrown into the river (the Parwati), where she was drowned. It is satisfactory to know that many of those concerned in this infamous outrage have been apprehended, and are now awaiting trial at Goonah, in the neighbourhood of which station the occurrence took place.

MR. JUSTICE WELLS.—The intention, attributed to the native community of Calcutta, of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Justice Wells on his departure for Europe, is highly honourable to both parties. Only a few months ago there was no Englishman in this country more unpopular than that learned judge, and had he then proposed to retire from the bench the announcement would have been hailed with exultation and delight. A fearless and unsparing foe to all that is mean, sordid, and dishonest, he cares not to soften the severity of his strictures by confining himself to pointless generalisations, or by "making things pleasant" to the many. He is not one of those who cry Peace! peace! where there is no peace. No time-server, or respecter of persons, his language in denouncing a wrong is always clear and unmistakable, though it cannot be denied that his very earnestness occasionally leads him beyond the strict limits of judicial conventionalism. Under the influence of a generous impulse, Mr. Justice Wells occasionally borrows somewhat too much of the player's art, and indulges more than good taste can approve in theatrical action and emphasis. This fault, however, is one of manner, and manner only, and may well be forgiven in consideration of the genuine excellence of his decisions. No man has ever more consistently exerted himself to raise the standard of social morality and commercial honour, than this learned judge has done since he first took his seat on the Calcutta bench. For this reason we trust that the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association will not be backward in promoting the movement that has originated with their native fellow citizens. It is, indeed, not a little to the credit of the latter that they have had the good sense and discernment to appreciate the real worth of the man who so boldly denounced the evil practices that were bringing dishonour upon their national character. They have had the sagacity to perceive that, allowing for some little exaggeration of manner and expression, the judgments delivered by Mr. Justice Wells have been characterised by a clear insight into human nature, an unfeigned liberality of sentiment, and an ardent love of truth and fair dealing. We cannot think that the European residents in this city will be less ready to acknowledge their obligations to a just and upright judge, who has never hesitated to lay his finger upon a blot, or to expose every form of fraud, oppression, and wrong-doing. For ourselves, though we may at times have ventured to demur to isolated points in his decisions, we are not the less sensible that the departure of Sir Mordaunt Wells will be a real loss to India, and especially to Bengal, and such we fancy is the opinion of all who have watched his judicial career. It is not, of course, necessary that one joint testimonial of respect and regret should be presented by the two great divisions of the people of Calcutta. The natives will probably prefer to transmit to their descendants the likeness of one

of their truest friends and benefactors, while the Europeans will more readily adopt the good old English custom of giving a public dinner, at which all ranks and classes of men can meet in harmony and with kindly feelings towards one another, united by a common sentiment of esteem and respect for the guest of the evening, who is the guest of one and all. It is pleasant, too, in after-life to look back upon such social gatherings, which each individual somehow imagines he was himself mainly instrumental in bringing about. *Forsan et hoc olim meminisse juvabit.*—*Hurkaru.*

THE UNATTACHED.—We (*Phœnix*) congratulate the Unattached officers on the appearance of two orders, one dating from the War-office, the other by the Commander-in-Chief in India, which would seem to indicate that their prospects are not only not as bad as the appearance of Sir Charles Wood's honorary commission despatch led us some time back to deem them, but as bright as ever. The War-office order was published in Wednesday's *Gazette*, and ran that Ensign Peter Gill, on the Unattached Indian Establishment, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the Indian Establishment, "dated 22nd May, 1863." Are we to consider this promotion a practical reversal of Sir Charles Wood's honorary commission order? At any rate it is the first instance which has met our eye of an Unattached officer on the Indian Establishment being promoted by the Horse Guards, and seems to imply that henceforth no commissions, or commissioned promotions, are to come from any other quarter, and if this be the ruling, Sir Charles Wood will find, probably has discovered by this, that when he took upon himself to create a new military rank, that of honorary commissioned officer, he went beyond his tether. The Commander-in-Chief's orders to which we refer confirms Ensign T. P. Stevens, Unattached, in the acting command of the 32nd Regiment N.I., at Jhansi. Ensign Stevens was promoted to an Unattached commission in 1859.

CHOLERA IN OUDH.—Since our last issue we regret to say there have been three cases of cholera in H.M.'s 48th Regiment; two have proved fatal, and one is under recovery. Sergeant-Major Daunt, of H.M.'s 10th Hussars, who will be long remembered with regret by the officers and men of his regiment, has succumbed to the disease. H.M.'s 107th Regiment is, we are happy to say, free as yet from this dire visitation. Among the European residents of the civil station there have been a few mild cases that have readily yielded to the timely remedies applied. In the native city the progress of the disease seems to have been, in a great measure, arrested; and in more than one Mohulla the decrease is very considerable. Among the deaths of the past few days we have to record that of Nawab Syud Alli Khan, son and heir of the late Nawab Ruffick Ooddowla, who contested last year the trusteeship of the great Hoseinabad endowment with the Nawabs Mosum and Momtaz-Ooddowla, Bahadurs.—*Oudh Gazette*, Aug. 6.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—Sir Charles Wodo has ruled in a despatch, dated 10th June, 1863, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th August, that Inspectors-general of the Medical Service are to be subject to the five years' rule, but an officer holding the rank of Inspector-general who may be removed from his appointment, will be eligible to be re-appointed for a further similar period subject to the operation of clause 8, V. Royal Warrant 13th June, 1860, which limits their time of service to the age of sixty-five years. Deputy Inspectors-general are not to be subject to the five years' rule pending the settlement of the medical amalgamation.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR arrived at Rajmehal on the 5th, and started at the time appointed in the notification. He reached Caragola on Sunday, the 9th, and went on by palkee dawk to Purneah the same evening. Rajmehal is described as having the appearance of a place deserted before its completion; and whatever trade may pass through it, there are no appearances of any in or near it. It is exceedingly dirty and jungly, and the hotel has been given up.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 13.

LAHORE, August 10.—I will premise by alluding briefly to Cubul affairs, and to intelligence connected with the frontier, neither of which are in so satisfactory a state as the lovers of peace and order would desire. You have, doubtless, heard of the murder of the brother of Sher Ali, the new sovereign of Afghanistan, a deed that has caused general excitement throughout the country, though not more so than the murder of so important a personage would naturally lead one to expect. Sirdar Afzul Khan has succeeded in raising a force of upwards of 25,000 men, to whom it is said he gives ten rupees a month each; a very high rate of pay for such tag rag and bobtail as usually form the soldiery of native chiefs. Intelligence equally unfavourable has been received from Ghilzie, in the south, where the border tribes are said to be in a very disordered state, and may at any moment break into acts of violence. The yearly relief of troops in this part of India has just been published, though it only affects very slightly the force located in the Punjab. This, no doubt, may be attributed to the unsettled state of affairs before referred to, for it would scarcely be politic, unsettled as things are just now, to have half the army of the province on the move, and hundreds of miles from where its presence may be required at any moment. A large army of exercise will assemble during the cold weather both at Lahore and at Peshawur. The Exhibition building, and all matters connected with it, are becoming matured. The prize list has recently received some large accessions by gifts from native and Europeans. The Kupportullah Rajah gives several prizes averaging Rs. 500, while his wife, Lady Rumber Sing, gives Rs. 200. I think there is no doubt of the thing proving a decided success, as such projects only do when taken up with the ardour and determination with which this has been distinguished. I am glad to notice that the *bona fide* produce of regimental workshops of corps situated within the Punjab will be allowed to compete for prizes. The Commander-in-Chief has intimated the fact to the army in a General Order.

DACOITS.—The *Delhi Gazette* reports that a most daring robbery has been committed by a band of dacoits about nine miles from Agra, on the Muttra road. A bullock-train waggon belonging to a native company was attacked, and twenty thousand rupees in cash fell into the hands of the robbers. The danger of forwarding cash in this way without any guard whatever must always be great, but if people are to be found willing to take the risk of loss in order to save the few rupees that they would be called upon to pay if the money were remitted by draft or under a proper guard, they must even take the consequences of their misplaced economy. Our contemporary states that a very favourite mode of remitting cash on the part of the native bankers, "is to sew up a heap of gold-mohurs in coarse canvas, without any other packing, and send them off to take their chance." If this is really their practice, they have only themselves to thank for any mischance that may befall them.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

OPPOSITION TO THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—The *Times of India*, which has done such good service in organising public opinion against the injurious monopoly enjoyed by this leviathan company, makes the following important announcement:—"Some disappointment is being expressed that advantage was not taken of the late excitement in Bombay to start a rival company. We violate no confidence, we believe, when we say that arrangements are already far advanced for the establishment of a rival line. The authorities of the presidency have represented, we believe, the absolute necessity of some competition to the Secretary of State. The gentlemen who were telling us so confidently a few months ago that the P. and O. Company had secured the new contract, will learn probably, at no distant date, that it has been given to another, at the express recommendation of the authorities of this presidency. But for the information placed at our disposal on this subject, we should have striven hard to get a company started in Bombay itself." If the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company would

make arrangements for running their vessels between this and Suez, they would double their capital before a more efficient line of boats could be got into those waters. A few years hence and it will be difficult to get people to believe that the P. and O. Company enjoyed the overland passenger traffic of India for so many years without efficient opposition starting up. A project of opposition got up now would be as safe a speculation as if guaranteed ten per cent. by Government. If the boats to carry passengers were here, and the company felt disinclined to persevere, the P. and O. Company would be likely to offer to buy their fleet at a handsome premium. In fact, it would be almost impossible for the projectors of a speculation of the kind to lose money by it. What has become of the company the *Englishman* spoke of some short time back? We shall be glad to hear there exists a prospect of its being soon at work.—*Phoenix*, Aug. 11.

A MUSSULMAN OPPONENT OF BISHOP COLENSO.—Bishop Colenso, besides the exposure of his shallow scholarship by the learned Jews of London, has met a Mussulman antagonist in the person of Syud Ahmud Khan, the principal Sudder Ameen of Ghazee-pore, the introduction to whose remarkable Commentary on the Holy Bible we lately reviewed. The Syud confines himself, in the specimen of his Commentary on the Pentateuch which he has sent us, to a refutation of the Bishop's arithmetical objections to the increase of the numbers of the Israelites and the ages of Judah and Joseph in Egypt. The epigrammatist who so cleverly satirized the bishop's defeat by the heathen Zulus, has a good subject in his encounter by the Mussulman Syud. What would Grotius have said to it?—*Friend of India*, Aug. 13.

FUTTEHGHUR, August 12.—The heavy rains, of which I spoke in my last, have ceased, and we are now only visited by occasional showers; there still remains some chance, therefore, of the crops recovering themselves from the effects of the late flood. The young officer who has been under arrest for some time at Shahjehanpore for certain indiscretions, has been permitted to resign the service by sale of his commission. I had great hopes that the Commander-in-Chief would have taken a more lenient view of the case; but he seems to be one of those who hold the opinion, that they who are deemed capable and fit to have commissions in her Majesty's army should be made responsible for their conduct and actions. Lieut. Colonel Hinde passed through here yesterday *en route* for Calcutta, whither he has been summoned to give evidence in favour of the plaintiff in the famous action for defamation of character—*Burney v. Eyre*. The case comes on for hearing on the 17th inst. It may be expected that some curious disclosures will be made, not over pleasing to the feelings, or beneficial to the reputation, of several concerned in this extraordinary trial. I have not yet heard whether Brigadier Macpherson at Agra has been subpoenaed; but Lieut.-Colonel Willis, Dr. Wright, and Dr. Wall, H.M.'s 38th Foot; Captain Ward, Major of Brigade, from Dinapore; and Major Turner, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Benares Division, have all to attend at the High Court. Those who are at all cognisant of the principal features of the case can have little difficulty in prognosticating in whose favour judgment will be given. Should the present suit be decided in favour of Major-General Burney, it is predicted that several others will follow; at all events, it is pretty certain that an action, in which several persons will be concerned, will at once be instituted for combination. There is a rumour that Mr. Tyrrell, Bengal Civil Service, an assistant to our magistrate and collector, is likely to be nominated assistant secretary to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

OPIMUM SALES.—The following are the particulars of the opium sale held at the Exchange Rooms, Calcutta, on the 10th August:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Behar ...	1,860	1,404	1,385	1,385 11	0. 25,81,100
Benares...	1,365	1,340	1,330	1,333 11	54 18,20,625

FORGERY.—In Wednesday's *Englishman* there was published the report of an appeal case tried before three Puisne judges, the Hon. S. Seton-Karr, the Hon. Shumboonath Pundit, and the Hon. A. A. Roberts. The first-named judge was in favour of ordering a new trial, on the ground that the evidence adduced did not bear out the charge of forgery on which the prisoner was convicted by Mr. Pierce Taylor, Sessions Judge of East Burdwan. The forgery consisted in adding a foot-note to a genuine order for the refund of stamp-duty, but Mr. Seton-Karr was of opinion that it was only an "irregular" proceeding, inasmuch as it had not the judge's seal and signature attached to it. That the prisoner was guilty of cheating was admitted, but the judge held that the offence did not amount to forgery. Fortunately for the cause of justice, the two other judges were of a different opinion, and correctly maintained that the seal and signature of the judge were not required for a foot-note, but that the act of adding a foot-note to a certificate for refund of the value of a stamp, and thereby authorising a person not named in the certificate—for those who were named had been dead for some time—to receive the money, was indeed a fabrication of an instrument, and, consequently, a forgery. For Mr. Seton-Karr's private satisfaction we would refer him to 2 East, P.L., c. 19, sect. 4, p. 835, where it is clearly laid down that "not only the fabrication of the whole of a written instrument, but a fraudulent insertion, alteration, or even erasure of a letter, in any material part of a true instrument, giving a new operation to it, is a forgery, although it be afterwards executed by another person ignorant of the deceit. And the fraudulent application of a true signature to a false instrument, for which it was not intended, or vice versa, will also be a forgery."—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Aug. 8.

H.M.'s 77TH REGIMENT.—The projected movement of H.M.'s 77th up the Grand Trunk Road did not take place, owing, we believe, to a difficulty in obtaining carriage. On Wednesday, the head quarters of the Regiment, consisting of the right wing, moved about a mile and a-half in a south-westerly direction from Mhowserai. The left wing followed the next day. A little improvement took place in the health of the regiment during Wednesday and Thursday. Two cases of cholera, we hear, proved amenable to treatment, so it is to be hoped that there is some modification in the virulence of the disease. Yet this appears only to have been a deceptive lull, for three cases of cholera were reported on Thursday night, one of which proved fatal the following morning. Reports from the detachment which went over to Jhoozie inform us that they also are not yet free from the disease. One case of cholera occurred on Thursday and terminated fatally the same day. We understand that it is in contemplation, now that the march up the Grand Trunk Road has been countermanded, to send the regiment up the Line, as we reported some days ago, some fifty or sixty miles, and bring them down by short stages. We understand that the movement of this regiment into camp is condemned by every officer belonging to the regiment, including the medical men. The Commander-in-Chief, in opposition to all protestations, is determined to try his favourite experiment—an experiment which has already cost the regiment about fifty or sixty lives from cholera, fever and other maladies; and so long as the men are exposed to the heavy rains which are usual during the months of August and September, so long will deaths occur from various causes, in addition to cholera, and which would not have occurred had the men remained in their barracks. We do hope that the notice we have taken of the subject so frequently of late will have the effect of altering the determination of the Chief, and result in the housing of the men before their numbers are further thinned.—*Allahabad Gazette*, Aug. 8.

THE 24TH N.I.—We hear that the 24th N.I. have received intimation that they are to march from Agra next month to proceed to Sealkote, there to form part of the escort of the Viceroy, whose camp will be formed at that place.—*Delhi Gazette*, Aug. 18.

THE HIGH COURT.—We hear that Sir Mor-daunt Wells proposes to submit to the Chief Justice a revised scale of fees for the better remuneration of the attorneys of the High Court, the present scale in his opinion not being sufficiently remunerative to the profession.—*Hindu Patriot*.

AFGHANISTAN.—It is evident that matters in Afghanistan are approaching a crisis. Ameen Khan, one of the late Ameer's younger sons, has openly rebelled and is fortifying Candahar, and it is pretty certain that Shareef Khan has resolved to follow his example. Shere Allee Khan will find it more difficult than he supposed to get to Cabool at all.—*Delhi Gazette*, Aug. 6.

STAFF SALARIES.—The Secretary of State has ruled that henceforth no officer acting in an appointment is to receive more than one-half of the staff salary till he has been acting six months. This rule applies to all cases including staff officers on furlough under rules 9 and 13 of G. O. No. 1,150, dated 16th November, 1854, and is applicable to the three Presidencies, but does not affect any in whose cases full allowances have been actually passed.—*Delhi Gazette*, Aug. 8.

THE OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF SALT CHOWKIES, which has all along been held by a senior covenanted civil servant, has at last been finally abolished. A portion of the establishment attached to that office has been retained at present for the purpose of closing the accounts, and of making over charge of the records, &c., to the Inspector-general of Police.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.—Dr. Bonavia, of Lucknow, reports that the natives of Oudh begin to see the usefulness and value of the New Orleans cotton, and are not only willing to sow it, but also to pay for the seed. Mr. J. A. Crawford exhibited, at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, specimens of cotton grown in the French colony of New Caledonia. The soil of the island, whether from its being naturally rich or from the equable temperature which prevails there, has a wonderful effect on other articles grown there. Indian corn from American seed produces plants which bear nine heads of corn, growing in three clusters of three each.

DR. COTTON.—The *Ceylon Examiner* states that the Metropolitan of India purposes visiting Ceylon about the end of the year. Dr. Cotton will first proceed to Tinnevely and take Colombo on his way to Bombay, returning to Calcutta by Beyer and Madras.

FUTTEGHUR CHURCH.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Times* says the steeple to the Futteghur Memorial Church is fast approaching completion. Government contributed Rs. 2,000 to the work, and the rest of the money was raised partly by subscription and partly from the fine levied on the rebellious city. The church is built close to the well in which the Christians who were murdered were thrown, and from designs drawn by Captain Watts, of the Bengal Engineers. The structure is an ornament to the station.

JUBBULPORE, August 3.—It is generally believed here that Colonel E. K. Elliott will succeed Mr. Yule in the Hyderabad residentship—the latter officer proceeding to England, sans doute heart-sick of his office.

CHOLERA is said to be raging in the districts of Behar and Shahabad to a fearful extent. It has also broken out in the Patna gaoi.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 7. Istanbul, Jeffers, Mauritius; Pomona, Rider, Singapore; Cathcart, Smith, Mauritius; str. Moulmein, Alexander, Akyab.—9. Renown, Bangs, Mauritius; Matilda, Stevenson, Mauritius; Golden City, Brown, Moreton Bay; Jessie, Coffin, Liverpool; Candia, Stewart, Suez; Royal Saxon, Brown, Melbourne.—10. Hindostan, Renanleand, Bordeaux.—11. Baltic str., McAusland, Madras; Congress, Drinkwater, Aden; Red Jacket, Harley, Melbourne.—12. Persia str., Greig, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Moulmein.—Rev. and Mrs. Regnell.
Per Cathcart.—John Cline Pincher.
Per Royal Saxon.—Dr. Carrol, Miss Allan.
Per Hindostan.—Mrs. Dubearn and three children.
Per Baltic.—Mr. and Mrs. Rawlings and child, Capt. Clarke, J. Miller, Dr. Reab, M. G. Smith, Mr. Blake, Mrs. McIntosh and seven children, H. Campbell, Rev. W. Blake.
Per Red Jacket.—Mrs. Harley.
Per Persia.—H. McLardy, Esq., J. Weaver, Esq., P. S. Armstrong, Esq., Capt. and Mrs. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Lang-yado and three children, E. E. Cohen, T. Hall.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Aug. 13, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100	Rs. 1 8 to 10 dis
Do. Transfer Stock.	Sa. Rs. 100	2 6 to 2 8
4 per Cent. Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. 100	6 as. to 10 as. dis
5 per Cent. P.W.	Co.'s Rs. 100	107 12 to 108 0
5 1/2 per Cent. Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. 100	118 4 to 118 12
5 per cent., 56-57.	Co.'s Rs. 100	108 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight	2 0 to 2 0 9-16
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agri Bank	500	105 1/2
Assam Company	200	520 to 540
Bank of Bengal	4000	9600 to 9700
Beerboom Coal Company	1000	1540 to 1600
Do. Ditto	100 sh.	305
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1970 to 1980
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	700 to 705
Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	120 to 125
Bengal River Steam Co. (Limited)	1000	960
Bengal Tea Company (Limited)	100	100 to 200
Cachar and Assam Company	200	par to 5 pm
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	915 to 930
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1305 to 1310
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim.)	100	130 to 140
Delhi Bank Shares	500	650
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000	1700 to 1725
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	78 to 80
East India Railway Company	218	230 to 232
East India Tea Company (limited)	100	135 to 140
Do. do.	40	50 pm
Ganges Company	500	390 to 400
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	450 to 460
Hope Town Tea Association	500	50 p.ct. pm.
India General Steam	1000	1150 to 1160
New Fort Gloster Mills Company	600	1500 x.d.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	16 to 17
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50 to 60
Punjab Bank (Lim.)	75	105
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	200	par to 5 pm.
Simla Bank	500	570
Soom Tea Company (Lim.)	30	30 to 40
Takvar Tea Company	100	10 to 15 pm.
Upper Assam Company	120	120 to 130

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltetre ... 23 0 0 to 23 17 6	6 ...	2 0 0 Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	0 0 0
Rice	2 2 6	2 2 6
Seeds	4 12 6 to 0 0 0	4 2 6

MADRAS.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras, held on Thursday, the 23rd day of July, 1863, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted:—

1. That the capital of the bank be increased by the issue of seven hundred and fifty new shares of rupees one thousand each.
2. That those be offered to the proprietors at a premium of 50 per cent.; say at rupees 1,500 per share of rupees 1,000—in the proportion of one quarter share to each holder of one original share.
10. That the premium on the shares taken up by the proprietors, as well as any profit realised on unclaimed and forfeited shares, be added to the Reserve Fund.

Without entering into a discussion as to the propriety, or otherwise, of a Joint Stock Banking Company, by a general vote of its shareholders, resolving to increase its capital and rest fund (or rather what in such a case might more appropriately be designated "subscribed reserved fund"), we cannot but consider the course adopted by the directors of the Madras Bank as highly questionable and impolitic. In the first place, the power to increase capital in the mode proposed may be doubted. The section in the Bank Act contains the following proviso:—"Provided always that the capital, &c., shall not exceed (so many) shares of Rs. 1,000 each." In the next place the Madras Bank is a Government Bank, the solvency of which is guaranteed by Government to the extent, we believe, of half its capital, and the Government holds, as a partner, a large amount of shares. Should the resolution in question be approved of by the Government, it is presumed that they will also accept the new shares at the proposed premium of 50 per cent., to be paid for, of course, out of public revenue. But why, for such a purpose as this, are the

people to be taxed, and saddled with the payment of 50 per cent. on the shares, so to be taken and held by the Government, when the very same object may be gained by observance of the usual rule, namely, that of issuing new shares at par, to be first offered to the shareholders, and on non-acceptance of any portion by them, then to the public at the market rate. Instead of issuing one share in four, one in two should be issued, according to the amount of capital required.

We can understand the financial policy which induces a Government to apply its surplus funds in reduction of its own liabilities, by purchasing Government stock. The Supreme Government at Calcutta, aware of the benefit secured by such a course, has, for some time past, made very large purchases, chiefly of Four per Cent. paper, at prices ranging from 94 to 96; and, by the last Bank of Bengal returns, it would appear that State funds to the extent of upwards of a million are now invested in Government securities; and it is not improbable that the investments made in Bombay, during the last few days, in the Five and a-Half and Four per Cents. have also been made, through an indirect channel, on the Bank of Bombay account, for Government. But the course adopted by the directors of the Madras Bank tends to a very different result; it entails a most unnecessary and positive loss on the public; it savours of speculation and stock jobbery, and that, too, in the bank's own shares; and we trust that the Government, being a party interested, will, without hesitation, restrain and discountenance such proceedings, and that the shareholders will unanimously withhold their assent.—*Times of India*, Aug. 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSAULT.—We see that an officer has been severely assaulted at Koregaum. The Patell of the village stood tamely by and saw the unarmed officer, bound hand and foot, kicked and cuffed, by a gang of cowardly ruffians, and never moved a finger to interfere. One month's imprisonment, and a fine of 50 rupees, have been considered a sufficient punishment for the poltroon. A month's imprisonment, and 50 lashes, on the bare back, every Saturday morning, would have been the sentence we would have passed upon the brute. But, of course, we ought to have no opinion—not having studied the Penal Code.—*Deccan Herald*, Aug. 17.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to hear of the sudden death at Hyderabad, on the 29th July, of Dr. Allanby, H.M.'s 95th Regiment, from epilepsy. The deceased was buried with military honours on the 30th.—*Our Paper*, Aug. 7.

RETIREMENTS.—It is rumoured that Colonels Birdwood and Ludlow, of the Engineers, the Secretary and the Deputy-Secretary to Government in the D.P.W., will shortly retire from the Service, accepting the bonus held out by Sir C. Wood. In this contingency, we understand, that Colonels Orr and Boileau will succeed, respectively, to the above appointments. Some three or four other retirements in the corps, by members of the Engineer Retiring Fund, are also spoken of; but we have not learnt the precise particulars.—*Athenaeum*, July 30.

ALMOST ALL THE NOTABILITIES OF MADRAS are away at Bangalore, the Shevaroy, the Neilgherries, or the Western coast—some on duty, more on recreation, and a few in attendance on the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, whose movements in Mysore are regarded with some interest. The Bishop leaves this in a week or two on a tour to the north of this Presidency (he visited Malabar, Travancore, and Tinnevely last year), and he will probably be away five months.

THE COTTON PRIZE.—Again there is no competition for the cotton prize. Last year the prize Rs. 10,000, was gained without any practical opposition by Messrs. Fisher and Co., of Salem; and the Chamber of Commerce, imagining that the amount of the prize had possibly deterred small planters from competing for it, obtained the consent of the Government to their recommendation that the sum should be divided, and eight prizes be offered, namely, two of Rs. 2,000, three of Rs. 1,000, two

of Rs. 500 for the best quality and largest quantity of cotton from country seed grown upon any one estate or holding, and one prize of Rs. 1,500, and a second of Rs. 500 for the best quality and largest quantity of cotton from foreign seed grown in this Presidency, and delivered for shipment before the 1st of July. Government made the amended regulations known far and wide by means of the district gazettes; but only one competitor, Messrs. Fisher and Co., has appeared, and this firm will, I presume, carry off the first prize for country cotton, and the first prize for foreign cotton which Government promise to offer, Rs. 10,000, during each successive season for three years; but with the unsatisfactory results of this and the past year's prizes, it is to be hoped that the Rs. 10,000 of public money designed for next season's prize will be devoted to a better purpose. The supply of cotton promises to be on a larger scale in this Presidency than in any former year. Perhaps, in apprehension of an early decline in prices, planters are using extraordinary means to send their cotton down to market early; but bearing this in mind, the crop of this season is roughly estimated at 160,000 bales. The demand continues to be very active, but there are only three or four buyers to any extent; and the want of screwing facilities has been felt as a serious drawback in pushing the cotton forward. Our roads are unusually full of shipping, and freights incline downwards. The import market is still supplied periodically from Calcutta, the direct imports from England being unusually small this year. Sugar and indigo, two of our chief exports, are scarcely heard of this season, the prospect of both staples being so bad—what with enormous stocks at home, and prices ruling which exhibit little or no margin above the lay-down cost of the articles. So Madras, commercially, is very dull at the present time, and until the much-wished for termination of the American war, there is little prospect of improvement, I fear.

H.M.'s 68TH REGIMENT.—A Madras contemporary announces that H.M.'s 68th Regiment, at present stationed at Rangoon, will be immediately relieved by a regiment to be sent out direct from England. Hitherto the climate of Rangoon has been considered highly dangerous for troops just arrived from England, and the relief has invariably been selected from regiments who have become acclimatised. The medical authorities have, however, reported that "the climate of Rangoon has been now found to admit of European troops being safely sent there direct from Europe," and hence the alteration.—*Hurkaru*.

HIGH PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN THE DECCAN.—The *Deccan Herald* bears that Government, at the recommendation of Mr. Hart, Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, have ordered that, owing to the present high prices of provisions, an increase of 20 per cent. to salaries of Rs. 100 and downwards be made from the 1st instant in the establishment of the Revenue Commissioner and of the Poona Collector. The whole question of subordinate salaries will be put on a new footing when Sir C. Trevelyan's re-organisation of establishments begins. There will be fewer men, and they will be better paid.

DRAINAGE OF MADRAS.—We learn from a Madras contemporary that the Government of that Presidency has appointed Captain H. Tulloch, of the Royal Engineers, to prepare, with as little delay as possible, a report on the drainage of Madras generally, and to submit plans and estimates for improving the same. The attention of the Government has for some time past been directed to the defective drainage of that city; and both the Health Officer and the Municipal Commissioners have submitted special reports, urging the necessity of taking immediate steps to improve the existing means of drainage, which are described as execrable. The medical authorities at Madras attribute much of the sickness which annually prevails during the hot season to the noxious vapours emitted from the drains, which are unable to carry off the filth thrown into them, in consequence of their being constructed at "nearly a dead level."

BOMBAY.

BILL FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

We observe from the *Government Gazette* that the Honourable Mr. Frere has placed before the Legislative Council, the "Bill for Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the Presidency of Bombay, and for amending certain points in the Law of Debtor and Creditor," which was referred to in the President's speech, at the opening of the present sittings at Poona, and in the discussions which followed. We have not yet read the Bill itself, but the "statement of objects and reasons" by Mr. Frere, is a lucid and informing piece of writing, and makes out a good case for a Bill, whether the Bill laid before the Council be the right thing or not—a point on which we must reserve judgment till we have considered its contents.

A case, too, seems to be made out for immediate legislation on this subject in some way, for an Insolvency Act must be re-enacted for Sind; in consequence, it appears, of "the insolvency jurisdiction established originally by the Commissioner" having ceased to be exercised since doubts arose as to its legality under the recent changes in the constitution of the courts of the province. The author of the "statement" says, "as an insolvency law requires to be re-enacted for Sind, the opportunity should not be lost of introducing a similar measure in other parts of the Presidency, and hence the present draft of a general law applicable equally to all the districts under the Government of Bombay;" an opinion in which most persons who have considered the subject in its general bearing will be quite disposed to agree. Mr. Frere further states that, "in drafting the Bill, simplicity of procedure and an effective relief of the honest debtor, have been the objects chiefly aimed at," and surely it would be impossible to aim at better objects as regards this or any other Bill that may be introduced into the Council. There has hardly been a greater evil connected with the English administration of justice in India than the introduction of the elaborate forms and pleadings that used to prevail. Sudder judges often made themselves look what judges ought not to be, when they gave elaborate judgments according to English rules, in bygone days when English law itself, admirable no doubt when you got it, was so overlaid with specialities and forms, that when decisions after long delays were given, law was seen to be one thing and justice another. This has been reformed considerably, and we trust the day is not distant when in this country, at all events, it will be "reformed altogether."—*Bombay Gazette*, Aug. 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHURCH CLOCK DONATION.—Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir has (says the *Bombay Gazette*) placed the sum of seven thousand five hundred rupees at the disposal of the Rev. Mr. Maule, to pay the cost of erecting an illuminated clock on the tower of St. John's Church, Colaba. He has further expressed his willingness to furnish money to the extent of twenty-five thousand rupees towards completing the church. Meanwhile the matter has been referred to Government. We cannot but admire the munificence of Mr. Cowasjee in this, as in so many other of his public benefactions, but we think it is something of a reflection on Christian liberality, to say the least, that a Parsi's liberality should also be needed in such a matter. The offer referred to by our contemporary is not quite correctly stated. It was made in the following shape:—

To the CHIEF SECRETARY to the Government of Bombay.

SIR,—I understand that sufficient funds have been raised lately for the completion of St. John's Church in Colaba, with the exception of the sum required for the steeple. The Church is built, I believe, as a memorial of the English soldiers who fell in the Cabul war; and although native gentlemen have not been invited to subscribe thereto, it occurs to me as possible that Government will not refuse a donation from me for the purpose of erecting the spire.

I am told the steeple will be an important landmark to mariners, and on this ground alone I should gladly defray the cost of its erection, while I cannot but remember also, that many thousands of my own countrymen perished in the disastrous Afghan war.

I think it very desirable also, as there is no public timepiece in Colaba, that an illuminated clock should be placed in the tower; and I beg, therefore, to propose that a clock and spire should be provided, and the cost defrayed jointly by the Government and myself in equal proportions. In making this proposal I assume that the cost of both will not exceed 15,000 rupees (fifteen thousand), of which amount I am willing to subscribe 7,500 rupees (seven thousand five hundred).—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

August 8, 1863. COWASJEE JEHANGIR.

We congratulate the Rev. Mr. Maule very heartily on having at last achieved by his perseverance what his predecessors either never attempted or failed in attempting. Owing to this gentleman's exertions it is understood that the whole 50,000 rupees or 60,000 rupees required to complete the church have been at last obtained. It would be a very gratifying arrangement to the residents of Colaba if Mr. Maule were to be confirmed in the appointment in which he is at present acting. He has established a claim to the chaplaincy of St. John's, and has his labours are very acceptable to the people, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, with whom we suppose the matter rests, could hardly do better than confirm Mr. Maule. We need hardly say that Mr. Maule has had nothing to do with this notice, either directly or indirectly. He is an earnest, energetic, and good man, and the sort of man required in the important charge he fills. We trust he may see the Church completed in his hands, and may have health and strength to minister for many years to the congregation that worships within its walls.—*Times of India*, Aug. 24.

THE "SALTSETTE," which arrived at Bombay on the morning of the 10th inst., with the Overland Mail of the 18th July, reported having experienced very heavy weather between Bombay and Aden on the homeward voyage, so much so that it took her eleven and a-half days to perform a journey which is usually accomplished in nine or ten at this season of the year. In addition to the death of two second-class passengers—one from apoplexy two days after leaving Bombay, and one from liver complaint while coaling at Aden—Mr. Hacker, chief officer of the vessel, was struck with paralysis, and had to be sent home on arrival at Suez. On her return voyage the *Saltsette* was again overtaken by misfortune. After a capital run down the Red Sea, she sailed from Aden on the 1st inst., made 280 miles the first day, and there was every prospect of her arriving in Bombay on the evening of the 6th, or the morning of the 7th at latest. Some slight repairs connected with the governor wheel of the engines having been completed, the ship was stopped for the purpose of adjusting it. When the machinery was again set in motion, the engines revolved at a frightful speed, and it at once became evident there was something wrong with the propeller. The engines were once more stopped, and it was then ascertained that the connection between the screw shaft and the propeller was broken, causing the shaft to revolve without the screw. This was off Cape Gardafui, at three o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 8th, and about one and a-half days' sail from Aden. Fortunately there were spare yards on board, and all hands were immediately set to work to rig them, by means of which they proceeded under sail and arrived in harbour yesterday morning—nearly two days within contract time. This not only speaks well for the sailing qualities of the *Saltsette*, but also for the energy and determination displayed by all concerned.—*Times of India*.

A DAK BUNGALOW AT HISSAR.—There is a dak bungalow here for the accommodation (save the mark!) of travellers; and, on circumstances prevented my civil, military, and police friends from displaying their hospitality towards me, I had to take up my abode in the bungalow. It is a pretty good building for one family, but has not a door which will close, and not a chair to its name. A person styled *Akashnath* made his appearance, and offered to supply me with anything I might fancy. So I ordered "sumptuous and opulent"

He grinned, and said that beef was not procurable, but that *mullin churp* was; and seeing some *moorghees* courting my society, and hopping, in their lightness of heart, into the verandah, I thought it would be barbarous to take advantage of their innocence, so I ordered a *churp*. I asked for tea; the reply was "tea not got." I supplied the want, and called for a teapot, the reply was, "teapot *toot gya*." I suggested the propriety of a cup to make it in, and was surprised to learn that some wretch of a traveller had smashed all the crockery only a week before! I called for a corkscrew—"corkscrew not got"—and, in despair, I knocked the cork and neck off a bottle of Bass, and drank it out of my Etna. I had to sling a punkah, which kept off the mosquitoes; but there were worse enemies below the bedding than above it; and as for flies!—well, they did not appear until it was time to rise, so I will say nothing about them. When I got up I took a look at the "public room." In two corners, near the roof, I observed some of the plaster removed, and the wall well pitted with something like small pox. On inquiry, I found that not small pox, but small shot fired by some traveller (probably the one who smashed the crockery) at some sparrows had marked the wall! And several of the same interesting specimens of Indian birds, apparently born and bred there, sat perched upon the cornice near the spot. Altogether it is a most comfortless place, surrounded by high grass, suggestive of all sorts of snakes, and with nothing to recommend it. In my despair I wrote to the Post-office Baboo for assistance. He replied that the *khunsama* was a "demmed reskel," and that everything in profusion was coming from Delhi as soon as the rains would obligingly cease; that he was not to blame, but that the *tehseldar* had built the doors on contract, and that the rain (which appears to be answerable for every calamity in *Hurreenah*) had warped the timber!

PARSEE LIBERALITY.—The *Bombay Gazette* relates that Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, who, like all the Bombay merchants, has earned a large fortune in the cotton trade, has distributed the sum of two lakhs and thirty-five thousand rupees among his friends and clerks.

EXPERIMENTS FOR PRESERVING STONE.—The *Government Gazette* contains a report from Capt. D. Thomson as to the result of experiments made with Ransome's patent for preserving stone. The solutions were applied to three crumbling tombstones in Malligaum. The silicate of lime appeared to thoroughly fill the pores of the stones. The prepared surfaces were everywhere hard and did not yield to the chisel, whereas the unprepared parts yielded readily.

HUTS v. BARRACKS.—The long disputed question as to whether huts or ordinary barracks are best adapted for the accommodation of troops at Sanatoriums, is likely to be satisfactorily disposed of by the experiment about to be tried at the Hill station of Mount Abo. An outlay of forty-one thousand rupees has been sanctioned by the Bombay Government for the erection of a number of detached cottages or huts, each to contain five men. Increased ventilation, an absence of overcrowding, and comparative privacy, are the chief objects aimed at by Major Arthur, political superintendent of Palanploor, from whose design the works are to be carried out. The experiment, for such it really is, cannot be watched without interest by all who have the welfare of our soldiers at heart, and if the result should prove half as successful as is expected, Sir William Mansfield, under whose auspices it is being tried, will have no cause to regret the prominent part that he has taken in inducing the Government to sanction the experimental outlay.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 13.

MORE LIBERALITY.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Cowasjee (Jehanghir) Readymoney has made known his intentions to erect forty ornamental drinking fountains throughout different parts of the Island of Bombay. Drinking fountains are a great desiderata, especially in the hot weather, and will doubtless prove a great boon to the poorer classes of the community.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 8. str. Maharaz, Kidder, Persian Gulf; str. Semiramis, Kennedy, Laccadive Island;—10. str. Tilly, Clayton, Kurachee; str. Salsette, King, Suez;—11. Nasaree, —, Juddah;—14. Nader Shah, —, Zanzibar;—15. str. Indore, Brown, China; Elphidot Greely, Cuttor, Liverpool; Parsey, Not, Singapore; Tezer, —, Juddah;—16. Surge, Andrews, Suez; Shanghai, Moxlin, Singapore;—17. Myraan Dyanam, Brady, Kurachee; Remington, Pearson, Liverpool; Fatty Sultan, —, Juddah; Luty Monibac, —, Juddah;—19. Baron Rentrow, Rees, Liverpool; Traveller, Fletcher, Kurachee;—20. Lancasterian, Donaldson, Liverpool; Lady Franklin, Rawe, Cardiff;—21. Aaron Brown, Rogers, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8. Pocahontas, Lincoln, Calcutta; Maribus, Keenan, Kurachee; Octavia, Bristol, Calcutta; Southern Belle, Baye, Liverpool; Lady Franklin, —, Peking and Singapore;—9. Empire of Peace, Shaw, Liverpool;—10. Gorseides, Clement, Batavia; Guion, Durand, Kurachee;—11. Nooning Light, Gibbs, Liverpool; str. Benares, Gibbs, Aden and Suez;—10. Zulaki, Reddell, Liverpool; str. Penang, Blackmore, Kurachee and Persian Gulf;—11. str. Dadoosie, Moreland, Kurachee; Rebecca Shephard, Somers, Australia;—12. Louisa, Seaworth, Calcutta; Mary Steinhart, Finlay, Liverpool via Calcutta; Colonel Leeward, Wells, Moulin; Shah Jehan, White, Calcutta via Andaman Islands;—13. Art Union, Morrison, Calcutta;—14. str. Empa, Remondson, China, &c.; Sydney Rogers, Campbell, Calcutta;—15. Lochingair, Deal, Akyab; Ananath of Curreen, —, Kurachee;—15. Sebastopol, Leith, Penang; str. Kurachee, Cuttor, Malabar Coast;—16. Blencathra, Mossou, Akyab; Lew Chew, Sinclair, Liverpool; Arter Ramon, Lange, Coast and Calcutta;—20. Buccaphaus, Boyd, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Maharaz.—Lieut. Hastings.
Per str. Tilly.—Mr. Johnson, Mr. Hess, Mr. Hahn, Lieut. Fagan, Mr. Giles.
Per Myraan Dyanam.—Mrs. Brady, Miss Gilbert.
Per Remington.—Mr. R. H. Kennedy, Mr. Harrison.
Per Lancasterian.—Mr. Brownhead.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Penang.—Dr. Schlafte, Mr. and Mrs. Ashdran, Asst. surg. Orpen, Mr. Hunter, Mrs. Arthur, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenstun.
Per str. Dadoosie.—Ens. Goselee, Ens. J. Ca II, Mr. Barker.
Per str. Kurachee.—Mr. Reordan, Maj. Grant, Cresslock, Mr. P. ton, Mr. Birt, Mr. Calver, Mr. S. Thomas, Mr. J. H. Young, Mr. C. F. Aratton, Mr. Paul.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Aug. 15, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. —	
4 ditto Loan.....	1832-33	100 Sa
4 ditto ditto.....	1835-36	100 Co.
4 ditto ditto.....	1842-43	100 do
4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	1851-55	100 do
5 ditto Loan (New).....		109
5 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....		118

BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	198	pm. xd
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....	162	
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....	96	pm.
Central Bank of Western India.....	68	pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....	160	
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	146	
Apolo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd up.....	Rs. 27	500
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China.....	200	40 pm
Chart. Mercant. Bank of India, Lond., & China.....	163	pm
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto.....	6,200	prem.
Hydraulic P. Company.....	4,000	ditto
Cotton Spinning Company.....	4,600	ditto
Colaba L. Company.....	10,000	ditto
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway 1,000 ditto.....	3300	xd
Bombay S.N. Company.....	500	ditto
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....	5,000	par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....	150	250
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,100	400 dis.
Throstle Mill Company.....	4,000	360 dis.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....	550	200 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	500 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,500	400 dis.
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 215-3; paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England).....		Rs. 12
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share—Rs.		Rs. 10

EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. for Doc. Bills.....	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 0½d. 9-16 for Cred. Bills.....	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	99
Ditto at 30 ditto.....	99½
Ditto at sight.....	100
On Madras, at 30 days'.....	99½
Ditto at sight.....	100
On China, at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 232 per 100 dols.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes.....	10 3
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs. 340
Republic Dollars.....	ditto 213½
German Crowns.....	ditto 213
Sycee Silver.....	105

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 5s. to £2. 17s. 6d.; Seeds, £1. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2 10s. to £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 5s.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Simla, July 25.—No. 107a.—The services of Capt. C. H. Strutt, of the royal art., are placed at the disposal of the public works dept. with the Right Hon. the Gov. gen.

STAFF SALARIES.

Fort William, Aug. 1.—No. 494.—Under instructions, dated Sept. 30, 1861, and April 16, 1863, from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, the hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct that henceforth no officer acting in an appt. shall receive more than one half of the staff salary attached thereto until he shall have acted six months in it, counting from the date of his joining the appt. At the expiration of that period he will be allowed the full staff salary in all cases if it be available, but not otherwise.

2. This order applies to all cases, including those of officers officiating for staff officers absent on furl., under rules 9 and 13 of G.G.O., No. 1,150, dated Nov. 17, 1854, but it is not to affect the allowances in their present appts. of those to whom, under any rule or practice heretofore in force, full staff salary is now actually passed.

3. The above order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

Fort William, Aug. 4.—No. 495.—The undermen. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.

Lieut. H. B. Webster, of the late 4th European light cavalry, doing duty with the 17th Bengal cavalry, for 15 mos., under the new regulations.

No. 496.—With reference to Government G. O. No. 158 of Feb. 25, the following para. of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 229, dated June 30, is published for general information:—

The transfer of Capt. Jordan to the invalid pension list is approved.

No. 497.—The undermen. officers having passed the examination in drill, their appts. in that corps are confirmed:—

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

1st Compny.—Capt. J. Rose, and Lieut. H. W. Payne.

2nd Compny.—Lieut. J. Bruce.

3rd Compny.—Capt. J. H. DeSalis, Lieut. F. G. Teale, and Ens. H. Thompson.

5th Compny.—Capt. C. Kelvey, and Ens. W. J. Pittar.

6th Compny.—Capt. A. L. McGavin, and Lieut. G. Lowen.

No. 498.—The undermen. officer, having completed 20 years' service, 6 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Capt. C. Baldwin, July 10.

No. 499.—The undermen. officer, having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut. G. C. Thomson, 19th July.

No. 500.—With reference to a notification issued by the Govt. of Bengal, dated 27th ult., the services of Lieut. G. F. Graham, of the late 5th Eur. regt., in temp. com. of the baggage corps in the Cossyah and Jynteh Hills, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 501.—Mr. L. Pocock is apptd. 3rd class sub asst. in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from the 10th ult., v. Mr. Senior sub asst. G. Ryall, resigned.

No. 486.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Dated July 6.—No. 129.—Confirming the regtl. order issued by the officer commdg. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, directing Capt. A. C. Lilly, 2nd in com., to officiate as adjt. to the corps, in add. to his own duties, from June 26, consequent on the departure to Bombay of Lieut. M. P. Moriarty, prep. to Europe, on m.c.

Fort William, July 30.—No. 490.—G.G.O. No. 160, of Feb. 26 last, notifying the permanent appt. of Lieuts. F. V. Eyre and N. D. Garrett, R.A., to the ordnance dept., is can. These officers are attached to that dept. as officiating commissaries of ordnance

of the 3rd class, during the absence of permanent incumbents on leave.

No. 491.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, on m.c.:—
Lieut. J. M. Ghubb, late 38th regt. N.I., asst. commr., Jhansi, for 20 mo., under new reg.

July 31.—No. 492.—Mr. M. J. Ogle is app. a 3rd class sub asst. in the Topographical Branch of the Survey Dept., for employ. on the Hyderabad Topographical Survey, from July 1, v. Sub asst. R. Daly, dec.

No. 493.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. T. Staples, Bengal staff corps, district supt. of police, Hissar; date of arrival at Fort William, July 26.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial (Criminal) Dept., dated Nynee Tal, July 23, 1863.—No. 412a.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to invest Mr. F. Curwen, extra dep. coll. in the dist. of Mirzapore, with the powers of a subordinate magist. of the 1st class.

Police Dept., dated Nynee Tal, July 23.—No. 609a.—Leave for 1 mo., under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, to proceed to the presy. preparatory to applying for leave to England, on m.c., is granted to Lieut. P. Dalmahoy, dist. superint. of police at Humeerpore.

Mr. G. H. Volkers, asst. insp. gen. of police at Jhansi, is app. to offic. as dist. superint. of police of the 5th grade at Humeerpore, during leave of Lieut. Dalmahoy.

Lieut. H. M. S. Clarke, offic. dist. supt. of p.d. at Boolundshuhur of the 5th grade, is app. to offic. as dist. superint. of the 4th grade.

Mr. T. Catania, inspector of police in the Agra div., is app. to offic. as asst. inspector gen. of police at Jhansi, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Volkers, or until further orders.

Revenue Dept., dated Nynee Tal, July 27.—No. 2,619a.—One mo.'s privilege leave of absence under para. 16 of the New Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mahomed Kurreen, extra settlement dep. coll. of Goruckpore, with effect from July 15, or from the subsequent date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

July 28.—No. 2,623a.—Mr. A. Cadell, of the C.S., who is reported qualified for the public service, and whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is appl. to be an asst. in the Allahabad div., and is invested with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class.

Mr. E. W. Barron, asst. in the Allahabad div., is transf. in the same capacity to the Rohilkund div.

July 29.—No. 2,641a.—Two mo.'s privilege of absence, under sec. 12 of the C.S. Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. R. Spankie, offic. civil and sessions judge of Meerut, with effect from Aug. 3, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The principal Sudder Ameen will take charge of the current duties of the judge's office during the absence on leave of Mr. Spankie.

Aug. 1.—No. 372.—Erratum.—In notification No. 2,512a, dated July 11, published in the *Allahabad Government Gazette* of the 21st idem, page 1,102, for "Lieut. F. A. Corbett," read "Capt. T. A. Corbett."

Public Works Dept., July 23.—No. 1,009a.—Mr. W. H. Parker, civil div. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Allahabad revenue div., is prom. to the 1st grade, with effect from 6th inst.

July 24.—No. 1,036a.—Lieut. Swetenham, exec. engr. of the Jhansi div. public works, has leave for 3 mo., with effect from 4th prox.

Mr. J. P. Armstrong, asst. engr., Cawnpore and Malhousie Road, will officiate as exec. engr. Jhansi div. during Lieut. Swetenham's absence.

Allahabad, July 31.—No. 3,334.—With reference to notice from this dept. No. 574a, dated June 24 last, Lieut. J. G. Forbes, R.E., exec. engr. 4th class, received charge of the N. div. Ganges Canal from Mr. A. W. Brind on 17th inst.

Aug. 1.—No. 3,348.—With reference to notice No. 2,900, dated 5th ult., from this dept., Mr. J. Sheldon, asst. engr., joined the 3rd div. Grand Trunk Road on 1st ult.

No. 3,353.—Lieut. W. J. Carroll, R.E., asst. engr., 1st class, app. to the irrigation dept., in notice No. 934a, dated July 17, is posted to the Cawnpore div. Ganges Canal.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Police Dept., Aug. 5.—No. 570.—Leave:—Mr. J. McAndrew, asst. district superint. of police, has obtained privilege leave for 1 mo., with effect from Sept. 12 next.

General Dept., Aug. 8.—No. 1,706.—Leave:—Mr. F. H. Cooper, C.M., deputy commissr., is allowed an extension of leave, on m.c., to Oct. 12 next, in addition to that granted to him in Gazette order, No. 982, dated April 28.

No. 1,707.—The priv. leave of absence, for 2 mo., granted by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. A. Horsburgh, is confirmed.

No. 1,709.—Appts.:

Lieut. G. G. Young, to officiate as dep. commissr.

of Hoshiarpore, during the absence on leave of Capt. R. Young.

Mr. R. Spencer, extra asst. commissr., to officiate temp. as judge of Small Cause Court at Hoshiarpore. The above appts. to have effect from the date on which Capt. R. Young may proceed on leave.

Judicial Dept., July 25.—No. 535.—Capt. J. C. Millar, cantonment joint mag., Jullundur, is vested with civil powers.

Police Dept., July 24.—No. 543.—Leave.—Mr. P. Broadway, asst. district supt. of police, has obtained privilege leave for 1 mo., with effect from the 15th of August next.

July 27.—No. 545.—Appointment.—Mr. G. L. Kelly, asst. district supt. of police, to offic. as district supt. of Rohituk, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. Tait.

No. 516.—Transfer.—Mr. T. A. O'Connor, asst. district supt. of police, from Goorgaon to Delhi, during the absence of Mr. Kelly.

General Dept., July 24.—No. 1,604.—Leave.—Asst. surg. C. E. Wikely has obtained leave of absence, for 1 mo., with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same, subject to the rules of the audit department.

Marine Dept., July 28.—No. 195.—Leave.—Mr. W. Melvor, superintending carpenter of the Punjab steam flotilla, has leave for 3 mos., on m.c.

Gen. Dept., July 28.—No. 1,621.—Leave.—Lieut. col. F. E. Voyle, dep. commr., has obtained priv. leave for 1 mo., with effect from such date subsequent to Aug. 31 next as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,622.—Mr. O. Wood, asst. commr., to offic. as dep. commr. of Rohituk, during the absence of Lieut. col. F. E. Voyle on leave.

No. 1,630.—Major W. Elwyn, cantonment jt. mag., Peshawar, has leave for 60 days, with effect from such date after Aug. 1 next as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,631.—Lieut. D. Stewart, of the 4th Goorkhas, to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. of Peshawar, during the absence on leave of Major Elwyn.

No. 1,632.—Mr. C. J. Powlett, asst. commr., has obtained priv. leave for 1 mo., with effect from Sept. 1 next.

July 30.—No. 1,645.—Leave.—Mr. J. H. Penn, judge Small Cause Court, Jullundur, has priv. leave for 1 mo. during September next.

No. 1,646.—Lieut. P. W. Powlett, asst. commr., has priv. leave for 1 mo., with effect from Sept. 16 next.

Military Dept., July 28.—No. 167.—Asst. surg. T. E. Hale, v.c. and m.d., H.M.'s 7th fus., is, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, posted to the medical charge of the 2nd Punjab inf., with effect from the 4th inst., the date of his arrival at Dera Ismail Khan.

Public Works Dept., July 22.—Leave.—Mr. H. Garbett, offic. exec. engr., 8th div., Grand Trunk Road, has priv. leave for 1 mo. from date of being relieved.

Posting.—Mr. T. Logan, exec. engr. 1st cl., transferred to Punjab in notification of Govt. of India No. 54, dated June 6, is posted to the 8th div. Grand Trunk Road.

July 31.—No. 1,342.—Mr. G. H. Dupuis, asst. engr., canal dept., has obtained 1 mo.'s priv. leave, from Sept. 15 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Police Dept., July 31.—No. 560.—Leave.—Capt. J. W. Orchard, dist. superint. of police, has priv. leave for 2 mo., with effect from Aug. 12.

No. 561.—Lieut. H. P. Kirke, asst. dist. superint., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Goorgat.

General Dept.—No. 1,658.—Leave.—Lieut. H. Szczepanski, asst. commr., has priv. leave for 1 mo. from Aug. 16, or such date as he may avail himself of same.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 6.—The following order is confirmed:—

Nagode station order, dated May 22 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. J. A. Scott to assume medical charge of a detachment of 91st foot and detachment 12th Bengal cav. from Surg. major H. B. Hinton, 11th regt. N.I.

Leave of absence:—

46th Foot.—Capt. C. S. McAlester to England, by either route, to appear before a medical board; and Capt. H. C. W. Hammond, from July 1 to Aug. 1, to Calcutta, and to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

July 7.—With the sanction of Govt., Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, late 30th N.I., is permitted, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,113 of Sept. 1, 1857, to count as service the leave granted him from Oct. 27, 1858, to April 27, 1860.

The following Presidency division order is confirmed:—

Dated 24th ult.—Appointing Lieut. W. G. Maitland, late 89th N.I., to do duty with 31st regt. N.I., at Barrackpore.

The following order is confirmed:—
Oude division order, dated 20th ult., appointing Lieut. H. Campbell, staff corps, to do duty with 30th regt. N.I., at that station.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. F. D. Urquhart (19th brigade), from Aug. 11 to Nov. 11, on m.c.

7th Hussars.—Lieut. H. O. Johnes, from April 7 to June 15, on m.c.

8th Hussars.—Brev. major R. Poore, from April 24 to Aug. 24, in extension.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. G. C. B. Taylor, from April 21 to July 21, on m.c.

7th Foot.—Major T. Tryon, from April 22 to Sept. 30, on m.c.

34th Foot.—Capt. Willis, from April 22 to July 22, in extension.

35th Foot.—Major P. W. S. Ross, from April 13, 1863, to April 17, 1864, on m.c.

43rd Foot.—Brev. major T. H. Cockburn, from April 16 to July 16, in extension.

91st Foot.—Capt. L. H. Thomas, from April 22 to Oct. 22, in extension.

July 8.—The following orders are confirmed:—
Benares station order, dated 22nd ult., permitting Capt. W. S. Pierson, staff corps, to do general duty at Benares.

By the Officer commanding 31st Punjab N.I., dated 23rd ult., appointing Lieut. G. C. De Latour, to officiate as paid doing duty officer.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. J. R. Martin (No. 1 battery 24th brigade), from May 31 to July 31, in extension of privilege leave, to Simla.

19th Foot.—Lieut. C. C. B. Tribe, from June 29 to July 15, in extension of privilege leave, to Simla.

43rd Foot.—Capt. F. A. Smith, from July 23 to Aug. 31, in extension, to the Neilgherry Hills.

July 9.—Capt. G. J. Pasley, Bengal staff corps, who recently vacated his appointment as adjutant of the Bhanguipore hill rangers on attaining his captaincy, is directed to do general duty at Benares.

Lieut. J. Colledge, gen. list, cav., having been appointed by Government to the Central India horse, the appointment of that officer as paid doing duty officer to 1st Bengal cav., is cancelled.

The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign R. H. Mardon, 1st batt. 20th foot, subject to the approval of her Majesty. Dated June 29.

The Agra district order, dated March 26 last, directing Vet. surg. J. G. Bushman, 21st hussars, to proceed to Agra, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on the horses of F battery 22nd brigade R.A., is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed.

The following Presidency division order is confirmed:—

Dated 28th ult.—Appointing Lieut. C. L. Prendergast, gen. list, inf., to do duty with 31st regt. N.I., at Barrackpore.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding 32nd regt. N.I., dated April 27 last, appointing Ensign and Adj. T. P. Stevens, unattached, to act as 2nd in command in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. Chalmers, removed to another appointment.

Kangra district order, dated May 4 last, appointing Lieut. R. S. Hill, 1st Goorka L.I. regt., to be station staff, v. Lieut. G. Young, who is permitted to resign the appointment.

Allypore station order, dated 15th ult., appointing Lieut. C. N. Hodgson, paid doing duty officer, to act as station staff, in addition to his other duties; and directing Civil Asst. surg. C. Kikelly to afford medical aid to the right wing 26th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties.

By the Officer commanding 8th Bengal cav., dated 19th ult., appointing Lieut. H. Chapman to act as 2nd in command; and Lieut. A. W. R. Becher, paid doing duty officer, to act as adj., with effect from 13th idem, consequent on the absence, on leave, of Lieut. T. R. D. Bingham.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Col. J. B. Dennis (14th brigade), from June 4 to Dec. 4, to proceed to the Neilgherries, on m.c., under new rules; and Lieut. S. Gardiner (14th brigade), from date of embarkation, to proceed to England via Egypt, on m.c., under new rules.

17th Lancers.—Coriet R. Blair, from date of embarkation, to England, on m.c.

13th Foot.—Lieut. C. Fraser, from date of embarkation, for 15 mo., to England.

72nd Foot.—Asst. surg. J. S. Johnston, from date of embarkation, to proceed to England via Egypt, on m.c., under new rules.

48th Foot.—Lieut. R. Pennell (instructor of musketry), from June 20 to Oct. 15, to Hills north of Deyrah.

July 10.—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign R. B. Morrow, 46th foot, subject to approval by her Majesty. Dated June 27.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following promotion, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known: 35th Foot.—Ensign J. J. Twining to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Troup, who retires. Dated June 22.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

19th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. E. Waller, gen. list, inf., is confirmed in his appointment of paid doing duty officer. Dated June 27.

The following order is confirmed:—

By H.E. the C. in C., Madras, dated 8th ult., permitting Lieut. H. T. Carmichael, 108th foot, to proceed to England, on m.c., under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Leave of absence:—

68th Foot.—Lieut. and Adj. C. Covey to precede the regt. to England, on m.c.

77th Foot.—Capt. J. Lazeuby, to England by either route, on m.c.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. E. Villiers (A.D.C. to the Gov. of Madras), to precede the regt. to England, on m.c. Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. T. Dillon, from March 4, 1862, to March 10, 1862, in extension of privilege leave, to join his regt.

July 13.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 22, 1862.—Appointing Capt. G. Hyndman, late 27th N.I., to act as 2nd in command of the 38rd regt. N.I., v. Capt. Douglas.

Dated 22nd ult.—Directing the undermentioned officers to do duty with 42nd regt. N.I., at Deebrooghur:—

Lieut. W. J. Williamson, gen. list, inf.

Lieut. S. C. Trover, gen. list, inf.

Ensign R. E. S. Smith, gen. list, inf.

Dated 26th ult.—Appointing Ensign R. Shakespear, gen. list, inf., to do duty with 42nd regt. N.I., at Deebrooghur.

Dated 1st inst.—Permitting Capt. E. G. Stone, staff corps, to proceed and join 10th regt. N.I., in anticipation of his application to that effect being sanctioned by the C. in C.

Directing Lieut. H. W. Franks, late 20th N.I., to proceed without delay to Chinsurah, for duty in the depot, as a temporary arrangement.

Agra garrison and station order, dated May 17 last, directing Surg. J. P. Kelly, 24th regt. N.I., to receive medical charge of the artillery division, in addition to his other duties.

Gwalior district order, dated May 18 last, directing Asst. surg. R. Pringle, R.A., to afford medical aid to 1st regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald.

By the Officer commanding 35th foot, dated May 25 last, appointing Lieut. W. W. Sherlock to officiate as interpreter, with effect from 23rd idem.

By the Officer commanding 21st regt. N.I., dated 1st ult., appointing Lieut. R. S. Robertson, 2nd in command of 33rd regt. N.I., to act as 2nd in command of 21st regt. N.I., and Lieut. J. R. Maret, paid doing duty officer, to act as adj., temporarily.

Peshawar brigade order, dated 15th ult., appointing Lieut. col. R. Warburton, R.A., to the temporary command of the brigade.

By the Officer commanding 7th Bengal cav., dated 22nd ult., appointing Lieut. O. I. Chalmers, staff corps, to act as adj., with effect from 16th idem, during the absence of Lieut. L. J. H. Grey.

July 14.—With the sanction of Govt., Asst. surg. R. Fryer, civil surgeon, Bancoorah, is permitted, under the provisions of G.O.O. No. 1,113 of Sept. 1, 1857, to count as service the leave granted him from Aug. 6, 1858, to Feb. 6, 1860.

ERKATA.—In G.O.C.C. of 1863, granting leave of absence to Lieut. J. T. FitzSimon, 3rd drag. gds., for "J. T." read "T. J.," and for "3rd drag. gds." read "6th drags."

Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Brigdr. A. C. Errington (comdg. at Mooltan), from July 5 to Aug. 4, in extension of privilege leave, to Dalhousie.

8th Hussars.—Capt. G. C. Ross, from June 29 to July 14, in extension of privilege leave, to Mussoorie.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. A. Hearsey, from July 1 to Oct. 15, to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

88th Foot.—Lieut. W. J. Saul, from Sept. 12, 1862, to May 4, 1863, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regt.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. R. H. Ward, from June 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Baroda, with the sanction of Govt.

July 15.—With the sanction of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, Capt. the Hon. C. Chetwynd, 10th foot, is appointed A.D.C. to Major gen. Garcock, recently nominated to a divisional command in the Bengal Presidency.

The undermentioned officers are directed to do duty with the corps specified:—

Lieut. S. G. Wardle, late 11th N.I., with 9th regt. N.I.

Ensign H. Kingscote, doing duty with 104th foot, with 3rd Goorka regt.

To G.O.C.C. of Jan. 3 last, appointing Lieut. A. W. Cripps to officiate as 2nd in command of the East Indian regt., add "with effect from date of joining."

Ensign W. Orr, 2nd class barrackmaster at Chinsurah, is promoted to 1st class, and appointed to the Barrackpore circle, with effect from 1st inst.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rohitund district order, dated 6th ult., directing Asst. surg. H. Cookson, 104th foot, to assume medical charge of G battery 2nd brigade, and No. 1 battery 25th brigade R.A., v. Asst. surg. Moir, appointed to the civil station of Mynpoorie.

Meerut division order, dated 19th ult., appointing Asst. surg. C. Prentis to assume temporary medical charge of 1st Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, with effect from 9th idem, v. Surg. N. D. S. Wallich, dec.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. J. C. Auchinleck (G battery 19th brigade), from June 15 to July 9, to Calcutta, in extension, preparatory to applying for leave to England.

98th Foot.—Lieut. T. R. D. Bingham (2nd in command 8th B.C.), from June 13 to Aug. 12, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Simla.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. C. D. G. Newington (doing duty 14th N.I.), from July 14 to Sept. 14, in extension, to remain in Cashmere, on m.c.

July 16.—Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. E. D. Elliott (C battery 2nd R.H. brigade), from June 18 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave, to visit Nynee Tal and Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

July 20.—The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed in Hindostanee on the 10th inst.:—

Capt. G. E. Francis, 20th foot.

Lieut. H. C. Crenk, late 4th Bengal Eur. cav.

Lieut. F. E. Farquharson, gen. list, cav.

Lieut. N. F. Parker, gen. list, inf.

Lieut. J. Butler, ditto.

Lieut. E. G. Newnham, ditto.

Lieut. J. R. McK. Homfray, ditto.

Ensign E. N. D. La Touche, ditto.

Ensign R. Vivian, ditto.

Leave of absence:—

General Staff.—Major gen. F. Wheler, c.b. (comdg. Meerut division), from July 8 to Nov. 8, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

Royal Engrs.—Capt. E. W. Humphry (sappers and miners), from June 25 to Oct. 31, in extension of privilege leave, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.

Staff Corps.—Capt. W. C. B. Ryan, from July 3 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave, to Murree and Cashmere.

20th Hussars.—Cornet C. Mangles, from June 1 to Oct. 15, to Madras, with sanction of Govt.

36th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. R. McK. Homfray, from July 15 to Sept. 15, in extension, to remain in Calcutta to study the native languages.

July 21.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers, recently promoted in the rifle brigade, having been posted to the battalions specified:—

Capt. Glyn, to 2nd batt.

Lieut. the Hon. E. Lawless, to 4th batt.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle, from April 30, 1863, to Dec. 30, 1864, on m.c.

19th Foot.—Lieut. F. S. S. Brind, from May 1 to Oct. 31, on m.c.

79th Foot.—Paymaster D. Cant, from May 6, 1863, to Feb. 6, 1864, on m.c.

88th Foot.—Major B. B. Mauleverer, from May 8, 1863, to Feb. 6, 1864, on m.c.

89th Foot.—Lieut. R. B. Baldwin, from May 6, 1863, to Feb. 6, 1864, on m.c.

90th Foot.—Lieut. G. A. Agnew, from April 30 to Aug. 8, on m.c.

94th Foot.—Lieut. G. J. Teevan, from May 20 to Sept. 20, on m.c.

64th Foot.—Ensign Richmond, from May 1 to Oct. 31, on m.c.

107th Foot.—Lieut. W. M. McN. Rind, from May 6 to Nov. 6, on m.c.

Military Letters.

INSPECTOR-GENERALSHIP OF HOSPITALS.

No. 115a.—The following copy of a milv. despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. or State for India, No. 214, dated June 10, is published:—

India Office, London, June 10.

Military.—No. 214.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord.—Para. 1. In a letter [No. 43, dated March 5] lately received from the Govt. of Madras, the inquiry is made whether any limit is to be placed to the tenure of the office of insp. gen. of hospitals.

2. The Govt. of Madras point out that, under para. 8 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860, insp. gens. and dep. insp. gens. are placed on the retired list on attaining the age of 65 years.

3. With reference to the G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 964 July 31, 1857, they observe that, if an officer is allowed now to hold the office of insp. gen. until retirement, the interests of other medical officers must be injuriously affected; while, on the other hand, it does not appear to them how an inspector general of hospitals, with substantive rank under the warrant, but of short service, can revert to other duties to qualify for the highest rates of pension, as provided by para. 9 of the G.O. by the Gov. gen.

4. They are of opinion, however, that the interests of the public service will be best promoted by limiting the tenure of the appt. of insp. gen. to 5 years.

5. Under the instructions conveyed in the despatch from the Court of Directors, No. 92 of June 10, 1857, the tenure of office by the Director gen. and Insp. gen. was limited to five years.

6. The several Inspector-generals, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of 13th January,

1860, hold the offices styled under the former organisation "Director-general" and "Inspector-general," and I consider that the rule limiting their tenure of office to five years should be made still applicable to these officers.

7. An officer holding the rank of Inspector-General, who may be removed from his appointment under the rule, will be eligible, at the discretion of the Government, for employment for a further similar period, subject always to the operation of clause 8 of the Royal Warrant of 13th January, 1860.

8. The deputy Inspector-generals of Her Majesty's Indian service represent the superintending Surgeons of the former organisation; and I do not consider it necessary, pending the settlement of the question of the amalgamation of the British and Indian medical services, to apply any limit beyond that laid down in clause 8 of the Royal Warrant to the tenure of appointment by these officers, superintending surgeons, under the former organisation, not having been subjected to any rule of this nature.

9. With regard to the difficulty suggested by the Government of Madras as to the manner in which an officer of the rank of inspector-general, but of short service, can revert to other duties to qualify for the higher rates of pension, I believe such occasions will be rare.

10. The circumstance of such officers having been preferred to their seniors in the service for promotion would probably induce the Government to re-employ them on a vacancy occurring in a higher position; in the meantime, if not in a position to retire from the service, they must remain unemployed.—I have, &c., (Signed) C. Wood.

Deputation Allowances.

Financial Dept., Fort William, July 25.—No. 3,390.

—Resolution.—The Hon. the President in Council observes that, under the financial resolution of May 13, 1862, covenanted officers who entered the general department of account before that date are allowed to retain their privileges, and, therefore, when such covenanted officers are appointed to act for other officers in the department, they are entitled to draw deputation allowances on the same terms as those allowed to covenanted officers in other branches of the service.

But this rule cannot be held to apply to covenanted officers entering the financial department after that date, nor does it seem proper to preserve a separate rule for calculating the acting allowances of uncovenanted officers in the department, as by the resolution above-mentioned all distinction between the covenanted and uncovenanted service was abolished.

In considering what would be a suitable standard to introduce under these circumstances, his Honor in Council observes that, as the acting allowance rules of the covenanted service are based upon a simple consistent principle, they may with advantage be taken as the basis of the rules which shall be applicable to all the officers of the financial department other than those specially noticed in the 1st paragraph.

His Honor in Council desires accordingly that the following rules be observed in future:—

1st.—No officer will receive any deputation allowance for officiating for another officer in the same class as himself.

2nd.—An officer appointed to officiate for another officer in a higher class than his own will draw, from the date of his taking charge, irrespective of any saving from the salary of the appointment in which he officiates, the full salary of his own appointment, with an additional allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. on the mean between the minimum and maximum salary of the class to which the permanent incumbent belongs, provided the total allowance to be so drawn shall not exceed the minimum salary of the higher class in which the officer is appointed to officiate.

3rd.—When the officer thus appointed to act is in the receipt of the maximum salary of his own grade he will receive no additional allowance on his first appointment to act, inasmuch as the maximum salary of any class is always the same as the minimum of that immediately above it; but he will be eligible, whilst officiating, to the yearly increase of salary allowed to those permanently appointed to the higher grade.

The above rules will also apply to officers not permanently belonging to the department but who may be appointed to officiate temporarily in appointments in the department, such, for instance, as clerks in offices of pay, audit, or account, who, though not in the classified grades, are frequently appointed to act during the absence on leave of classified officers in the lower grades of the account and audit departments.

Police Dept., Fort William, Aug. 5.—No. 3,567.—

The present rules regarding deputation allowances to officers of police having been found to be unsuitable, his Honour the President in Council resolves that Resolutions Nos. 628g and 20g, dated Sept. 30, 1862, and Jan. 8, 1863, be rescinded.

His Honour in Council is also pleased to determine, that, in accordance with the principle of the Order No. 8,390, dated July 25, 1863, in the Financial Department, there shall be one uniform rate of acting allowances for covenanted and uncovenanted officers of police, and that no acting allowances shall be granted to officers of police officiating for other officers in another grade of the same class as their own.

Abolition of the Thuggee Department.

No. 547.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general having resolved that the Thuggee Department shall be abolished as a special agency in British territory, and that the duties of the department shall be transferred to the police in British territories, the Hon. the Lieut. Governor has issued the necessary instructions to the police department.

But his Honour cannot give effect to the orders of the Supreme Government, closing the operations of the Thuggee Department as a special agency in the Punjab, without placing on record his high appreciation of the services rendered by the officers of that department, in hunting down and eradicating a class of offenders whose atrocities were the terror of the country in the time of Sikh rule, and caused alarm to the public safety even during the early days of British supremacy in the Punjab.

Since the commencement of the operations of the Thuggee department in the Punjab, 1,243 cases of murder by Thugs have been recorded. The number of associates in crime denounced by approvers is 1,839. Of this number, 729 have been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment or death. The remainder have been released on security, or have died.

Nearly all the most notorious Thugs, leaders of bands, or influential men, have been brought to justice, and the few who are still at large will be hunted down by the regular police; for, although the special Thuggee agency is abolished, it is not to be supposed that the efforts of Government to put down this crime will be one whit relaxed.

For the very satisfactory results thus enumerated the Lieut. Governor ascribes great praise to the unwearied exertion of the several officers who have so energetically presided over the department.

The late Mr. H. Brereton, c.s., was the first to attempt to cope systematically with the crime of Thuggee and Dacoities in the Punjab. He was followed by Colonels Sleeman, Graham, Herry R. Lawrence, and Major McAndrew. To the valuable services rendered by these officers and their subordinates the Punjab province is indebted for its riddance of the worst class of murderers, and for the present general safety from systematic violent crime.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Aug. 4.—Mr. G. R. Sharpe, judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, resumed charge of the Court from Mr. H. E. Sullivan on the 10th instant.

The municipal commissioners for the town of Madras have appd., with the sanction of Govt., Mr. G. R. Leggatt, to act as their assessor.

Aug. 18.—The principal insp. gen., med. dept., has granted privilege leave of absence to Asst. surg. J. L. Paul, from the 14th inst. or date of departure, till Oct. 1 next.

Lieut. J. Pennyquick, R.E., asst. engr., N. range, pres. div., has been granted 1 mo.'s privileged leave of absence, from Aug. 17, under para. 8 of the Govt. notification, dated Jan. 27, 1857.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. C. H. Deane, M.A., acting chaplain of Cannanore, has been appd. by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras to be a surrogate for the issue of marriage licences in this diocese.

Milit. Dept., Aug. 14.—No. 287.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. J. M. Grant, staff corps, brigade maj., Bangalore, on m.c., for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854; to embark from Madras.

No. 288.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the undermentioned officer of the Madras Volunteer Guards:—

Lieut. R. Baldrey, No. 4 company.

No. 289.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are published:—

Public Works Dept., Simla, July 17.—No. 80.—Lieut. H. G. Puckle, Madras staff corps, asst. engr., 1st class, Central Provinces, is app. to officiate as exec. engr. of the Southern Road div., until relieved by Capt. Priestley.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOV. OF BENGAL.

July 22.—No. 5,746.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. C. G. Hayter, asst. commr. of Kamroop, for 8 mo., on m.c., under financial notification dated Feb. 22, 1856, in extension of the leave granted to him on April 29 last.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Aug. 6.—With reference to G.O., dated April 11 and June 8, Surg. maj. W. H. Jephson, M.D., H.M.'s

1st (King's) drag. gds., is to be considered as having performed all the duties of the appt. of dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, H.M.'s British forces in this pres., from April 23 (the date of embarkation of Dr. Beaton for Bengal) till May 9, the date of arrival of Dr. Inglis.

Lieut. C. R. Buckle, No. 3 batt., 17th brig., royal art., who arr. from England on July 31, is directed to join his batt.

The underment. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. C. M. Moberly, staff corps, Madras, qualified as interpreter.

Lieut. J. B. Taylor, 9th regt. N.I., Moulmein, ditto.

Lieut. F. Hole, gen. list, 17th regt. N.I., Madras, ditto.

Lieut. C. C. Saxton, royal art., Madras, qualified for the gen. staff, under para. 11, G.O.C.C., July 5, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. F. B. Boone, 6th regt. N.I., Madras, ditto.

Lieut. N. Alexander, 22nd regt. N.I., Madras, ditto.

Lieut. W. F. Worster, 108th regt. foot, Madras, creditable progress.

Lieut. W. McD. Robinson, gen. list, doing duty 27th N.I., Madras, ditto.

Ens. J. M. Macdonald, unatt., Madras, ditto.

The moonshiee allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Hole, Worster, and Robinson, and Ens. Macdonald.

The honorary reward of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) is, under para. 14, G.O.C.C., July 6, 1853, No. 46, to be disbursed to Lieut. Morley, staff corps, for having passed in two native languages.

Aug. 7.—2nd Capt. J. G. Ryves, royal engr., exec. engr., dept. public works, rep. his arrival at Madras, from England, on Aug. 5.

Leave of absence:—Capt. J. Orr, 27th regt. N.I., from date of departure till Dec. 5—Bangalore and Madras, the first 15 days priv. leave.

The underment. officers have leave of absence:—Cornet R. Blair, 17th Lancers, to England, to appear before a medical board.

The leave of absence granted in G. O., dated July 3, to Surg. major J. Pringle, M.D., 102nd regt. of foot, is cancelled in compliance with his request.

EXCHANGES IN THE NEW LINE REGIMENTS.

Aug. 10.—No. 56.—The following G. O. is published for general information:—

Horse Guards, S.W., June 11.

H.R.H. the Field marshal C. in C. is pleased, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council, to announce that exchanges will be permitted between officers who have entered the New Line Regiments from the gen. lists or from the Cadres of European regts. of the Indian army, and officers of Cavalry and Infantry respectively of corresponding rank, now of the Indian army, without reference to the Presidency to which they may belong.

Officers of the New Line Regts., of the classes above described, wishing to revert to their former positions in the Indian service, will submit their applications to the Adj. gen. of their respective Presidencies on or before Oct. 1, 1863—after which date no application will be received, and no such exchange will be permitted.

These applications, if supported by the C. in C. in India, will be entertained according to seniority and to the numbers and rank of officers of the Indian army desirous of joining the New Line Regts. whose names may be received from the Secretary of State for India.

Officers of the New Line Regts. permitted to exchange under this order, will revert to the positions which their names still occupy in the lists of the Indian army.

Officers of the Indian army will enter the New Line Regts. under this order as the jun. of their grades in each case. By command,

JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adj. Gen.

Major E. A. Saunders, of staff corps (late prom.), is removed from doing duty 33rd regt. N.I., and app. to do duty under orders of the officer com. Mysore div. till further orders.

With reference to G. O., No. 276, dated 4th inst., Lieut. C. M. Hailes is app. to do duty till further orders with 8th regt. N.I.

Sergeant W. Boyden, of the effective supernumeraries, pay sergeant of the convalescent depot, Wellington, is perm. to resign his appt., and is ordered to proceed to Poonamallee to await passage to Burma, with a view to rejoining H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles.

Leave of absence:—

Major H. Alexander, from June 19 to Dec. 19, at the recommendation of a medical board.

Aug. 11.—Leave of absence:—

Late 52nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. W. Barrington, doing duty 44th regt. N.I., in cont. till Aug. 8 last—to enable him to join.

Sappers and Miners.—Dep. Commissary P. Ryan, from date of departure for 12 mos.—Bangalore and Neilgherries, m.c.

General List.—Ensign R. Stokes, doing duty 85th N.I.—Madras, m.c.

The following removals are ordered:—

Maj. G. A. Fulton, from 21st regt. N.I., to 41st regt. N.I., to command.

Ens. H. C. Hamilton, general list, from 18th Royal Irish, to 19th regt. N.I.

Ens. C. H. Sheppard, general list, from 74th highlanders, to 35th regt. N.I.

Ens. H. Whyte, general list, from 74th highlanders, to 30th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. C. Ellis, general list, from 138th foot, to 32nd regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. H. Beck, general list, from 14th regt. N.I., to 8th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. H. C. G. Warrington, cadre 3rd M. E. regt., from under officer commanding Mysore division, to 14th regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. T. M. Armstrong, 38th regt. N.I., under orders of officer commanding ceded districts.

The appointment of Lieut. Warrington to do duty 14th regt. N.I., cancels his removal to the 8th regt. N.I., ordered in G.O.C.C., July 25.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 8.—No. 416.—Ens. C. M. Ryne, attached to the 2nd gren. regt. N.I., is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Setaapore in the Bengal pres., from Sept. 1, 1863, to Feb. 29, 1864, on private affairs, under the new furl regu.

Aug. 11.—No. 419.—The appt. of Lieut. J. M. Boyd, to be a probationer in the commissariat dept., by G.O. No. 370, of July 13, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 424.—The following order is confirmed:—

Aug. 1.—By Maj. gen. Sir C. T. Van Straubenzio, K.C.B., appointing Capt. Hutcheon, cadre 2nd Eur. regt., to act as pension paymr., Surat, v. Capt. G. O. Geach.

No. 425.—The following order is confirmed:—

July 24.—By Brig. Heyland, c.B., appointing Capt. Wardrop, line adjt., to act as supern. of bazaars at Ahmednagar, until arrival of Capt. Chapman.

Judicial Dept., Aug. 12.—Mr. F. D. Melvill to act as asst. judge and session judge of Poona.

Mr. W. H. Newham to act as asst. judge and session judge of Tannah.

The above appts. to have effect from July 20 last.

The following officers are specially appd. to exercise the powers contemplated:—

F. S. Chapman, Esq., mag. of Sattara.

Capt. Nicolson, mag., full power in the district of Sattara.

Major Parr, full power mag. in district of Sattara (on leave).

G. Waddington, Esq., full power mag. in district of Sattara.

F. Thelwall, Esq., 1st class subordinate mag. in district of Sattara.

E. T. Richardson, Esq., full power mag. in district of Sattara.

Dr. Lord, full power mag. in district of Sattara.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. Marriott, as dep. clerk of the Crown from July 23 last, until further orders, and in succ. to Mr. A. Sangster, deceased.

Mr. J. Connon assumed charge of the office of coroner of Bombay on the 4th inst.

Capt. T. Thatcher, superint. of police, Ahmedabad, has passed in Guzerathee according to the rules laid down by Govt. for the exam. of junior civil servants.

Revenue Dept., Aug. 10.—Mr. J. King, acting 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for 3 mos. under sec. 12 of the Civil Absentee Rules.

The commissariat officer at Neemuch is appd. a coll. of stamp revenue in place of the cantonment mag. at that station, and the latter officer is vested with powers to adjudicate cases coming under Act 36 of 1860.

Erratum.—In the notification [Government Gazette of June 25, page 1,216], dated June 23, regarding Lieut. Cathcart's appt., for "asst. to the superint. read "superum. asst. to the superint."

Aug. 5.—Mr. T. C. Loughnan has been permitted by H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India to resign the Bombay C.S. from Sept. 27 next, subject to the production of the usual certificate of "no demands."

Public Works Dept., Aug. 7.—Lieut. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., is appd. an asst. engineer, 2nd class, from July 25.

Lieut. F. B. Simpson, 25th regt. N.I., probationary asst. engr., has privilege leave for 2 mos.

August 12.—The following appointments are made in the pub. works department:—

Capt. J. R. Manneil, R.E., executive eng., Northern Concan, to revert to the 3rd class of executive engs., and to be executive engr., Ahmedabad, v. Mr. Barton, resigned.

Lieut. W. M. Ducat, R.E., to be executive engr., Northern Concan.

Capt. W. W. Goodfellow, R.E., executive engr., Sattara, to act as executive engr., North Canara.

Lieut. C. A. Goodfellow, R.E., executive engr., Dewas and Beera div., Agra road, to act as executive engr., Sattara.

Capt R. S. Sellon, R.E., to receive charge of the Dewas and Beera div. of the Agra road, in addition to the Mhow div.

Capt W. W. Goodfellow, R.E., to be an executive engr. of the 1st class, from the date he assumes charge of the North Canara district.

Railway Dept., Aug. 6.—Lieut. J. D. Swiney, and Capt. J. M. Greig, are permitted to exchange their duties in the railway dept.

Military Dept., Aug. 13.—No. 426.—Promotions, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. C. B. La Touche to be capt., from July 27, v. Capt. Griffith, staff corps, dec. on 26th idem.

Gen. List.—Ens. M. F. Cousmaker to be lieut., from July 27, v. Lieut. C. B. La Touche, 17th regt. N.I., prom.

No. 427.—Order confirmed:—

Dated July 19.—By Maj. gen. Green, C.B., appointing Surg. maj. J. Miller, staff surg. at Mhow, and sen. medical officer in that division of the Bombay army, to offic. as dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, Mhow div., till arrival of Surg. maj. Glasse.

Aug. 15.—No. 429.—Lieut. W. F. Sandwith, cadre 3rd Eur. regt., and paid do. du. officer 29th regt. N.I., has furlough to Europe for 18 mo., m.c., under new furlough regulations.

Judicial Dept., Aug. 19.—Mr. J. Hunter, asst. magis. of Sholapoor, is invested with the powers of a subordinate magis. of the first class in the Sholapoor districts.

Revenue Dept., Aug. 17.—Mr. C. R. Owens is re-app. acting first asst. to the collector and mag. of Poona, from July 14.

Aug. 19.—The following gentlemen of the Civil Service passed the departmental examinations, noted against their names, on the 10th ult.:—

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise, 2nd standard.

Mr. J. Hunter, 1st standard.

Mr. T. H. Stewart, ditto.

Mr. E. H. Little, ditto.

Mr. A. C. Trevor, ditto.

Mr. J. R. Naylor, ditto.

Gen. Dept., Aug. 17.—Asst. surg. C. G. Ross, 2nd grenadier regt. N.I., has been app. to act as civil surg., Belgaum, from April 8 last, v. Surg. Major Glasse.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 17.—Lieuts. C. F. Baldwin, R.E., and E. L. Marryat, R.E., probationary ass. engs., are promoted to the grade of 2nd class ass. eng., from July 24 and Aug. 4 respectively.

Educational Dept., Aug. 19.—Ass. surg. R. Haines, M.B., has been app. acting registrar of the University of Bombay, from Nov. 12 last.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Aug. 17.—The Rev. T. Horsfall is app. to act as chaplain of Aden, during absence of the Rev. W. H. Cummins.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Aug. 6.—No. 654.—The undermentioned officer has passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee—Interpreter's Test.

Lieut. T. C. Fletcher, 18th brig. R.A.

Aug. 7.—No. 657.—The undermentioned officers have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

2nd Capt. J. H. P. Malcolmson, 21st brig. R.A.

Lieut. L. H. Sibthorpe, 9th regt. N.I.

Aug. 8.—No. 658.—Capt. D. H. Hickman and Lieut. J. McK. Hartigan, 5th regt. N.I., are allowed to remain in the Deccan until the arrival of the wing of their regt. shortly expected from China.

No. 659.—Order confirmed:—

Dated May 9.—By Col. Stewart, app. Capt. Hewett, cantonment mag., Sholapoor, to act as interp. to the 25th regt. N.I., on the departure of Surg. Harris.

No. 661.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. F. D. Mander, attached to 14th regt. N.I., from Aug. 6 to Sept. 6, to Bombay.

Aug. 12.—2nd Capt. G. H. Stone, B. battery 21st brigade, R.A., comdg. 1st company native art., is appointed to command the Ahmedabad mountain train at Rajcote, during such time as Capt. J. H. Reid may be employed in the ordnance dept., or until further orders.

H.E. the C. in C. has sanctioned the following appointments, transfers, &c., subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.

To Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieut. col. A. Aytoun to 4th brigade, v. Gibbard, dec.

Second Capt. W. W. Woodward, to A battery 4th brigade, v. Pittman, prom.

Exchange.—Between 2nd Capt. T. N. Helberton, of D battery, and 2nd Capt. J. Tasker, of B battery 4th brigade royal horse art.

Transfer.—Lieut. F. Lodge, from D battery 18th brigade, to H battery of that brigade.

Second Capt. J. Malcolmson is appointed adjt. to the royal art. at Belgaum, under the provisions of the 16th clause of G.G.O., No. 68a of 1863.

The C. C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

28th Foot.—Ens. S. F. F. Auchmuty to be lieut., without purchase, v. Vaughan, deceased.

June 30.—No. 673.—Leave of absence.—Ens. E. H. Johnston, 56th foot, to England via Egypt, on m.c.

Lieut. R. Y. Foley, 44th foot, from 16th Sept., to Oct. 15th.

Capt. G. C. Bower, 44th foot, from 16th Sept., to Oct. 15th.

Lieut. col. R. Travers, 11th regt. N.I., from 15th August, to 14th Sept., to Bombay.

No. 677.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated July 16.—By Maj. H. Green, C.B., appointing Capt. LeGeyt, 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Scinde horse, to perform the duties of adjt. to that regt. on departure of Lieut. Fagan from Jacobabad.

Dated July 23.—By the same officer, appointing Lieut. Reid, paid do. du. officer 1st regt. Scinde horse, to act as adjt. to 2nd regt. Scinde horse, v. Capt. LeGeyt.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Aug. 18.—No. 681.—The undermentioned officers have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Ens. W. Laing, gen. list, attached to 13th regt. N.I.

Lieut. C. H. Costobadie, 3rd drag. gds.

Aug. 19.—No. 688.—Leave.—Capt. C. E. H. Contes, 7th batty. 21st brig. roy. art., from 12th to 31st Aug., to Bombay, m.c.

BIRTHS.

ABRAHAM, wife of Mr. E. J., of a son, at Byculla, Aug. 13.

ADAM, wife of H., civil surgeon, of a daughter, at Nellore, July 20.

BALFOUR, Mrs. E., of a son, at Rangoon.

BAROTH, wife of A. M., of a son, at 4, Humayoon-place, Chowringhee-road, Aug. 3.

BERRY, wife of J. H., of a son, at Coonoor, Aug. 13.

BEAMES, wife of J., C.S., of a son, at Purneah, June 27.

BLAIR, wife of Capt. G. F., Roy. Art., of a son, at Wellington, Aug. 9.

BUTLER, wife of Staff sergt. R., of a daughter, which survived only two hours, at Secunderabad, July 29.

BROWN, wife of Lieut. J., 7th N.I., Bombay, of a daughter, at Poona, Aug. 15.

BONNAUD, wife of C. C., of a daughter, at Calcutta, July 27.

BURTON, wife of Cecil M., of a daughter, at Julundur, July 22.

BURBRIDGE, wife of Mr. W., E.I. Railway, of a daughter, at Agra, July 24.

BURNE, wife of Maj. H. K., of a son, at 10, Camac-street, Aug. 6.

COLLINS, wife of Mr. R. P., of a son, at Moochmurry, near Karnool, Aug. 2.

COLVILLE, wife of Maj. F., 43rd L.I., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 10.

CHARRIEN, wife of P. A., of a daughter, at Dinapore, July 25.

COTGRAVE, wife of Lieut., H.M.'s 3rd Eur. Regt., of a son, still born, at Bombay, Aug. 1.

COOK, wife of Dr. H., civil surgeon, of a son, at Sattara, Aug. 17.

CRAIG, wife of Mrs. G., of a daughter, at Poona, Aug. 20.

CRAWFORD, wife of A. T., C.S., of a son, at Rangoon, July 30.

DUNSFORD, the wife of Col. H. F., C.B., commanding Jynteah field force, of a daughter, at Cherra Poonjee, Aug. 3.

DE QUADROS, the wife of Mrs. M., of a son, at Madras, Aug. 15.

DOUGLAS, the wife of Lieut. H. M. D., 38th regt. N.I., of a daughter, at Barrackpore, July 19.

ELLIOT, the wife of J. B., late capt. 43rd L.I., of a son, at Calcutta, July 30.

ERHARDT, the wife of the Rev. J., C.M.S., of a daughter, at Benares, July 29.

ECKFORD, the wife of A. H., Esq., of a daughter, at Roy Bareilly, Aug. 2.

FERRIER, the wife of Mr. A. L., of a son, at Madras, Aug. 3.

FAUNCE, the wife of Edmund, adjt., 27th regt. N.I., of a daughter, at Cuddapah, Aug. 7.

FLOOD, the wife of Mr. J. T., of a son, at Allahabad, July 1.

GORDON, the wife of W. E., Esq., of a son, at Belmar, July.

HAY, the wife of Capt. A. C., Mysore Commission, of a son, at Bangalore, July 22.

HAMILTON, the wife of G., of a daughter, at Belair, Chinchpogly, Aug. 17.

HANMER, the wife of Capt. F. N., of a son, at Kampsee, Aug. 8.

HENDERSON, the wife of Mr. C., of a son, at Poona, Aug. 13.

HIGGINBOTHAM, the wife of Mr. J., of a daughter, at Madras, Aug. 5.

HOPKINS, the wife of Joseph, P. W. D., of a son, at Simla, Aug. 1.

JENKINS, the wife of Lieut. col. C. V., commanding H.M.'s 19th Hussars, of a daughter, at Lucknow, Aug. 5.

KETCHUM, the wife of Lieut. J., 20th B.N.I., of a son, still-born, at Ahmedabad, Aug. 16.

LANE, the wife of Major H., brigade major, Rawul Pindee, of a daughter, at Murree, July 18.

MACMILLAN, the wife of J., executive engineer of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, of a son, at Cuttack, July 28.

MARKHAM, the wife of A. M., B.C.S., at Bareilly, of a son, July 28.

MAKDE, the wife of Major, of a daughter, at Indore, Aug. 10.

NICKELS, the wife of Christopher, Esq., of a daughter, at Pussewa, Jounpore, July 27.

PASKE, the wife of C. T., Civil Asst. surg., Saharunpore, of a son, at Landour, July.

PEREIRA, the wife of Mr. J. S. (asst. to Messrs. P. S. D'Roziro and Co.), of a son, at Calcutta, July 22.

PIERCE, the wife of K. W., of a son, at Sehore, Bhopal, Aug. 9.

PRESTON, the wife of J., of a son, at Jubbulpore, Aug. 14.

ROE, the wife of Captain W., of a son, at Calcutta, Aug. 8.

SINCLAIR, the wife of Capt. A. Y., 26th regt. Bombay Army, of a daughter, at Jubbulpore, Aug. 14.

SIMPSON, the wife of Capt. A., R.A., of a daughter, still-born, at Lahore, Aug. 2.

SWEET, the wife of Mr. J., of a daughter, at Calcutta, July 26.

STRANGE, the wife of Mr. T. P., of a son, at Madras, Aug. 7.

VAN HARTEN, the wife of Mr. G., of a son, at Black Town, July 14.

WALLACE, the wife of Captain Hill, R.H.A., of a daughter, at Ahmednugur, July 16.

WESTMORELAND, the wife of J. P., Esq., Royal Engineers, of a son, at Lahore, July 25.

WIKOFF, the wife of the Rev. B. D., of a daughter, at Mynpoory, July 23.

WILLIAMS, the wife of G. W., Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Bangalore, July 18.

WRIGHT, Mrs. S., of a daughter, at Burdwan, July 28.

MARRIAGES.

ASHDOWN, C. E., Public Works Department, to Eliza Hannah, fifth daughter of H. Miles, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, at the Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, Aug. 8.

BARNES, Mr. F., Overseer, D.P.W., to Miss Harriet Selby, at Madras.

BOND, E. B., Lieut., Bengal Staff Corps, to Julia Harrietta Trevelyan, eldest daughter of the late John Trevelyan, of Perranuthenor, Cornwall, at Peshawar, Aug. 8.

DEVEREUX, A. C., Army Schoolmaster, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Chas. Mersh, Inspector, Madras Railway, at Bellary, July 23.

GLASSON, G. S., Inspector of Police, Ganjam District, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Walter Scott, Esq., Engineer of the Aska Sugar Works, at Aska, July 7.

MORGAN, Capt. A. B., H.M.'s 19th Regt., to Mary Anna, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. R. Campbell, D.D., Ref. Pres. Missionary, Saharunpore, at Landour, Aug. 6.

PARRY, J. C., of Delhi, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Edinburgh, at Futehpore, Aug. 11.

PAUL, J. Liston, Esq., M.D., Surgeon to the General Hospital, Madras, to Annie Amelia, eldest daughter of James Shaw, Esq., Inspector-general of Hospitals, Madras, at Bangalore, August 18.

ROSS, J., Head Surveyor, to Josephine, daughter of Mr. R. Hosie, at Vepery, July 8.

WATSON, J. E., Firm of Messrs. Robert Watson and Co., Merchants, Nagpore, to Amelia, daughter of the late Mr. Powell, Madras Army, at Secabuldee, Nagpore, July 16.

DEATHS.

ADOLPHUS, James R., son of Mr. J., at Bangalore, July 29.

BAUMBACH, infant daughter of J. A., at Poona, Aug. 3.

BLACKBURN-TREW, Agnes, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C., at Rangoon, July 3.

BURNETT, Lieut. N. M., 56th Regt., at Deesa, Aug. 2.

CHAPMAN, LAMM A., aged 25 years, at Madras, July 28.

CAMPBELL, infant son of Major and Mrs., 43rd N.I., at Gowhaty, July 24.

CROCKETT, the infant son of John F., at 10, Garden Reach, Calcutta, July 29.

CORRETT, the infant son of Qr. Mr. Sergeant, C Battery, 22nd Brigade R.A.

D'AGUIAR, relic of the late J. C., of Oporto, and late merchant at Macao, aged 46 years, at Girgaum, Aug. 18.

DENE, Croup William, infant child of the Rev. O., Chaplain of Trichinopoly, at Ootacamund, July 1.

DIAPER, Surg. major H., garrison surgeon, at Chunar, July 27.

EASTWOOD, infant son of Mr. C. W., at Allahabad, July 12.

ETTRIDGE, Mr. G., at Madras, July 30.

FORBES, E. D., of Rhaikpore Factory, at Purneah, July 22.
 FORSYTH, Mr. W., sub-agent East Indian Railway Company, at Mynere, Jubbulpore.
 GORDON, Daniel T., son of Capt. and Mrs. T., at Landour, July 28.
 GREEN, Bandmaster J., 82nd regiment, at Subathoo, July 20.
 HATHWAY, Jessie, infant daughter of Major H. R., H.M.'s Bombay staff corps, at Baroda, Aug. 16.
 HASTINGS, Gertrude, infant daughter of Thomas, Esq., surgeon major, royal artillery, at Allahabad, Aug. 3.
 HOLLAND, the wife of Major, assistant commissary general, P. D. A., at Poona, Aug. 14.
 KENNEDY, J. G., Uncovenanted Civil Service, at Agra, Aug. 3.
 LEISHMAN, infant daughter of Lieut. J. T., royal horse artillery, at Nusseerabad, July 30.
 MCCOMBE, Mrs. E., at Salem, July 15.
 MARSHALL, wife of Capt. W. B. R.A., aged 33, on a voyage from Delhi to Mooltan, July 30.
 MASFEN, E. B., son of J., of Stafford, aged 29, at Ghazeepee.
 MYLES, Mr. E. H., at Ghazeepee, July 2.
 O'DOWDA, E. F., inf. daughter of J. W., at Bareilly, Aug. 6.
 PALMAN, M. St. J., inf. son of A. J., at Madras, Aug. 3.
 PACHING, T. R., son of Capt., of the *Lady Eyre*, at 8, Elliot's-road, Calcutta, July 31.
 PIGOTT, Mr. J., at Allahabad, July 20.
 POTTS, wife of G., station master, at Jamalpore, near Monghyr, Aug. 5.
 PULLIN, wife of Capt. H. E., master mariner, at 46, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta, Aug. 1.
 RAYSON, P., formerly of Cossipore Indigo Factory, and late of Bagadangah, Mulnauth, at Bhowanipore, July 28.
 READY, Sergeant P., at Chowka Ghaut, Benares, Aug. 3.
 REDMAN, infant child of C. and Annie, at 108, Maiden Road, July 29.
 SPENCER, R., Civil Surgeon, at Nassick, Aug. 8.
 SIMMONDS, infant daughter of Lieut. W. H., 98th Regiment, at Sireenuggur, Cashmere, July 21.
 SMYTH, L., infant son of the Rev. Dr., Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, at Kussowlie, July 30.
 TURNBULL, Annie, infant of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus H., at Futtshghur, Aug. 10.
 WALL, Mary, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J., La Martiniere College, at Lucknow, July 31.
 WHEELER, Victor, son of J. T., at Diamond Harbour, Aug. 3.
 WILSON, H. M., eldest child of J. E., aged 4, at Barrackpore, July 19.
 WOOD, T. A., son of Mr. T., G.I.P. Railway, aged 29 days, at Chowpatty, Aug. 10.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. Sept. 18.

19th Hussars.—Capt. G. A. Bishop, from 104th foot, to be capt., v. Luard, who exch.
 7th Foot.—Lieut. W. L. Barr, from 48th foot, to be lieut., v. Bridges, who exch.
 23rd Foot.—Ens. L. J. W. Hadden to be lieut., by purch., v. S. W. R. Saddler, who retires; Gent. Cadet G. H. Hutton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purch., v. Hadden.
 48th Foot.—Lieut. E. Bridges, from 7th foot, to be lieut., v. Barr, who exch.
 60th Foot.—Staff surg. R. C. Todd to be surg., v. J. Crerar, who exch.
 66th Foot.—Ens. J. A. Baxter to be lieut., by purch., v. J. Hammond, whose prom. by purch., on Aug. 28, 1863, has been cancl.
 101st Foot.—Maj. F. O. Salusbury to be lieut. col.; Capt. G. C. Lambert to be maj., v. Salusbury; Lieut. N. H. Wallace to be capt.; Ens. H. P. Airey to be lieut.; Gent. Cadet M. C. M. Dixon, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., v. Airey.
 104th Foot.—Capt. F. P. Luard, from 19th hussars, to be capt., v. Bishop, who exch.

The Oude Claims of Indian Officers.

INDIAN OFFICE, SEPT. 16.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has received a despatch from the Government of India in the Legislative department, dated 3rd of August, No. 12, 1863, containing the following notification:—
 Foreign Dept., No. 136, dated the 12th of May, 1863.
 —Notice is hereby given to the parties named (Capt. Frith, Mr. Grant, Major Darrel, Major Webber, Capt. Edwardes, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Prendergast), or their heirs or representatives, that a commission for the investigation of the claims preferred by them against the late native Government of Oudh, will sit at Lucknow as soon as possible after the 1st of Feb., 1864, before which they should produce such evidence as may exist in support of their claims.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

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. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, September 19, 1863.

RELIGIOUS INTERFERENCE.

THE case of the missionary capture of Hemnath Bhoose, the Hindu Christian, created a sensation throughout British India that has not even yet quite subsided; but if those Englishmen who love perfect freedom, political and religious, were shocked at Dr. Duff's interference with a Hindu father's desire to teach his son to adhere to the religion of his ancestors, and to keep him free from the contagion of a foreign creed, they ought, in strict fairness, to be equally ready to condemn the late proceedings of "a certain consul at Bombay," who, it seems, according to the local *Saturday Review*, arrested a German, and, with the aid of the police, forcibly carried him on board a ship to save his soul from perdition, because he had been persuaded to adopt the creed of Islam. It is true that we have little reason to believe in the man's sincerity or disinterestedness. Perhaps his poverty and not his will consented, for the Moulvies are said to have promised him a bribe of three hundred rupees, if he would openly embrace Mahomedanism. Be this as it may, a man's secret or supposed motive in professing a new religion is not a question for "certain consuls" or police detectives to decide, and if the German Mahomedan were to take his case into a court of law, he might make pretty sure of obtaining some redress for a gross interference with his individual liberty of thought and action.

POLYGAMY IN INDIA.

It appears that there are considerable differences of opinion amongst the editors of newspapers in India respecting the prudence or propriety of attempting to legislate at once against so old a native usage as that of polygamy. That polygamy retards civilisation and degrades the gentler sex is, of course, very freely admitted by all Europeans in India and by a few natives; but the question is, whether it would be safe or advisable to pass an immediate law against it in the present state of the native mind, as yet, generally speaking, totally unprepared for so strong a measure, so vast a change. It is true that some few educated Hindoos in Bengal—partly, perhaps, to please the Sahibs—partly, perhaps, at their instigation—have actually petitioned for such a law, and the Honourable Rajah Deonarain Singh, a Hindu member of the Legislative Council, has expressed his readiness to propose officially

the abolition of polygamy; but it is not what the educated or enlightened few may think upon the subject, but what the vast multitude, as yet ignorant and prejudiced, may be likely to feel at the proposal of so sudden and important a revolution in their social and domestic habits, that our British Indian statesmen have to take into their careful consideration. After the frightful mutiny of 1857, no one can pretend to be ignorant of the remarkably suspicious and sensitive temperament of the people of India on all matters connected in any way with their religion; and the old rights and customs of Kulin Brahmins are regarded as peculiarly sacred. A law against polygamy in India would stigmatise as illegitimate millions of children now regarded as of honourable birth. The question of Indian polygamy is not a new one. It was brought before the Legislative Council only a few years ago, when it was decided that there were insuperable difficulties in the way of any immediate action towards the suppression of an institution so closely connected with the religion of the people, unless the laws of inheritance were first set aside, which could not be done in a day.

THE RIVAL ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANIES.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company have this week launched a new iron vessel from the Blackwall yard of Messrs. Money Wigram, and Son. Only ten days before this company had launched two other new ships—the *Golconda* and the *Baroda*. This looks like prosperity. There is evidently a rapidly-increasing demand for accommodation for passengers by steam ships between England and India. The traffic and intercourse of all sorts between these distant regions is something marvellous, but it is trifling indeed to what it may fairly be expected to amount to a few years hence, when the unbounded resources of our vast and magnificent Oriental empire shall be more fully developed. The time, perhaps, is not far distant when the wearisome long voyage round the Cape in sailing vessels will be almost wholly abandoned by passengers, and when even large and heavy cargoes or investments will be transported at a comparatively moderate cost by the overland route. Something cheaper than coal will be discovered to feed the motive power, and improved arrangements of all sorts will secure greater speed, and comfort, and economy.

It was not to be expected, while the Peninsular and Oriental Company enjoyed a complete monopoly, and could always fill their ships, let the scale of passage charges be what they might, that they would exhibit any extraordinary desire to minimize their demands upon the public purse. It was scarcely possible at one time to make those charges what are called prohibitory charges, with respect to first-class accommodations, especially for the homeward passages; and it was hardly in human nature for the Company voluntarily to resign any of the pecuniary advantages of their great commercial enterprise. The Indian community were, indeed, irritated and indignant, though it is somewhat questionable whether they had any strict right to be so. The company very carefully looked to its own interests. They were entitled to take as much as they could get, and it cannot be denied that the Indian

community have for many years past benefited exceedingly from the exertions and enterprise of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. This benefit can only be adequately conceived by reflecting upon the unspeakable inconvenience which would be the result of a sudden and total withdrawal of their vessels from the Indian line. We repeat that the company had a clear right, that is a clear legal right to charge what they pleased—that they had a legal right to look only to their own profits. But a man may have a legal right to do many things that may yet reflect some discredit on him, and make him very unpopular, and we think it was, to say the least of it, a most ungenerous proceeding on the part of the Company, while enjoying magnificent profits, to fix such charges upon the accommodations they offered as to make them but a painful mockery to all but the extremely well-to-do. A little more patriotism and humanity would have made them less indifferent to the claims upon their consideration of the hundreds upon hundreds of their long-exiled countrymen—poor gentry, and worn-out officers—physically sick, or home sick—who sighed in vain for the means of a comfortable and speedy return to their native land. They will now, we suppose, very soon be compelled to lower their scale of charges, for their French rivals, the Messageries Impériales, observing the hard terms and the want of consideration of the English company, have thrown open to military and naval officers, French and English, travelling on their lines to and from Europe, India, and China, first class passages on board their steamers at a deduction of 30 per cent. from the rates paid by civilians, and to non-commissioned officers and private soldiers passages are available at a deduction of fifty per cent. on the rates paid by non military travellers of a similar class in society, always providing that the officers and soldiers are travelling on their own account and not on service. Now, this is fair and considerate; and we are pretty sure that the apparent sacrifice on the part of the French company will be a real profit to them; for, in the first place, it will make them popular, and in the second place, it will help to fill their ships; and the many passengers at a lower charge will be more advantageous to them than the few passengers at a higher charge. The worn-out British hero who has gained more honour than money on the plains or hills of India, will be thankful to these French speculators who, from whatever motive—mixed or pure—have given him the opportunity to return speedily and comfortably to his native land. The saving of a few weeks' time in the passage may possibly enable him once more to embrace some dear relative or friend, whom he could never have seen again in this world had he arrived but a day or two later. Perhaps he may save his own life, and greatly lengthen its lease by being rapidly whirled from a hot climate to a cold one, refreshing his physical frame almost at once with his native air, and enlivening his intellect and his heart with an early sight of the friends of his youth, and the scenes of his happiest days. We are not disposed to believe that the Peninsular and Oriental Company will allow themselves to be surpassed by a foreign company in the advantages now offered to our countrymen in India.

BOOKS.

Thacker's Post-Office Directory for Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, and British Burmah for 1863. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, and Co.

This is the book about which such a hubbub was raised by the very irritable Mr. Roussac, who commenced a civil action in the High Court against the proprietors for having repeated some of the matter in his own Calcutta Directory; as if directories ought to be purely original compositions in all cases, instead of being, like great dictionaries, laborious compilations in the first instance, and comparatively easy ones for ever after. If Dr. Johnson were still alive, and had not outlived his copyright, he would hardly be so mad as to consider the English language as his own private property, and prosecute all who had put the same English words into new dictionaries. If Mr. Roussac had given the names of the officers and men of any particular Regiment before Messrs. Thacker and Company had done the same he would fancy that the latter had been guilty of a felonious plagiarism, a gross infringement of copyright. The judge of the High Court conscientiously devoted his holidays to a careful and most laborious collation of the rival works, and found nothing in Thacker's Directory identical with the matter in Roussac's that was not the common property of all directory compilers. The new and additional information in Thacker's Directory, and the superior arrangement of the contents, and the greater portability and cheapness of the volume, made it very preferable to its rival, which is a peculiarly ponderous tome, being swollen into a preposterous size, with useless, ill-digested, and irrelevant matter, that few would wish to pay for when they can get a book of the same nature at a moderate price and size, containing all the necessary information that is sought for in such publications. Mr. Roussac has gained nothing by his litigiousness, and his attempt to monopolize common property, and deprive competitors of a fair field. A verdict was given in favour of the defendants, and Mr. Roussac had to pay the costs, which amounted to about five thousand rupees.

ITALIAN EMBASSY TO CHINA, JAPAN, AND SIAM.

The recent policy of England, France, and America, in establishing intercommunication with the extreme East, has largely increased our knowledge of lands to which we have hitherto been strangers, and which were entirely ignorant of Western civilisation. The blood shed by the martyrs of the Christian faith—whether Roman Catholic or Protestant—forced the Governments of the countries to which they belonged to place those missionaries under the protection of the national flag, and to teach the barbarians of the far East that the pioneers of the Cross would be avenged whenever they were made the victims of treachery. In this great enterprise—the greatest of our times, when we consider the results which it involves—England has always borne a prominent part. She has been one of the foremost to show the way of truth and justice to the heathen. At the beginning the task was, indeed, a hard one; but the perseverance of the Anglo-Saxon race has in the end prevailed, and we have now the proud satisfaction of seeing Italy—a nation as yet scarcely constituted—preparing to send a diplomatic mission to China, Japan, and Siam. Besides the commercial interests which the Italian Government has to defend in those distant lands—for many Italian ships sail every year from Genoa, Naples, and other ports, bound to China—a more noble duty devolves on the Ministers of Victor Emmanuel, in common with other Christian Powers—the duty of protecting the numerous missionaries who have settled there. The Roman Catholics contribute to the missions in the East an annually augmenting subsidy. In 1862 the money sent

from Rome and other parts of the Peninsula for this purpose reached nearly £500,000 sterling. In this amount the sums offered by private individuals are not included, and they may fairly be set down at another half million. No doubt a part of this is collected in France and Spain, through the medium of Rome; but the greater portion, we believe, comes out of Italian pockets. Nor is this all. More than two-thirds of the Roman Catholic missionaries are Italians; the others are either Spanish or French. And yet France, according to her usual custom, monopolises the direction of the missions, and gets the greater part of the profit resulting from the spread of European civilisation in the East. It was especially through the influence of the Italian missionary Abbons, at the court of Burmah, that France and England saw their religious teachers respected in that country, and the spread of the Gospel neither opposed nor hampered by the Government of the Burman Emperor. Indeed, the influence of this Italian priest was so great that our Government thanked him officially for the protection he had gratuitously secured to the lives and property of Englishmen.

LAUNCH OF THE P. & O. COMPANY'S SHIP DELHI.

On Wednesday last the *Delhi* was launched from the Blackwall yard of the Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Only ten days ago the *Golconda* was launched, from the yard of the Thames Shipbuilding Company, and the *Baroda*, from the yard of the Millwall Company, both ships for the Peninsular and Oriental Company. This activity in the Thames' yards shows alike the prosperous condition of the mercantile marine and the high repute which the Thames is gaining both for ships and steam-engines. Never, probably, in the lifetime of those now living has so full and profitable employment existed for ships of all classes and conditions, and never, certainly, have the hands of shipbuilders and engineers been so full. Of some of the yards and engine shops it is said that full employment, chiefly for Australia, has recently been offered for three or four years, and as the reward of good workmanship and material, the London shipbuilding and engineering trades not only command a preference, but what is equally important, they readily command relatively higher prices. In ship-building and engine-building quality now-a-days is most of all in request; the cheap shipbuilding and cheap engine-building that followed the repeal of the navigation laws not having been found to answer even the most close economists.

Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons' *Delhi* was launched at the flood tide. The sight was a fine one. The day being unusually fine and more than the average number of pleasure-seekers about Brunswick Pier, a dense crowd was formed in eager expectation, reminding one of the good old times when ships of much less than 2,000 tons were thought marvels. From the yard and the shipping in the vicinity bunting was displayed in great profusion, while in front and flanking the yard lines of boats were formed thronged with the impatient and adventurous who wished a nearer view. Those again traversing the river in the Watermen steam boats, immediately before the launch, crowded to the landward side and gently laid the steam boats over. Shortly after three o'clock the dog-shores were knocked away, and the *Delhi*, before many minutes, was in tow to the East India Dock. The dimensions of the ship are as follows:—Length, 205 feet; breadth, 38 feet; depth, 27 feet; burden, 2,000 tons. In the construction there is no peculiarity beyond the somewhat important one that the iron *Delhi* has been built by wooden shipwrights, and that hereafter the firm of Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons are to be counted among the iron shipbuilders of the country. Messrs. Wigram's wooden shipwrights, appreciating the change that had taken place in their occupation, waited on the firm and asked to be allowed to try their hands in the place of the boiler makers, who are the usual builders of iron ships. The request was

considerately complied with, first in the construction of a beacon for the Trinity Corporation, next in the construction of the *Diligente* for Brazils, an iron vessel for the Ganges, and the fine Dover passage-boats *Breeze* and *Wave* for the Chatham and Dover Railway; and, last of all, in the construction of the *Delhi*. With the result owners, surveyors, builders, and workmen are all satisfied. The *Delhi* is pronounced a faultless piece of workmanship, and yet the work of wooden shipwrights.

After the launch luncheon was served in the *Artichoke* to a numerous party, among whom were Rear-Admiral Hall, K.C.B.; Isaac Watts, K.C.B. (late chief constructor of the navy); J. Anderson, Esq., M.P.; J. Haddo, Esq.; J. Ritchie, Esq.; H. C. Plowden, Esq.; Capt. and Mrs. Stiffe, of Persian Gulf Telegraph celebrity, &c. The Messrs. Wigram were highly complimented by the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company present for the expedition with which the ship had been built and for her strength and beauty. Other complimentary toasts followed, prominent among which was "The Health of Miss Hall," who launched the *Delhi*.

SCINDE RAILWAY (INDUS STEAM FLOTTILLA, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAYS) COMPANY.

The fifteenth report of the Scinde Railway Company, including the Punjab and Delhi Railways, and the Indus Steam Flotilla, for presentation at the ensuing half-yearly meeting of proprietors, has just been issued. It is a voluminous document, containing separate reports of each project, with some interesting matter on the trade of Scinde for the official year of 1862-63, by Mr. Dalzell, collector of customs at Kurrachee. It appears that the revenue account for the six months ending 31st December, 1862, after deducting working expenses and maintenance, shows a net return of £7,141. 6s. 10d. The receipts per mile were about £360. 0s. 3d., and the expenditure £292; leaving a sum of £98. 0s. 3d. per mile to be carried to the credit of the net revenue account, in part liquidation of the interest advanced by Government. The train miles run were 115,353, and the gross earnings per train mile 6s. 6½d., the total receipts being 51 per cent. greater than those of the previous half-year, and 154 per cent. more than those of the corresponding half-year of 1861. The estimated revenue return for the half-year ending June 30th last shows a steady increase in the net receipts, and a diminution in the working expenses. The Government consulting engineer for railways to the Bombay Government has stated that he believes there are fair grounds for hoping that, within two years of the present time, the Scinde railway may return 5 per cent., plus an annually-increasing contribution towards the repayment of the guaranteed interest allowed up to that date by the State to the shareholders. The value of the cotton exported for the past year from the province of the Punjab is given at about £1,119,402, although, says the report, prior to 1862, a bale of cotton in transit was rarely seen upon the Indus. The wool exported during the past year amounted to £180,000, whereas four or five years ago the quantity received from the border countries of Central Asia was almost insignificant. The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the execution of a survey of the country from Kotree to Mooltan, with a view to connect the Scinde and Punjab lines by a railway between those places, of the same weight and gauge. This will afford to Northern India and the Punjab access without break to Kurrachee, and supply the link wanting in the chain of railway communication between the opposite shores of the peninsula, placing Calcutta, in the Bay of Bengal, in railway connection with Kurrachee, on the Arabian Sea. The revenue return to the 31st December last for the Indus Steam Flotilla Company shows, after defraying expenses, a clear surplus of £3,574. On the Punjab Railway, the entire line from Umritsur to Sher Shah Ghat, 252 miles in length, will, it is expected, be opened for traffic during the ensuing year. The cost of constructing a rail-

way over this section—from near Sher Shah, through Jellapore, to the confluence of the Sutlej and Chenaub rivers, a distance of 53 miles—is estimated at about £7,000 per mile. The debentures issued by the authority of an extraordinary general meeting held last June have all been applied for, and £500,000 paid to the credit of the Secretary of State for India.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering and determining as to the necessity of removing John Bourne, Esq., the managing director, from his office, pursuant to the power given to a general meeting of shareholders by the 28th clause of the articles of association; also, as to the expediency of removing that gentleman from the office of an ordinary director; and, in the event of such removal being determined upon, the appointing another director in his stead.

Lieut.-Colonel John Grimes occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings by stating the grounds on which the board of directors recommended the dismissal of their managing director. He said that Mr. Bourne had been guilty of the greatest extravagance, in expending the funds of the company by buying a carriage and horses, pianoforte, furniture, and in the extensive way in which he had ordered his house to be fitted up. He described the whole of the acts of Mr. Bourne with reference to the company, with a view to show extreme mismanagement, and represented the plan of the steam train as an utter failure. There were also several other charges detailed at great length, not the least of which was the publishing a pamphlet reflecting on the directors, and calculated to injure the company. He concluded by assuring the proprietors that it would be impossible for the board to work with Mr. Bourne, and that, unless he resigned or was dismissed, the whole of the directors would resign.

Mr. John Besemeres, the deputy-chairman, went through the balance-sheet, explaining the different items, and defended himself at considerable length against some implied charges against him in Mr. Bourne's pamphlet, and concluded by saying that to continue Mr. Bourne in the position he then occupied would be ruinous to the company.

Considerable impatience was expressed during the time Mr. Besemeres was addressing the meeting, the shareholders continually expressing themselves satisfied with his explanation.

Mr. Bourne contended that a public meeting was not a competent tribunal to try the question, as it would be impossible to lay the facts before them in a proper manner, and suggested that a committee should be appointed to judge between him and the directors. (Cries of "No, no.") He said he was ready to answer any question, to give any explanation, and was not moved by any personal motives, but had really the interests of the company at heart.

A Shareholder: Can you give us the cause of the failure?

Mr. Bourne said the principal cause was that they spent too much in ships. The *Thomas Brassey* ought not to have been purchased, and the *Jumna* should not have been built. The navigation of the Sutlej should not have been abandoned, as it was the line which would prove the most paying. Another cause of failure was the working the Ganges with two barges in tow instead of four, the receipts from the two barges being quite insufficient to pay working expenses. He had given orders for four barges to make the trip, but his orders had been countermanded, and this had been the case to a very great extent whilst he was in India—in fact, to such an extent, that he considered he was not responsible for the blunders made in the management.

The Chairman explained that the *Ganges* was unable to tow two large barges up the river in a satisfactory manner, and if four had been sent they would all have become a total wreck, and in confirmation read a letter from the commander of the vessel.

A Shareholder asked Mr. Bourne why he had sold his shares in the company.

Mr. Bourne said because he saw that the company was doomed.

Another Shareholder: I wish I had known that—(laughter). Mr. Bourne has now had seven years' trial, and has failed, and should now resign.

A very warm controversy then took place, which ended in a motion being proposed that Mr. Bourne should be called upon to resign. Several gentlemen also addressed Mr. Bourne personally, and begged him for the good of the company to resign. One gentleman described himself as a poor country curate, and said he had invested all his savings in the company, and he and his family would be utterly ruined if it failed and was wound up.

Mr. Cottrell, on the part of Mr. Bourne, said it was a question of character with that gentleman, as he had been accused of incapacity amongst other things, and he required investigation—(cries of "No, no," "Waste of time," "It would be ruinous"). If the case had been first of all put to Mr. Bourne as it had been put at that meeting, he would have responded to it in a proper manner; but now Mr. Bourne was determined not to resign unless the whole of the charges made against him by the directors were withdrawn.

The Chairman said the directors would feel happy to do this, and thanked Mr. Bourne for having acceded to the wish of the shareholders.

Mr. Cottrell and the solicitor of the company having consulted, then drew up a resolution accepting the resignation of Mr. Bourne, and withdrawing all charges made against him, which was carried unanimously; and the meeting separated, after a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday (Friday) at the London Tavern; Sir Macdonald Stephenson in the chair.

The report, which was taken as read, stated that the directors had the satisfaction of saying that all outstanding engagements had now been liquidated, and that they were still engaged in negotiating for the disposal of the remaining property and assets of the company. The directors recommended that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, be paid to the shareholders for the half-year ending June 30, which would absorb £1,135 out of the amount received from Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., leaving a balance of £115. An accident occurred on the Malta and Alexandria line, which interrupted the traffic for a few weeks, but the cable had been thoroughly repaired, and continues to work most satisfactorily. The directors had received the concession for the construction of the El Arish line referred to in the last report, and a new company had been registered, under the title of the Syrian Telegraph Company, by which it can be carried out whenever it was considered advisable to do so.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said, since the last meeting the board had been actively engaged in realising the assets of the company, and the company was now clear of all debts and engagements, and after the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum there would still be a balance in hand. The temporary stoppage to the Malta and Alexandria cable had been attended with a corresponding loss to Messrs. Glass and Elliot, but that firm, notwithstanding the loss incurred, paid the interest. The board was taking steps for securing the remainder of the assets, and they were now in a position to await the results of the Persian Gulf experimental line, without incurring any loss. The directors would use every exertion to attend to the interests of the shareholders.

A slight discussion then took place, and in answer to questions it was stated that part of the remaining assets consisted of a house at Aden, which the directors were endeavouring to sell to

the Government. The directors could not tell the value of the submerged cable, but they would be happy to enter into arrangements with Messrs. Glass and Elliot for its recovery, but no offer had yet been made. When the shareholders entered into the company it was expected that the line could be recovered; and if that expectation had been realised, there would, in all probability, have been a dividend of 50 or 60 per cent. for the outlay. Mr. Latimer Clark, an electrician of great experience, had been sent out, and he reported that the cable could not be repaired. Things might have been worse, as they had a land line, which returned 5 per cent. upon the outlay. Traffic arrangements were pending with the Viceroy of Egypt, but it was not thought advisable to enter into the details of those arrangements at present.

The report was then adopted.

A dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, was next declared, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENT.—(Downing-street, Sept. 17).—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—(War-office, Fall-mall, Sept. 15).—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Colonel Henry Yule, late of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, and late Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to be an ordinary member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

THE WILL OF LORD CLYDE.—The will of Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, G.C.B., K.S.I., D.C.L., was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 7th inst. The executors and trustees are thus described:—"Major-General Henry Eyre, 98th, now commanding governor, Chatham; Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Alison, C.B., formerly my military secretary while commander-in-chief in India, and now assistant adjutant-general, head-quarters, London; Colonel William Montagu Scott M'Murdo, C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen; and Lieutenant-General Duncan Alexander Cameron, C.B., 42nd, now commanding her Majesty's troops in New Zealand." The will and two codicils are dated May 23, 1863, and a third codicil July 11 last, signed "Clyde, F.M." There are many legacies to officers and personal friends. To Sir William Mansfield he leaves the sword presented to him by the City of London, together with the document conferring upon him the freedom of the City, and that Sir William (whom he wished to have appointed as an executor had not his official duties prevented him from acting) should be consulted as to what papers (if any) should be made public; and, should any memoir of himself (Lord Clyde) appear, which he would rather did not, it should be limited to Hart's "Army List," and be simply the recital of the services of a plain soldier. His lordship's personal property was sworn under £70,000. To his sister, Miss Alicia Campbell, his lordship leaves an annuity of £1,000, and divides his real estate and the residue of his personal estate between her and General Eyre, leaving also to the general and his family many specific bequests.—*Illustrated News.*

BUST OF LORD CLYDE.—Mr. G. G. Adams has completed his model for a bust in marble of the late Lord Clyde, and the work is in every respect worthy the reputation of this eminent sculptor. There are in the same studio, posthumous busts of Lord Seaton, Archbishop Sumner, and other departed worthies, manifesting a special capacity in Mr. Adams for recalling the most expressive moments in the lives of men of thought and action, with no other aid to memory than casts of the features after they were fixed in death. But this portrait of Colin Campbell has the advantage of having been moulded from the living subject, and it is a likeness specially characterised by ani-

mation. The sculptor has remodelled the bust, from one taken a few years ago; and, in doing so he has carefully revised his work, bringing the well-known face more closely to the period of waning strength, but not of waning spirit. The furrows on the spacious brow are deeper, the head is less erect, but the forward gaze is just as fixed and penetrating as of yore. Artistically, the way of dealing with the subject is unexceptionable. We might, indeed, have been shown the brave old warrior clad to the throat in uniform, with his galaxy of medals on his breast; and we should not have quarrelled with this form of representation. But Mr. Adams has chosen, with perfect warrant, to give the unclothed neck and chest; and his mode of carrying out the more sculptural plan of design is praiseworthy for its simplicity. The square termination of the bust agrees in character with the massive head and the straight, onward look; while a certain consonance is even apparent in the inscription of the monosyllable "Clyde" on the plain surface of the base.

TROOPS FOR JAPAN.—It is rumoured, and we believe with truth, that the state of affairs in Japan has determined the Government to increase the force in China by one regiment, which will be available for the protection of British subjects in the dominions of the Tycoon. The 31st Regiment was sent home inconsiderately, just at the moment they were wanted for this purpose, through a not very enlightened observance of the letter of his instructions from home by General Brown. The 31st will now we believe be replaced by one of the battalions that lately sailed for India. Whichever of them can be first made available will be sent on to China, instead of landing in India. Either the second battalion of the 20th or the 21st would have this duty allotted to it, as the 2nd battalion, 19th, and the 36th sailed long after, and the 2nd battalion, 25th, were to land at Ceylon to enable the 50th to go on to New Zealand. Between the change thus rendered necessary and the diversion of the 50th from Madras, the Indian establishment will be left two battalions short of its proper proportions. Our new system of Indian reliefs renders any reduction of this kind undesirable, and accordingly two regiments from England will, in all likelihood, be at once sent out. The two first on the roster are the 55th, at Portsmouth, and the 76th, at Aldershot; and most probably these two corps will be placed under orders for Madras within a few days from the present time.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.
THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AND THE ISLE OF MAN SCHOOLS.—The Manx schools were represented at the late competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service by Mr. Reginald D. Starkey, who won his appointment over the heads of the Marlborough and Eton men. The number of vacancies was sixty, and the number of candidates over 200. The value of these appointments is about £800 per annum at the commencement, and they increase steadily till they reach £1,000 per annum, and in some cases more. The duties attached to them are those of magistrates, superintendents of departments, commissioners, &c. Some of the young men who have gone out since the system of competitive examinations was introduced are already judges and secretaries of state for the different presidencies.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 30,000,000 rupees (£300,000) in bills on India took place on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. Annexed are the official particulars:—The proportions allotted were, to Calcutta, 16,350,000 rupees; to Bombay, 12,000,000 rupees; and to Madras, 1,650,000 rupees. The minimum price was declared to be 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11d. on Bombay, being a reduction of ½d. in the case of Madras. The applications within the limits amounted to 223 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 6 per cent., on Bombay at 2s.—about 87 per cent. All above these prices, and all tenders on Madras, will receive in full.

THE TRANSFER OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—We are happy to announce that the negotiations for the transfer of the Straits Settlements have nearly terminated. The last stumbling-block is the amount expended on the fortifications at Sin-

gapore, ordered by the Indian Government. The sum is, we believe, £20,000, and it is expected that this will be allowed by Sir Charles Wood.—*London and China Telegraph.*

UNEXPECTED GOOD FORTUNE.—The *Oswestry Advertiser* says:—"The old romance of a rich uncle in India leaving a fabulous fortune has just become a pleasing reality to a Mr. George Legg, carpenter, Madeley. The uncle, Mr. Johnson, an East Indian merchant, has bequeathed £18,000 to this fortunate nephew, besides three sums of £10,000 and one of £5,000 to other relatives, and £500 a-year to his widow.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—The offer of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangear to contribute the munificent sum of Rs. 1,00,000 (one lakh) towards the erection of buildings for the University of Bombay forms the subject of an official correspondence published in the last *Gazettes*. We learn from a letter of the Hon. H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, addressed to E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, that, Cowasjee's Jehangear's offer being accepted, the Bombay Government will contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site in the new town on the esplanade. No subscription from any other private person will be received for this object. The noble gift of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangear is publicly accepted and acknowledged by his Excellency the Governor on the above conditions, and the notification in the *Gazette* expresses "the admiration with which the Government has received Mr. Cowasjee Jehangear's munificent offer." The Home Government concurs in the expression of admiration with which the Government of Bombay has received this very liberal gift; but in recognising the acceptance of it stipulates that "no designation of the building should be sanctioned which would in any way interfere with the present appellation of the college as a memorial of the respect and admiration entertained by the Government and community of Bombay for the late Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone." In fewer words, the proposed new structure will bear the name of the "Elphinstone College."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12. Arundel, Broadfoot, Bombay.—14. City of Peking, Reid, Good Hope, Miller, Calcutta; H. S. Soule, Osgood, Akyab; Oscar, Wulff, Singapore.—15. Canbay, Kelley, Calcutta.—17. Annie Comrie, Hurst, Akyab; Glyn Castle, Tindale, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Sept. 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. and Miss Watkins, Capt. J. B. Currie, Mrs. Wells and infant, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. C. G. Turner, Mr. G. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Gordon Robb and infant, Maj. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Supte, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mr. T. O. Mayne, Mr. L. J. Jennings, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. H. Toby Prinsep, Mr. R. Robertson, Major and Mrs. James, Miss Hutin, Mr. Shearin, Miss Doran, Mr. and Mrs. T. Woodhouse and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, jun., Mr. Robert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cardia, Colonel Hort, Mr. Heaviside, Mr. James D. Campbell, Miss Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond, Mr. H. C. Catliffe, Mrs. Grindlay, Asst. surg. Colson, Capt. H. M. Wemyss, Sergeant-major J. Nairn, Captain and Mrs. Foster, infant, and child, Mr. Thompson, Mr. A. Breul, Major C. W. Miles, Mr. C. F. Inskip, Mr. W. Beddingfield, Mr. G. W. Kellner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Foster, Miss Foster, Capt. H. Oldfield, Mr. Boys, Mr. Warren, Dr. Tucker, Mr. W. T. Church, Mr. F. W. Baker, Mrs. and Miss Keene and three children, Mr. Crosthwaite, Mr. Birch. For MADRAS.—Mr. John, Miss Acton, Miss Street, Mr. and Mrs. Brecks, Mr. and Mrs. Burton and child, Mr. F. W. Dittmas, Mr. Rimington, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Irving, Major and Mrs. Barber, Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite, Lieut. Jago. For CEYLON.—Mr. H. Kiudersley, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ronald. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Roessing, Mrs. W. Lamond, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Remé, Capt. Thomsen, Mrs. Jack, Paymaster John Hill, R.N., Mr. G. Nixon. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Probat, Mr. and Mrs. Bohlsted. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Allen and child, Miss Allen. For SHANGHAI, via BOMBAY.—Mr. Isla Sitwell. For HONG KONG, via BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Coxon, Mr. H. Rubery. For CALCUTTA via BOMBAY.—Lieut. Englede.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)
September 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Bin's, Mrs. W. Bovic, Mr. F. B. Norris, Mr. H. Ramsden, Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allardyce, Miss Allardyce, Mr. D. J. Roper, Mr. F. H. Sengrave, Mr. L. Russell, Mr. Cluson, Mr. Havenith, Captain Batty, Lieut. H. Justice, Mrs. Preston and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Dawes, Mr. Nairne, Mr. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. S. Shapoorjee, Mr. W. W. Hudson, Mr. F. Cuvellier, Mr. Anstey, Mr. K. A. Passmore, Colonel M. McMahon, Mr. J. W. Smith and two children, Captain and Mrs. LeGallais, Capt. Cousens, Mr. Gordon, Mr. H. Gordon, Mr. John Campbell. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Johnson, Mrs. Parry and infant. For SINGAPORE, via BOMBAY.—Mr. Webster.

October 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Stewart Wood, Mr. J. J. Halbert, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Pigou and two Misses Pigou, Major and Mrs. Moffat and infant, Mr. W. F. Stutz, Mr. M. J. Stephen, Mr. Molyheum, Miss Colquhoun, Miss Plunkett, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Hall and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Turnbull, Col. and Mrs. Curtin, Rev. Mr. Henderson, Mr. J. D. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Gilbert Moore and infant, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Banister, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Mr. D. Testro, Mr. E. Dennis, Mrs. Bazeley and daughter, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Kenny and two daughters, Mr. C. E. Cresswell, Miss Good-eve, Mr. A. J. Macbay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving and infant, Captain Denneley, Dr. Hare, Mrs. Barter, C. W. Gordon, Miss Plowden, Miss Budgen, Major and Mrs. H. Drummond, Capt. Farquharson, Rev. A. W. Irvin, Mr. George Probyn, Miss Warmold, Captain B. R. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. J. R. Coles, Mr. Beadon, Miss Chespe, Mr. Hamilton, Captain Grindall, Mr. Sherer, Dr. and Mrs. Tresidder and two children and two Misses Tresidder, Mr. Eisentohr, Mr. S. Carlisle, Mr. D. Monte, Dr. A. L. S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Parker, Mr. W. Clifford, Capt. Knight, Lieut. Pickard, Mr. C. F. Magrath, Mr. A. H. Fraser and infant, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. W. M. Soutar, Mr. Thomas Roberts, Mr. Spiers, Dr. O. B. Day, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lettley, Mr. Jones, Mr. Harris, Lieut. Neale, Mrs. Hobhouse, Miss Burne, Miss Clara Burne, Mr. Donald, Mr. R. Tod.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Gehagan, Miss Bittleston, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. C. A. Galton, Mr. John Cameron, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Kempster, infant, and child, Miss Cherry, Mr. A. Hall, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton, Mrs. Dawson, Captain Simpson, Captain G. Forbes, Captain and Mrs. Raine and infant, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson. For Ceylon.—Mrs. Skinner and daughter, Mr. J. B. Evans, Miss Mary Blackwell Evans, Mrs. Horne, infant, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Tarrant, Mr. Skinner, Mr. A. McGruer, Miss A. Mackwood, Mrs. Hungerford, Mr. Saunders, Miss O'Klev. For Hong Kong.—Mr. Duncanson, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Rutherford.

October 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. Loch, Mrs. Forsyth Hunter and daughter, Asst. surg. Therold, Mrs. Edward Pryce, Mr. and Mrs. Haylor and child, Mr. A. J. Hunter, Lieut. Col. Taylor, C.B., Miss Hollis, Major J. B. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham, Viscount Elwley, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Young, Hon. Mr. Plunkett, Mr. A. G. Graham, Mr. W. Greenwood, Miss Greenwood, Mr. R. S. Sinclair, Maj. and Mrs. Westrop, Mrs. Betham, Mr. J. G. Ward, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. E. A. Pasick, Mr. Crawford, Lieut. McMurdo, Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, Miss Nicholson, Mr. J. M. Hall, Mrs. A. Burner and infant, Mrs. Dundas, Mrs. Francis, Mr. G. H. Johns, Mr. Fred. Stevens, Col. Stanley.—For Hong Kong via BOMBAY.—Mr. Hubbard.

October 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Welchman, Miss Welchman, Mrs. Sandys and infant, Mrs. W. F. McDowell and infant, Miss Bayley, Mrs. J. B. Se, Mr. D. K. Mair, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Blechvinden, Miss Blechvinden, Miss Tweedie, Miss Driver, Captain and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denman, Mrs. Paul, Mr. Jas. R. Beard, Mrs. Greenhill and infant, Mrs. G. W. Allen and infants, two Misses Wintles, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. A. Agliasto, Mrs. Obbard, Mr. Brownlow, Mrs. J. Watson and two children, Capt. J. H. Moore, Mr. F. W. Boreilling, Mr. H. Koebel, Capt. Young, Mr. F. Ferguson, Miss C. Simpson, Miss Sandys, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cole and four children, Mr. C. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Vanuistart, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael, Mr. Harrison, Miss Shaw, Mrs. H. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Molony, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Miss J. W. Milroy, Mr. D'Agular, Mr. J. Keswick, Mr. and Mrs. Dacosta, Miss Dacosta, Mr. James Birkmyre, Maj. and Mrs. Cobbe, Mrs. Fisher, two Misses Pengree, Mr. E. H. Riddock, Miss A. Pigott, Mr. F. W. B. Cowley, Mr. E. H. Riddock, Miss A. Pigott, Mr. J. Crawford, Miss Hastings, Mr. J. C. M. Forbes, Mr. W. S. Paterson, Mr. T. G. Hanson, Miss Golding, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. W. H. Verrier, Mr. James Simpson, Mrs. Thornhill and two children, Miss Kirke, Mr. G. Smith, Miss Willows, Mr. Dumaine. For MADRAS.—Miss Thompson, Major and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Miss Simpson, Mr. H. Wigram, Captain T. Beckley, Mrs. Touch, Captain Fairlie, Mr. F. D. Meppen, Mrs. Cameron Geddes and child, Mr. W. H. Glenn, Mr. A. L. Lister, Mr. Smith, Asst. surg. Howell, Mr. A. E. R. McDonnell. For Ceylon.—Mr. Morris, Mr. Barter, Mr. Robertson. For Hong Kong.—Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, Mr. P. Toledo, Mr. Wadman, Mr. H. Merry y. Colman, Mr. Bryans, Mr. A. Robinson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. K. McDonnell, Mr. Crawford Kerr. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Callaghan, Mr. B. Bruce.

October 27.—For BOMBAY.—Major W. A. Dick, Mr. W. East, Mr. Walter Cassels, Mrs. Thorn, Lieut. G. N. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Watts, Mrs. Nesbit, Mrs. Marshall, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Barker, Mrs. Barker, and Miss Barker, Mr. John Beattie, Col. and Mrs. Glynn, Mr. G. Crawford, Miss Janet Taylor, Mr. W. H. Maber. For Hong Kong via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jarvie, Mr. Barton. For CALCUTTA via BOMBAY.—Mr. Geo. Hamilton.

November 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. P. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Princep and infant, Capt. G. J. Reeves, Dr. and Mrs. Corby, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knowles, Miss Tilotson, Miss Crocher, Mr. W. Landale, Miss and Miss Pichell, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. C. W. Gordon, Capt. B. W. Ryall, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bainbridge, Miss Hills, Mrs. T. Shakespear, Mrs. Sage and infant, Mr. Wienholt, Mr. R. J. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bullen and infant, Mrs. Davidson and infant, Mrs. B. W. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew, Mr. H. Rait, Mrs. Clark and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Grimley, Capt. G. M. Dobbin, Dr. J. E. and Mrs. Tuson, Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Alone and two children, Mr. Pittar, Mrs. Hills, Capt. J. Hunter, Mr. H. Moseley, Mr. J. C. Williams, Miss Dickson, Mr. J. Smidt, Mr. W. Irvine, Mr. R. E. Goulden, Mr. Champneys, Miss Brougham, Miss Brougham, jun., Mr. T. W. Talbot, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. Jones, Mr. Harris, Mr. L. P. Evans, Mrs. Falls, Miss Falls, Miss Sophie Grant, Miss Cooper, Mr. H. M. Hancock, Mr. J. Woodburn, Mrs. and Miss Berry, Mr. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Miss Riddell, Mrs. and Miss Downes, Mr. R. T. Lettley. For MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss Brett, Miss Pelly, Lieut. G. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and two infants, Miss Pyroft, Mrs. J. C. Hugheston, Miss Boyson, Mr. G. A. Parker, Mr. W. Donald, Mr. Brett, Lieut. F. E. West, Mr. C. S. Crole, Miss L. Clarke. For Hong Kong.—Mr. Young, Mr. A. Campbell. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. Young.

November 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bandon, Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth, Major and Mrs. Houskinson and lady friend, Mr. H. S. Reid, Capt. Cayler, Mr. Sherriif, Mr. A. Sherriif,

Mr. and Mrs. W. Rochfort Davies, Mr. M. R. Cowie, Rev. F. H. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington Balfour, Capt. John Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. A. Pixley, Mr. J. Buckland, Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, Mr. W. R. Riddell, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Frith, Hon. and Mrs. Pellow, Mr. G. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mr. W. Newton.—For MADRAS.—Mr. F. L. Moncrieff, Capt. T. Sweet, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Miss Fauce, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Mr. A. C. Smith, Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, Mr. J. D. B. Grubbe, Dr. Donaldson, Capt. R. Church, Capt. Plant.—For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Rigg, Mr. J. Fraser.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGES.

SPEECHLY, Robert, of Whitlesey, Cambridgeshire, to Annie Matilda, daughter of H. A. Burge, Esq., late of the H.E.I.C., at St. Matthias' Church, Stoke Newington, Sept. 15.

WILTON, the Right Hon. the Earl of, to Susan Isabella, only child of the late Major Elton Smith, Madras Army, and of Ilminster, Somersetshire, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Sept. 12.

DEATHS.

COLE, Henry, late of the H.E.I.C.S., at Stoke Newington, aged 65, Sept. 6.

LUMSDEN, James Grant, Bombay Civil Service, at Grey's Lodge, Torquay; aged 56, Sept. 11.

Moss, Louisa, wife of Rev. John J., and daughter of Lieut. gen. Sir Edward and Lady Cust, at Chester-ton Vicarage, Oxfordshire, Sept. 12.

WADDELL, Catherine, widow of the late George, H.E.I.C.S., at Broadmayne Rectory, Dorsetshire, Sept. 12.

WYBURN, Mary, relict of the late Edward, H.E.I.C.S., at 8, Argyle-road, Kensington, aged 88, Sept. 13.

India Office,

September 18, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. Arthur W. Wallis, Chaplain, on furl., per City of Pekin.

Bombay Estab.—Rev. Robert F. Colvin, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, by steamer which left that Presidency on 9th August.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. Leven, Staff Corps; Maj. J. P. Briggs, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. M. Glubb, late 38th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. Hill, Staff Corps; Capt. W. S. Drever, Staff Corps; Dep. insp. gen. J. Durward, Med. Estab.; Maj. E. G. Wood, Staff Corps; Surg. W. Scott, Med. Estab.; Lieut. G. E. Beauchamp, late 45th N.I.; Lieut. R. T. Chapman, Inf.; Asst. surg. H. J. Griesbach, Med. Estab.; Lieut. W. Cunningham, 28th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. Greenland, Inf.; Lieut. W. R. Adams, 23rd N.I.; Maj. J. C. Coley, 10th N.I.; Surg. H. Pitman, Med. Estab.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. R. A. Norman, Asst. Chaplain, 6 mo., on m.c.

Madras Estab.—Rev. G. B. Howard, B.A., Asst. Chaplain, 6 mo., on m.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. A. C. Plowden, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Capt. F. B. Foote, Staff Corps, 5 mo.; Capt. F. R. Pollock, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Lieut. H. S. Ruxton, late 56th N.I., 6 mo.; Surg. maj. A. Grant, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Maj. A. Blackwood, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. J. W. Ridgway, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. J. C. Baillie, late 35th N.I., 3 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. P. Crossman, 41st N.I., 3 mo.; Maj. L. Holland, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. H. J. Bett, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Maj. J. Cadenhead, 14th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. Col. C. Johnston, Engrs., 6 mo.; Capt. J. F. Russell, 43rd N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. E. Heffernan, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Maj. J. B. Dunsterville, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Capt. R. Stevenson, 2nd L.C., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. G. Nayler, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. A. A. Mott, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. S. T. Thorp, late 3rd Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. Stephens, 1st L.C., 6 mo.; Surg. W. J. Stuart, Med. Estab., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. Currie, 4th N.I.; Lieut. G. H. Heavisdie, Cav.; Maj. C. W. Miles, Staff Corps; Maj. gen. St. G. Showers, C.B., Inf.; Surg. maj. E. Hare, Med. Estab.; Asst. surg. H. Potter, Med. Estab.; Maj. G. W. Hall, Staff Corps; Surg. maj. J. Naismith, Med. Estab.; Lieut. Col. C. Cureton, Staff Corps; Lieut. S. Sutherland, Staff Corps; Maj. H. R. James, Staff Corps; Surg. J. N. Tresidder, Med. Estab.; Capt. A. Le Gallais, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. M. Bushby, 11th N.I.; Maj. H. C. Talbot, Invalid Estab.; Lieut. H. Beau, Inf.; Lieut. L. Blathway, late 54th N.I.; Capt. E. Thompson, late 4th Eur. Regt.; Lieut. R. C. Beavan, late 62nd N.I.; Capt. R. Maxwell, late 35th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. D. J. Campbell, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. H. Prendergast, 38th N.I.; Lieut. J. A. Ellis, 8th N.I.; Capt. H. J. Neeld, 2nd N.I.; Maj. J. Buchanan, 4th L.C.; Lieut. F. W. Merritt, 9th N.I.; Capt. T. Beckley, Engrs.; Lieut. F. E. West, 13th N.I.; Capt. J. F. Plant, 4th N.I.; Capt. J. N. Maclean, 7th L.C.; Asst. surg. J. G. Gibbs, Med. Estab.; Lieut. R. S. Jago, 39th N.I.; Maj. F. J. Goldsmid, Staff Corps; Capt. J. R. Fairlie, 6th L.C.; Lieut. W. B. Swinton, late 8th L.C.; Lieut. S. F. Grant, 47th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. H. Segrave, 16th N.I.; Surg. maj. A. Durham, Med. Estab.; Lieut. L. Russell, 16th N.I.; Maj. W. S. Jones, Staff Corps; Ens. H. A. Large, Inf.; Lieut. E. W. West, Staff Corps; Capt. J. A. Smith, 6th N.I.; Capt. G. G. Leathes, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. Lovell.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	30 days' sight
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 11½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—
Colombo	2 p.m.	2 0½ p.m.		

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	228	
	India 5 per cent.	108 1½	
	India Enforced Paper 4 p. ct.	98	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	107 ½	
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5 p.	116 ½	
	per cent.	95½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1854	108½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	99½	
	" " " 1863	108 ½	
	" " " 1864	108 ½	
	" " " 1864 or 1866	108 ½	
	India 5 per cent. for account.	108½	
	India 5 per cent., 1870	108½	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	108. to 20s.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	19s. pm.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	108 to 108½
20	New	11	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto E Shares	7½	1½ to 1½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	109½ to 110½
Stock	East Indian	all	108 to 109
20	Ditto G Extension	10	1½ to 1½ prem.
20	Ditto H Extension	10	1½ to 1½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	108½ to 109½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	13	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto J. a., 1862	10	1½ to 1½
Stock	Great S. of India (lim.) Scrip	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	102 to 103
20	5th Extension	2	...
20	Ottu. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flutlin (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto	2	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	107½ to 108½
20	Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	1½ to 1½ pm.
	BANKS.		
109	Agrawal and United Service lim.	50	114 to 116
40	Anstruther	all	80 to 82
40	New	10	28 to 30
25	Bank of Egypt	all	27½ to 28½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	35 to 36
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	63 to 65
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	4 to 4½ pm.
20	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	58 to 60
20	Ottoman Bank	all	...
20	Do. New	2	...
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	6	1½ to 1½ pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	2	1 d. par.
20	Ceylon	5	1 to 1 pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	all	5 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Egyptian Com. & Trad.	2	1½ to 1½
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (lim.)	1	2½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1 to 2 pm.
20	Do. New	1	1 to 2
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	all	1½ to 1½ pm.
10	Oriental Indian Steam A. (L)	all	2½ to 3
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	80 to 82
50	Ditto New	30	18 to 20 pm.
1	Red Sea & Ind. Tel., Aug. 1868	all	...
1	Submarine Telegraph	all	50 to 55
1	Ditto Registered	all	...
10	Ditto Scrip	all	1½ to 1½
2	Telegraph to India	1	1½ to 1½ d.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

India Office, 11th September, 1863.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, that holders of INDIA FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES, who have assented to their conversion into "India Four per Cent. Stock," are required to SURRENDER their DEBENTURES at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, on or before the 1st of October next, and to state at the same time the names, addresses, and quality of the parties in whose favour the Stock is to be registered.

The Stock will be created on the 8th of October, and will be transferable after that date.

Holders of "India Four per Cent. Stock" who are registered in the books of the Bank of England on the 8th of October next, and who desire to hold "Stock Certificates to bearer with Coupons attached," in lieu of Stock registered in their names, may do so by transferring their Stock to "The Secretary of State in Council of India" on or after the 8th of October next, when they will receive "Stock Certificates to bearer" in lieu thereof.

Debentures which are to be paid off on or after the 8th of October next must be left at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, for examination three days previous to payment being made.

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 —September 19, 1863.

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 598.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Aug. 23	Burmah (Rangoon)	Aug. 6
Madras	" 27	Bombay	" 31
Agra	" 15	Ceylon	" 29
China (Hong Kong)	Aug. 11		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 19th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 19th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

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Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 ½ oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.
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Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1½ lb. 1s. 4d.; under 2 lb. 2s.; under 2½ lb. 2s. 8d.; under 3 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3½ lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 3d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 ½ oz. 10d. | 1 oz. 1s. 8d. | 2 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters
 Via Southampton.
 ½ oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 2 oz. 4s. 0d. | 3 oz. 6s. 0d.

Via Marseilles.
 ½ oz. 1s. 4d. | 1 oz. 2s. 8d. | 2 oz. 5s. 4d. | 3 oz. 8s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

At the London office of the Messageries Impériales the report from Calcutta that the passage rates of their steamers had been reduced has been contradicted; but it is possible that the office in Calcutta may have favoured the Indian community with such a boon for the home voyager without consulting the London office, and perhaps with the sanction of the head office at Paris. We find no contradiction in the Calcutta papers just received of the announcement in the papers of the mail before of the details of the great changes in the passage rates, but there is an advertisement from the French Company dated Calcutta, August 20th, which offers for the convenience of persons visiting the Neilgherry Hills return tickets to Madras and back, available for three months, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on the present rate. This at least looks as if the company was in an obliging mood. It is said that the Messageries Impériales will have a fleet of nearly sixty steamers next year, and will then be the largest mail packet company in the world.

The Calcutta papers teem with the details of the great Burney case, which has been tried at great length in the High Court. We are able to state that the case is decided. Damages, Rs. 2,000, with costs.

The Sikh pioneers sent to Ceylon will give some trouble yet, we fear, to the Government, though it is hardly so much the fault of the men as of the authorities who sent them there in a state of complete ignorance as to what duties were expected from them. The poor fellows little expected to be treated like convicts, and made to take cool work on the roads. They thought that some honourable soldierly duties were to be assigned them, and were astonished, and humiliated, and vexed when they found they were to break stones on the road. No wonder, then, that ninety-five of them at Kandy deserted in a body. They took up their quarters in a mosque there. A strong body of armed police, with a party of the 50th Regiment, were sent to apprehend them, which, after some struggle, in which a few Sikhs were slightly wounded, they succeeded in doing. They were taken before the civil authorities, who took their case into merciful consideration, and inflicted no punishment on them. They took advantage of some discrepancy in the evidence against them, and gave them an acquittal. It appears that these poor soldiers have been altogether unworthily treated, and for trifling offences have been flogged and put in the stocks. When these men return to their native country they will

give their friends by no means a flattering account of British justice.

We are glad to learn that the Bengal Government has given up the experiment of turning Sikh soldiers into Ceylon coolies, and the second party of Sikhs intended for Ceylon, and lately encamped on the Maidaun at Calcutta, have received notice that they may return to their homes, on reaching which each man is to receive a gratuity of a month's pay. The Sikh Pioneers at Ceylon are to be immediately recalled.

It is gazetted in India that the enterprising African travellers, Captains Speke and Grant, have had their furloughs extended, with full pay, until July 1, 1864, on account of their great services rendered to geographical science. Sir Charles Wood concludes his despatch to the Bengal Government as follows:—"I have caused to be conveyed to Captains Speke and Grant the expression of my gratification at the successful result of their joint enterprise, as well as the energy and skill displayed by them in carrying on investigations in the hitherto unexplored regions into which they have penetrated."

The Bengal Government administers a severe rebuke to the Oodeypore Council of Regency for failing to administer justice to the people, and for embezzling the property of the State to the amount of 20 lakhs of rupees. Power is conferred on the Political Agent at Oodeypore to rectify the maladministration. He has therefore been invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Police, and of a Civil Judge in revenue and civil suits, such powers to be exercised until the Maharajah comes of age.

Mr. Goculdas Tejpal or Tezpal, of Bombay, about whom there was a scandalous report in the Bombay papers some time back, and for which the Government called upon him for an explanation, as he held the office of justice of the peace, has lately contributed Rs. 90,000 for building a hospital at Mandavie in Cutch. This donation is to be added to a long list of charitable and public offerings, amounting to Rs. 75,000, so that we must credit him with charities and public gifts of different kinds to the tune of Rs. 165,000. This is pretty fair for one man. The merchant princes of Bombay seem to surpass the whole world in the munificence of their public charities. In our last number we recorded the gift of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer of 7,000 rupees towards the cost of an illuminated clock for a Christian temple (St. John's Church, in Colaba,) and of a quarter of a lac towards the completion of the sacred edifice, besides a lac of rupees for the erection of forty ornamental drinking-foun-

tains for the poor. The same gentleman lately gave 50,000 rupees towards the erection of buildings for a civil engineering college at Poona. We gave a paragraph last week about Mr. Soabjee Pestonjee Framjee, a Bombay merchant, who has distributed two lacs and thirty thousand rupees amongst his friends and clerks; and now we have to add that Mr. Jewraz Balloo has given 40,000 rupees for an English School, and Mr. Cahanjee Khetsey a like sum for a Sanscrit School. The Bombay papers from day to day teem with announcements of such demonstrations of public spirit and liberality. Nothing equal to it, considering the size of this land, has ever been heard of in any other country. Such wealth, turned to so noble a purpose, in so comparatively small a community, is something marvellous.

We are sorry to hear that the Mutlah river locality is suspected of being somewhat insalubrious. Three captains of ships and thirteen sailors had come up from Canningtown to Calcutta suffering from fever of a very invidious and dangerous type. A little while before the ship *Bengal*, lying in the port of Canningtown, was left with only one man on board.

The cholera has nearly left Benares, but not before three thousand of the inhabitants had succumbed to its power. The disease was also on the decrease at Lucknow, though at the village of Mohan, on the old Cawnpore-road, 400 villagers had died of it in ten days.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

THE NANA!

BOMBAY, Sept. 9.

The Ajmere prisoner has been finally proved not to be the Nana Sahib.

Mr. J. CONNOR, barrister and proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, has been appointed Coroner at Bombay, in place of Dr. Reid, who has resigned the office.

"TAKE A THORNY SHRUB," said the Emir Abdel-Kadir to me one day, "and water it for a whole year with rose water, and you will find still nothing but thorns. But take a date tree and leave it without water, without cultivation, and it still will produce dates. From the Arab point of view the nobles are this date tree and the common people that thorny shrub. In the East great faith is placed in the power of blood and in the virtue of races. The aristocracy is regarded not only as a social necessity, but as an absolute law of nature. No one ever dreams of revolting against the truism which is accepted by all with a placid resignation. The head is the head and the tail the tail, is what the lowest of the Arab shepherds would say."

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. S. Simpson, of the Invalid Establishment, Bombay, Aug. 25.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Ens. Rolfe, late H.M.'s 91st Regt., at Jubbulpore, Aug. 6. Lieut. Bate, 3rd L.C., at Kumptee, Aug. 24, of cholera.

BENGAL.—Dr. Allan Webb, F.R.C.S.L., Surgeon-major, Presidency Surgeon of the Medical Staff, at Seaton Villa, Clevedon, Sept. 15, aged 56. Vet. Surgeon Cottrell, V.L. Surgeon to H.H. the Maharajah of Burdwan, at Nulhatce, Aug. 13.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Schiller, Mrs. Tierney and inf. From HONG KONG.—Don B. Monte'o, Mr. Whittall, Mr. Neilson. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Pemco-k. From MALTA.—Maj. Thursby.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon, Sept. 30.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. Fairfield, Mr. and Mrs. Bell and two children, Rev. E. L. Puxley, Mr. C. A. Phillips, Mr. C. S. Sherlock, Lieut. Green, Mr. W. C. Smith, Mrs. Butler and inf., Col. Cunningham, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and two children, Mr. Price. From HONG KONG.—Mrs. Arnold and inf., Dr. Robinson, Lieut. Coxon. From CEYLON.—Rev. Mr. Ershaw, Mrs. Ershaw and inf.

THE REPUTED NANA—HIS EXAMINATION.

[From the *Times of India*, Aug. 31.]

Cawnpore, August 23.

The man supposed to be the rebel Nana Dhoondia Punt was brought into this station a prisoner yesterday morning, and is now lodged in the station jail. He was brought in by Captain Carnell with a guard of three Sikhs. His arrival caused considerable commotion in the city at first, for it was generally believed that the coming prisoner was veritably the Nana. But in a very few hours after he left the railway station that excitement had quite subsided. Hundreds of people to whom the person of the Nana was well known, had seen the prisoner, and all declared that he was not the man. Among these are people who had been daily with the Nana, and some of them in constant attendance upon him at Bithoor and elsewhere for years before his flight. It might be expected, of course, that such persons would (most of them) deny his identity, even falsely; but the tacit evidence of an entire population, as expressed in the marked and speedy cessation of their anxiety about, or further interest in, the man, is matter of great importance. It is, nevertheless, still possible, however improbable, that circumstantial evidence added to that of his blind companion, who has turned informer, may yet prove him to be the Nana. Numbers of well-attested cases familiar to the physiological student may serve to explain away difficulties arising from his non-recognition even by men who must necessarily remember well the features, complexion, voice, attitudes, and general contour of the arch rebel, as they knew him before 1857 at Bithoor. But six anxious years of travel, flight, exposure, change of climate, of habits, and of diet, superadded to sickness, mortification, and despair—perhaps even remorse—cannot have failed to work considerable physical changes in the Nana, wherever he may be now. Instances are not rare of the really honest repudiation, by affectionate wives and mothers, of their husbands and children after long and distant voyages or travel. Cases are recorded where brothers and sisters, meeting after many years of adventure, have even married in perfect ignorance of each other's identity. It will be admitted, by the lawyer at least, that circumstances such as those which must have attended the life of the Nana since his flight would render his non-identification, by witnesses who judge from his present appearance alone, a matter of comparative insignificance in the face of a chain of facts connecting the changed man with the person he has been suspected to be—those facts and circumstances accounting more or less for the change itself. Whether such evidence is forthcoming is to be seen. But to return to this prisoner more particularly. His appearance indisputably declares his high caste Maharatta origin. He is much darker than the Nana was, but not unlike what the fugitive life the Nana must have led would make, in six years, of a (formerly) delicately-nurtured fair Maharatta Brahmin. These are my impressions, and they may, of course, be wrong. But his height does not correspond with the description of the Nana, nor does his apparent age.

A careful study of the man at the cutcherry yesterday during his examination convinced me, not only that he knows this place, but that he was anxiously observant of faces around him, as if in search of persons whom he recognised, and who might perhaps recognise him. The same curious scrutiny on his part was observable as he passed through the station on his way from the railway to the jail. He is no stranger to Cawnpore; but that does not prove him to be the Nana. Indeed, he admits that he was here and at Bithoor several years ago, when the Nana was there.

It is worthy of note that the personal appearance of the man is undergoing a slow and gradual, but plain change. I have seen three or four photographs of him taken at different periods, and though all bear some resemblance to him, no

one is the likeness of the man as I saw him yesterday. He grows fairer, though more haggard than these photographs represent him. May not the one be from his being less exposed, and the other from his imprisonment, and consciousness of the fearful position he occupies, if the Nana?

On the opening of the cutcherry, the magistrate (H. Monckton, Esq., C.S.) at once had the prisoner brought before him, charged with being the rebel Nana Dhoondia Punt. He denies that he is so, and declares that he is a Brahmin who has been a faqueer nearly all his life; that his name is Appa Ram, son of Damoodhur, born in a village on the banks of an obscure river in the Deccan; and that while he was yet a child his father was murdered there. He says he had two brothers. On the death of his father, he (then twelve years old) with his brothers adopted the vagrant life of a faqueer. His brothers, he says, he has never seen nor heard of since they set out after their father's death. He states that a few years ago he visited the village where he was born, and was then recognised by three or four persons living there, whom he names; but they are all dead now. (How does he know of their death?) The village itself, too, he declares, has now ceased to exist, having been washed away, and entirely destroyed by an encroachment of the river; and its inhabitants are now undiscoverable, being, as he says, absorbed in the population of the surrounding country. (A rather suspicious and certainly unsatisfactory tale.) Dr. Cheke and Dr. Jones assisted the magistrate during the first day's (yesterday's) proceedings, which bore solely on the point of his personal appearance. Dr. Cheke was formerly civil surgeon of Cawnpore; Dr. Jones is so now. In his office as civil surgeon Dr. Cheke attended professionally upon the Nana, but does not recognise the prisoner in any way. His person does not show the expected marks or traces said to have been left by surgical treatment for certain minor diseases. In fact, Dr. Cheke is very strongly of opinion that the prisoner is not the Nana. With the assistance of the medical officers above-named, the magistrate drew up a most minute description of the prisoner's person, and with that the first day's proceedings closed, to be resumed to-morrow (Monday) morning.

At present it is the belief of the authorities here that the prisoner is not the Nana; that so far from there being, as yet, evidence against him proving him to have been a rebel of note, or even a rebel at all, there has not been produced against him evidence sufficient to justify, legally, his continued imprisonment for any long period. The prisoner is confined in a separate ward of the jail, apart from all other prisoners. Inside the jail is an additional guard of twelve men, who are quartered in tents immediately adjoining the cell, or room, where the prisoner lies. The guard is under an European inspector, who remains on duty, in a room close by, night and day. Inside the prisoner's cell a sentinel walks on duty day and night, while one or two others are posted outside. The prisoner seldom speaks, but sits or lies on his rug, for hours together, almost motionless, and seemingly quite at his ease. He eats nothing, refusing all solid food of every description, even from the highest caste men. He lives on milk alone, drinking one seer in the morning and one in the evening. During the day he is fettered only on the legs, but at night he is closely handcuffed. He seems to care nothing about the curiosity of people who go to see him as he lies in jail, and appears, on the whole, to have little fear as to the result of the case.

THE ALLEGED CAPTURE OF THE NANA SAHIB.

The manager of our press was for many years Fouzdar of the cantonment of Poona, and his experience is quite equal to his sagacity. We have, for some time, tried to glean his opinions with respect to this business; but smiting the rock at Meribah was simple work in comparison to getting an idea out of him. By dint, however, of extraordinary importunity, we have managed to elicit this much;—and it will be perceived, that he rejects, with the scorn of a Field or a Forrester, the vulgar idea of a pursuit like that

which we have been asked to believe. We give the conversation exactly as it took place at our office-door:—

Do you think Forjett will be knighted?—Yes—when you are!

There was a keen glitter in his eyes, when he said this, like that of sword-blades when they tremble together on the first touch of "engaging"—and, of course, we looked to him for an explanation. But a hard dry smile was the only reply vouchsafed; and a few complacent shakes of the knee, which was nursed on the other one.

Come, old fellow, no mystery with us, you know;—you may as well tell us all about it as not.

He laughed.—"You got that fine book from Chesson, with the Nana's portrait:—what more do you want?"—Knowledge.

Apply to the police or the Government Minutes!—And he laughed again in his quiet way.

You know something?—I do.

Who have you seen?—The Nana's widow!

A new idea at once seized us; and we mentally exclaimed—

A long good night to Marmion!

But to the point promptly, without dialogue, which is in this age, we believe, only readable in the columns of the *Dispatch*; and that, too, when it takes its place between a council for the defence and a witness for the prosecution, in cases which we need not indicate. Our very worthy and esteemed manager showed us clearly that if the Nana were really dead his family would bear about them the usual tokens of mourning. He demonstrated that the proud females belonging to the Rajah of Bhitor would not submit to the degradations attendant upon Hindu widowhood, unless they had received some substantial token that their lord was gone towards the Invisible and the Unknown. The weeds of woe, as respects Hindus, are not like those which Hamlet's tailor made for him. And even if the ladies were credulous, their relatives would not permit them to degrade themselves, except upon substantial proof. Eureka! will, we fancy, now exclaim, "All who have been led away by this shameless imposture;" and—"to the deuce with the detectives!"—will, in a few days, be the conversation at every mess-table in camp, when that which we are about to state is duly weighed and considered. What our managing proprietor communicated is in substance this; and we think it is really the only simple and safe suggestion which has yet been made:—"Ask the sarkar (he said) to send for the wives or widows of the Nana, and ascertain if they have undergone the usual process of head-shaving; and if they have not, let it be accurately determined if they continue to wear the marriage-string of black beads round their necks!"—*Deccan Herald*, Aug. 7.

We (*Deccan Herald*) frequently think that if the Nana Sahib really has been captured, that the most terrible punishment which could be inflicted upon him would be to compel him to take a passing glimpse at the old Mahratta capital and its environs. He would find the scene of Bajerao's last reverse studded with a succession of buildings, eclipsing the finest of the palaces of his ancestors. On the Yellowlee hill, round which the dark battalions of Bombay gathered on the morning when he menaced the Residency, he would discover the slaves of a higher civilisation laying out the boundaries of a new viceregal residence. But punishments of this character are, mercifully, held in reserve by an intelligence that only turns over the leaves of life so that, from our perusal of them, good may arise. The Nana Sahib, if he were to be placed at liberty in our midst, would be confounded at the success of the city of Poona under a foreign yoke. He would be delighted with the general improvements, in fact; and a few of the first things that he would do would consist of registering his name for eligible spaces of vacant ground, engaging one of the best architects of the place, and entering his name as a subscriber to the *Deccan Herald* for a twelve-month! That he would follow this very admirable line of action cannot, we think, for a moment, be doubted; and we daresay that even our friend, Mr. Forjett, would say, if he were dwelling in our midst, "Never mind the reward, so long as you are all happy!" We are quite at one with the

great criminal reformers of the age; and if we had the Nana Sahib in a cage, one of our first proclamations would be addressed to the Spurgeon class of clergymen, asking them who would go in and take charge of him. No expense would, of course, be spared—oranges and gingerbread nuts twice a day, and the run of the teeth, along the wires! This would indeed be a chance for the missionaries of all persuasions. But we are afraid that they do not care about engaging tough subjects. We may also mention that the most remarkable features of the new Indian-Imperial policy, connected with the capture of the reputed Nana Sahib, are the reasons urged by the *Englishman* for his immediate extinction. Our contemporary is supposed to represent the enlightened classes of Bengal; and the luminous reasoning of the Calcutta journalist will, we fancy, rather astonish even the greatest griffin amongst us. Our contemporary thinks that the captive ought to be disposed of as quietly as possible, so that the Cawnpore business may not be reopened. But his arguments adduced in favour of a quiet disappearance are too rich to be overlooked. "We see no occasion," says the so-called leading journal of Bengal, "for exciting prurient imaginations by reopening up the horrible story of Cawnpore; nor do we see the necessity for holding a solemn court for trying the miscreant for crimes too revolting for discussion, or even for anything beyond the barest allusion. We want to hear as little as possible of that tragedy, and wish it could be consigned to oblivion. The Nana inherited all the personal property of the late Peishwa under the protection of the British Government, to whom he has been a traitor and a rebel, and he has been more or less mixed up in intriguing and conspiring against the British supremacy ever since the first revolt of the Sepoys. Let him, therefore, be tried for rebellion, and, if found guilty, be hung for high treason." Of course; all quietly—a kind of star-chamber trial, and an Inquisition execution, so that the sensibilities of the age may not be offended. We, however, fancy that the Calcutta press share this opinion amongst themselves. We want no quiet gibbeting of innocent, or even guilty, men; and we demand that the punishment of the miscreant who planned the massacre at Cawnpore should be as public as the crime was. Our contemporary may rest assured that the same heavens which shed light on the slaughter, will not withhold their splendour when incarnate cruelty gibbers out the last gasps of life, under the pressure of the running noose, which degrades even the sacred carcass of a Brahmin into common offal.

BENGAL.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

A case has just occurred which will bring to a settlement the question how far the Duke of Cambridge's power of interference, so far as regards British troops serving in India, extends, or whether it does exist at all, or is to continue. Dr. Franklin, surgeon in medical charge of a Hussar regiment serving in the Upper Provinces, was selected by the Inspector-General of Hospitals to assume charge of the hospital-ship *Bentinck*; his services were placed at the disposal of Government by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and he came down to Calcutta and joined his appointment. But no sooner had his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge heard of Dr. Franklin's nomination to the *Bentinck* than he wrote out, cancelling the appointment, and ordering that no regimental surgeon should in future be available for such transfer; and that Dr. Franklin was immediately to rejoin his regiment. So far so good, and all appeared going on well. Another medical officer was appointed to the *Bentinck*, and Dr. Franklin was on the point of starting for the Upper Provinces, when an order arrived for him to stand fast, the local Government having "failed to perceive" the Duke of Cambridge's right and legitimate power to interfere in the matter. We have always understood that the power of the Commander-in-

Chief, concurring with the Indian Government, was supreme in such matters as that now under consideration; and we were therefore surprised at the Duke of Cambridge's interference when we announced its action. We sincerely hope that the Government of India will get the better in this disputed matter, as nothing could be worse than the establishment of a precedent which should give the home Commander-in-Chief a right of interference and dictation in the minor medical or other arrangements carried out in India, and deprive the Indian Commander-in-Chief of the power to place officers at the disposal of this Government, for the purpose of filling appointments for which they may be specially qualified. If the Duke of Cambridge can direct Indian appointments now, it is not very improbable that he will change them ere long; and if he is now to dictate what the Indian Government and Commander-in-Chief are not to do, his next step will in all probability be to dictate to them what they are to do. His Royal Highness is competent to order any medical or other officer to India, or home from India, and to send him anywhere he pleases; but we maintain that the medical arrangements of the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief in India are beyond his legitimate jurisdiction. The question will, however, now be decided.—*Englishman*, August 18.

THE BURNEY CASE.

The Burney case has occupied all the past week in Calcutta. Colonel Burney, lately Brigadier at Dinapore, has brought an action against Captain Eyre, who was adjutant of her Majesty's 38th at the same station, and seeks £5,000 damages, under the following circumstances:—On the 10th February, 1862, after a ball at Dinapore, Brigadier Burney wrote a letter to Mrs. Willis, remarking on the ladies' dresses and on the name of Colonel Gordon's wife, and offering to pay half of the rent if he were allowed two rooms in the house for his office. Mrs. Willis's husband, Colonel Willis, was absent at Darjeeling, with a detachment of her Majesty's 38th, which he commanded; and, as his wife was unaccustomed to manage the servants and household affairs, the Colonel left Rs. 1,000 with Adjutant Eyre to supply her with what she wanted. On receiving this improper letter Mrs. Willis at once replied in a cold manner, and in a state of great agitation sent for Mr. Eyre, who with Col. Gordon, a distant relative of Mrs. Willis, and a married man, waited on the Brigadier in the evening, and in an authoritative tone ordered him not to address Mrs. Willis again. On this occasion Mr. Eyre told the Brigadier his conduct was that of a coward, and the Brigadier, protesting his great regret but his innocence of all evil intention, gave up Mrs. Willis's reply, which was subsequently destroyed, but a statement of which Colonel Willis gave from memory in Court. A fortnight after, Mrs. Willis again sent for Mr. Eyre to inform him that the Brigadier had, contrary to promise, been spreading reports in connection with her name. Mr. Eyre at once went to Colonel Burney, found him in bed, taxed him with his base and cowardly conduct, and was entertained in reply to remember that he, the Brigadier, was an old man and ought not to be beaten. Colonel Willis was informed of this; he appealed to General Campbell, commanding the Benares division, who, by the Commander-in-Chief's orders, held a court of inquiry, at which Mr. Eyre's statement was read, and generally corroborated by Colonel Gordon. Thereupon the Brigadier was asked to resign or stand a court martial, and he resigned. He then petitioned for a searching inquiry, which was not given him, and brought a civil action in the High Court based on Mr. Eyre's official statement as to the occasion on which the latter called him a coward, and the subsequent occasion when he asserted that the Brigadier asked him not to strike him. The case went to trial before Sir M. Wells on the two counts of libel and slander, and occupied the whole of this week. Judgment has been deferred for a week. The examination of General Campbell and Sir Hugh Rose was taken

by commission, and that of Captain Eyre and Colonel Gordon *de bene esse* previous to their departure for England. The extraordinary confessions of Colonel Turner as to the duties of a Deputy Judge Advocate-general, added to such cases as Colonel Crawley's, will probably hasten some reform in military law and procedure. The case is very much one of a balance of probabilities as to the veracity of the plaintiff or defendant. It is to be regretted that the state of the law in India does not allow the case to go before a jury.—*Friend of India*.

COLONEL PRIESTLEY AGAIN.

Colonel Priestley, of H.M.'s 42nd Highlanders, seems determined to keep his name before the public, by fair means or foul. We have all read in our schoolboy days of the vain, egotistical fool who threw himself into Mount Æna in the hope that his contemporaries would believe he had been transplanted to the abodes of the gods. Nor have we forgotten how another dullard of the same stamp thought to win imperishable fame by firing the temple of Diana at Ephesus. This is the type to which Colonel Priestley appears anxious to belong. Despairing of ever gaining a distinguished reputation as a commander, he has contented himself with notoriety instead of renown. For a time his escapade at the Calcutta United Service Club spread his name abroad, far and wide, though the trumpet of Fame may have given forth a cracked and uncertain sound. But that brief period of delight was only too soon replaced by the nominal stillness and obscurity with which envious fortune had hedged in his path through life. *Il n'y a rien qui brûle aussi vite que les fourriers secs*, and Colonel Priestley's laurels have some time past reached the stage of the sere and yellow leaf. It is not, therefore, very surprising that he should lately have broken out in a fresh place. A month or so ago, as we learn from the *Mofussilite*, he paraded his regiment for church service during a heavy downfall of rain, through which he marched his men to church, where, of course, they had to sit out the service in their wet clothes. The natural consequence was, that on the following day there was an unusual number of admissions to the hospital. The surgeon of the regiment thereupon very properly remonstrated with the Colonel for exposing the men to such an unnecessary risk, and the merited rebuke seems to have been accepted patiently enough. But what action do our readers imagine was taken upon this medical remonstrance? It may seem almost incredible, but our Meerut contemporary positively asserts that the men have been strictly prohibited from attending divine service at all. The subsequent Sundays have been fine and free from wet, but the soldiers have not been permitted to enter the house of prayer. Such conduct far exceeds the tolerably wide license allowed for the caprices of commanding officers, and if it be allowed to pass unnoticed and unproved, it cannot do otherwise than exercise a very injurious effect on the discipline of that gallant and distinguished corps. It is not a question of eccentricity, or of mere deficiency in taste and good feeling. The welfare of a noble regiment is at stake, a matter of far too serious moment to be lightly trifled with. Colonel Priestley has proved himself quite unfitted for command, or to be entrusted with any grave responsibility. The sooner, therefore, he is removed, to make way for a better man, the more will it tend to the comfort and discipline of the Black Watch, and to the general interests of the service.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, August 18.

EXTORTIONS OF THE AMLAH.

Our Hare-street contemporary has done good yeoman service in drawing public attention to the extortions of the Amlah attached to our Law Courts. Some years ago Mr. Wilson, the magistrate of Moradabad, brought upon himself no small amount of odium by his fearless exposure of similar abuses in the Agra Courts, but truth at length prevailed, and he gained the respect of every honest man in the Upper Provinces. We trust that Mr. William Taylor will prove

equally successful in the resolute stand he is now making against the corruption of the subordinate officers of the Mofussil Courts and the prejudices and imbecility of the native judges. The "squeezing" system is, indeed, one of the greatest curses of the East, where it has flourished from the most remote antiquity. "A gift in the hand," says an ancient writer, who, though both a king and a Jew, had singularly large views on the subject of mankind, "perverteth the judgment of the wise." It may be that in the case noticed by our contemporary, there was no positive perversion of judgment, but, if so, such a happy result must have been due to chance rather than to the wisdom and integrity of the native judge. Appearances, however, are most unfavourable to the exercise of charity, and should Abdool Azeez succeed in obtaining damages from Mr. Tayler, it will be vain to look for any purification of the course of justice as administered in the interior. For who will undertake to cleanse that Augean stable if his only reward is the annoyance of a law-suit terminating in a pecuniary mulct? But it is not merely in the Law Courts that this pernicious system of "squeezing" prevails. It flourishes also among those who are engaged in mercantile pursuits, and it has been publicly stated by an otherwise honourable and high-minded English gentleman that even European merchants of "credit and renown" are in the habit of taking *dustoor*. It exists, we fear, in every public department and in every walk of life in this country. On the railways it is carried out to a most disgraceful extent among the native officials. A gentleman was waiting the other day at a small station for the arrival of the train, when a native came upon the platform with an enormous basket of mangoes. "What!" exclaimed the native station-master, "do you expect to take that great basket with you?" The poor fellow respectfully answered in the affirmative, and produced his receipt for payment of carriage. "It is too late," answered the official in a harsh tone of authority. "It cannot go to-day—it must wait till to-morrow. You ought to have sent it here yesterday." The peasant humbly observed that the fruit would not keep till the morrow, and that the train was not even yet in sight. The Baboo refused to hear him and walked slowly away. Presently the fruit-dealer slid up to him, and said something in a very low voice. He then returned to his basket, picked out exactly two dozen and a-half of fine fruit, and carried them to the station-master. A few minutes more, and the train arrived, the basket was placed in the van, and away sped both the peasant and his mangoes. On another occasion a poor man tendered his fare in small copper coins, which were indignantly refused, and he was told to bring his money in a more convenient form. In vain he pleaded want of time to procure change, naively adding that he did not possess another piece, or he would willingly offer it to his Honour. This confession of abject poverty was fatal. He was told that a small offering was expected in such cases, and unless he could comply with the *dustoor*, he would not be allowed to proceed. So the train passed on, and the poor man had to content himself with admiring the velocity at which it travelled. These two cases illustrate what is done at every small station on every railway throughout the country. They do more than this, for they illustrate the all-pervading corruption, the rottenness at the core, which checks all progress in India and counteracts every measure adopted for the improvement of the country and the regeneration of its inhabitants. Corruption, apathy, and self-conceit are the *infames scopuli* on which the people of India have been wrecked from time immemorial, and to extricate them from which seems well-nigh a hopeless task.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, August 8.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph of India would be a disgrace to gorillas, although the taking of money by them for a service they cannot perform would be pardoned in animals without their moral sense developed. As we believe the directors and conductors of telegraph business in India claim to

have some sense of right and wrong, and admit that they have some moral responsibility, we ask them what they mean by taking money for telegrams which they do not transmit at once to their destination? The telegraph was designed to send information on human affairs, as if by a flash, so that people in Agra, for instance, could convey the knowledge of events in an instant to the people of Mussoorie. Were this really done, we might often be aware of an Agra occurrence in Mussoorie before the intelligence could be sent by a messenger from one house to another in Agra itself. Yet how have we been treated? Overlooking disgraceful verbal blunders for the present, telegrams despatched from Agra on the 24th to Mussoorie arrived here on the 27th, hours after the arrival of the *Delhi Gazette* containing the identical items! This was not what we had bargained for. We applied for the telegrams on the clear understanding that they should reach days before, and not hours after the same intelligence could come by the regular post! We must make the cost good to the *Delhi Gazette*, of course, but surely we have a clear right to a refund from Government for all the telegrams that have crawled hither this month since the 22nd. Colonel Douglas cannot surely object to order that we shall be thus held scatheless.

We have had five telegrams from Agra since the 22nd of July, and these are the details of the performance:—

The first took twenty-six hours in transit.

The second took thirty hours and a-half in transit.

The third took seventy-five hours in transit.

The fourth took seventy-seven hours in transit.

The fifth took forty-six hours in transit.

And yet from Agra to Mussoorie the distance is not quite 240 miles! No doubt the "clever" plan of repeating at Allighur—again at Delhi—again at Meerut—again at Roorkee—and finally at Hurdwar, must occupy needlessly five or six hours. If the Indian telegraph cannot transmit 250 miles at one flash, then we fear it is a very poor affair indeed. If it is necessary, owing to the feebleness of the instruments, or the folly of the managers, to repeat a message every fifty miles, the sooner Lord Elgin and Mr. Drummond cause a radical reform of the general and particular arrangements of the department the better for the public interest. The telegraph department is a disgrace to the Government of India.

POSTSCRIPT.—On the back of our telegram of the 21st a subscriber to the *Delhi Gazette* thus writes:—"What is the use of this? As usual, I got this telegram, and a later one in the *Delhi Gazette*, two hours since."—*The Hills*.

ENGLISH PLANTERS IN INDIA.

"Three-fourths of all the money which the most successful settler expends on his land goes for ever into the possession of his native workmen. The 'settler' labours, in a word, more for their benefit than for his own. We are not soft enough to maintain that the settler gives his money away in charity; it is the necessity of his condition that he cannot attain to his own advantage, except through the help of natives paid for the same. It is thus really mostly for the benefit of the aborigines that settlers prosecute their arduous calling; and every true friend of the natives has accordingly welcomed and assisted the 'settler' as the pioneer of improvement, and the direct benefactor of the people whom he entertains."

So writes *The Hills*, a little journal published at Mussoorie, in the planter's interest. It is from no love of paradox, nor from any wish to depreciate the settler, that we affirm, in reply to the writer of this passage, that the advantages derived by the people of India from the presence of the planter are far from being as important as he supposes. So settled is the belief that India is to derive immense advantages from the enterprise of English planters, that it is almost dangerous to venture upon an investigation of its grounds. And yet nothing can be more superficial than popular impressions upon the point. If we inquire at all closely into the subject, it

will appear that almost all the direct advantages of this enterprise are claimed by the planter himself, and that the indirect ones the country may hope to reap therefrom are by no means of the magnitude popularly assigned them. It seems to be overlooked that there is a very wide difference between the successful cultivation of a new article of export upon the waste lands of a country, and the successful cultivation of the same article upon the lands already under cultivation. Tea and coffee planting upon the waste mountain slopes of India will have an altogether different effect upon the country, from the successful cultivation of the same products in the plains. The successful growth of a new export in the cultivated lands of a country enhances the value of its whole area; not so the growth of a new export upon its wastes. In the former case, the export displaces less remunerative crops; and, contracting the acreage under food, will raise the value of all descriptions of produce together, to the indefinite advantage of the agriculturist. In the case of hill wastes, however, brought under cultivation with products that cannot be grown in the plain, it seems certain that the agriculturist must lose all that the labouring class gain. In other words, the demand for labour upon the hill plantations makes labour dearer in the plains. The labourer will gain by this, of course; but it will be at the expense of the ryot, who will find the cost of cultivation proportionately enhanced of every staple in which he has to compete with other lands. Thus the chief advantage the tea and coffee planter's presence brings with it is counterbalanced by the injury it inflicts on the cultivator of the plains. The cultivation of tea and coffee in the hills makes the cost of producing cotton and linseed in the plains greater than before; and by so much, places the producer at a disadvantage in competing with the agriculture of other lands. It is important to remember that this is not the case of a land suffering under a surplussage of labour, but of a land in which the dearth of labour is already severely felt. We trust that no one will suppose that we repine at the labourer's good fortune. We are simply pointing out considerations in connection with European planting that have been, we think, overlooked.

In the next place, the planter in nineteen cases out of twenty will be an "absentee landlord," drawing a large revenue, as time wears on, from India, and spending it in England. This, of itself, is a very important consideration, hardly counterbalanced by the fact that the plantations will pass eventually by purchase into native hands, since the purchase money of these estates, their capitalised value, will find its way, sooner or later, to Europe. The money paid by the planter for the fee simple of the land is too trifling in amount to be worth estimating in this inquiry. What, then, are the advantages which India is to derive from a cultivation and an increased trade, the profits of which go to enrich, not her own children, but aliens? No doubt it will be replied that the mere presence of a body of Europeans in the country engaged in such pursuits will exercise a very beneficial influence upon the education and the future of the people. We are disposed to allow full weight to this consideration; but are afraid that the history of colonization in all parts of the world is far from encouraging the anticipations formed on this head. To come nearer home, what have the indigo planters done for Bengal during the half century of their fortune-making therein? What could be more demoralising to both races than the nature of the relations subsisting between them at its close? And as to securing good government for the people, the planters were willing enough to have allowed the old state of matters to have remained until doomsday, so long as their own powers remained intact. Take, again, the case of the Assam and Cachar plantations lately before the Legislature; what could be more painful than the facts brought to light concerning the mode of securing labour for those plantations, and treating it when there?—*Times of India*.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES IN CALCUTTA.

The worst results which were predicted by the adversaries of the adoption of the principal of "limited liability" into English law seem to have been achieved in the Anglo Indian metropolis; and of all the cities in the world, it might have been foretold that Calcutta would offer the most disadvantageous sphere for the working of this kind of partnership. No company of the character can, as a rule, be expected to work well, unless both directors and shareholders exercise a conscientious and watchful supervision over its management and its finances. At home, notwithstanding that instances of scandalous breaches of trust on the part of directors, and culpable negligence on the part of shareholders, are not unfrequently revealed in the Bankruptcy Court, yet it is probable, on the whole, that a body of directors and shareholders embarked in a joint-stock company will exercise sufficient vigilance in protecting their own interests; for this reason, that the pursuits of the majority of men in England, and the advantages of a good climate, leave them sufficiently free to bestow some spare time and labour on speculations of this nature. But in India the case is different. As a general rule, there is no idle or unoccupied public among Europeans in the whole country; the hands and brains of business men are fully occupied with their own avocations; no country in the world offers so little leisure; and no climate in the world can make a man more indisposed to plunge himself into other work than that which claims the chief investment of his energies. In spite of all this, however, it was to be expected that when once the system of joint-stock companies (limited) was set fairly afloat, just such a rage would set in, for it as has set in; and that the thing would be pushed to as ridiculous an extreme as the famous Mississippi bubble. In a large commercial community like Calcutta, in a country where everybody in a general way contrives to save money, to make a fortune as rapidly as possible, and then quit the country, there is necessarily a large amount of uninvested capital, and a feverish eagerness to catch hold of every opportunity of increasing it. Capital being the *primum mobile* in such undertakings, the ingenious artificers of joint-stock companies found in Calcutta one of the most fertile fields possible for their inventions.

In the first place, there are always people possessing thriving or non-thriving businesses, who want to retire and go home, and to get rid of their stock-in-trade and the good will of their houses, at a handsome profit and with no risk as to payment; and for such purpose no machinery can be more favourable than a joint-stock company. In the next place, there are always businesses wanting capital; and would-be-traders who have no business and no capital to commence with. In any case, the most convenient form of accomplishing the end desired is either to convert the business into a company, or to start a business with the aid of a company. In the latter way it is surprising what results are daily achieved by men without capital or qualifications. If A., without anything in the world but his debts, and no particular character, desired to embark in business on his own account, he would find it very difficult to get B. C. D., &c., to provide him with the necessary capital; but by the aid of a joint-stock company, the thing becomes simple in the extreme, and B. C. D., &c., will not only buy up, at a price immeasurably beyond its intrinsic value, a business of questionable solvency for the benefit of A., but take on themselves all the risk of the speculation, and put A. beyond all the chance of failure, by giving him a fixed salary as manager or secretary.

Such appears to have been the success of Mr. Roussac, as evidenced by the recent trial reported in the *Englishman*, and commented on in its leading articles. Mr. Roussac was, as the learned judge remarked, not only not a capitalist, but in debt to various firms to a considerable amount. Mr. Roussac nevertheless succeeded in getting up the Bengal Printing Company (Limited), and in being appointed secretary at 500 rupees a month, with the virtually uncontrolled manage-

ment of the affairs of the company. Mr. Roussac made ducks and drakes of the company's money, and took the company's money out of the till, and used the company's till precisely as suited his own convenience. He borrowed of the company to pay old debts of his own, then borrowed for the company at 12 per cent., and managed the loans and the finances of the company precisely as suited his convenience, without the slightest interference from the directors. When audit day came it was necessary, however, to present a fair balance-sheet to the auditors and the shareholders; and a printed balance-sheet was craftily "cooked" and published for the benefit of the shareholders; while another balance sheet was reserved for the eyes of the initiated. But the point connected with the case, which is chiefly significant of the blind infatuation of the Calcutta public, is, that notwithstanding these disclosures of the unsound management and insolvent state of the company, the shares of the Bengal Printing Company are still quoted at a premium.

Another curious example is afforded by the druggist shop of Scott, Thompson, and Co., which also, under the magic touch of the limited principle, has sprung up into the dignity of a company; the old proprietors selling off their old stock-in-trade to the new company at so pretty a figure, that we hear of the item of quinine alone was set down at a lac of rupees. The investing public rushed with such avidity into the affair of Scott, Thompson, and Co. to become partners in keeping an apothecary's shop, that shares were quoted at a premium of 200 to 210 rupees per share. Yet, strange to say, their secretary advertised on 25th July that a quorum of members could not be got together to confirm the articles of association, and until this can be done the company has no legal existence. But the present mania in Calcutta seems to be one which neither exposure nor warning can moderate in the slightest degree. The affairs of a company may be shown to be desperate; the management radically bad; dividends to be made out of the capital, or not made at all; and yet its shares still continue at a premium. Speculators still rush forward and claim to become tailors, hatters, bootmakers, or saddlers in partnership, and trust, we suppose, to Providence to supply industry, knowledge of the trade, and habits of business, if they throw but a handful of capital into the till. Most of the companies, however, owe the premiums at which their shares are quoted to the manœuvring and jobbery of persons who never intend to look at the various speculations in any other light than a method of playing "hanky-panky" with the money of the indolent and gullible public. Having cunningly introduced a pasteboard and buckram company, every dodge, honest and dishonest, is set to work to get the shares to a premium; upon which their temporary holders foist the scrip off upon others, and then direct all their energies to the creation of another company, about which their sole consideration is how it may best impose upon the public. In the columns of the Calcutta press, most notorious for the promptitude and vigour of their strictures against native fraud and cunning, are now constantly to be read scornful, satirical, and sometimes humorous strictures on the present aspect of speculations in that city. Anglo-Indian commercial delinquencies are exposed, it is true, but with a lighter and more delicate touch than the failings of our Indian fellow-subjects meet with. Nevertheless, even from them we glean sufficient to know that such a state of things is likely to operate most injuriously, as an example and training, on the native mind and commercial spirit.—*Times of India*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A COSTLY FRUIT.—His Majesty of Ava has just paid for 1,000 doorian fruit brought from Moulmein the astonishing sum of Rs. 6,000. This fruit, which is an abomination to Europeans, is intended for the use of the ladies of his court. The demand for the fruit at Moulmein has been so great that the price has risen from one anna to Rs. 8 each.

THE KING OF DELHI—There is a probability of a marriage between one of the sons of the late titular King of Delhi, now a state prisoner at Rangoon, and the daughter of an old Mussulman in the town. As it is impossible to prevent the perpetuation of the family the prisoners ought to be removed to England, like the late Rajah of Coorg and the Ranee Chunda of Lahore. The latter, the mother of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who so long intrigued against us, both before her incarceration in Chunar and after her escape to Nepal, is under the charge of a lady long well known for her management of a native female school in Calcutta. The "interesting" prisoners kept on subsistence allowance in Rangoon might in England become useful and harmless members of society.

THE OFFICERS OF THE DACOITY COMMISSIONERS in the provinces of Bengal and Behar, together with their office establishments, have at last been finally abolished, and the officers holding those appointments have been admitted in the new police establishment. Mr. Reiley, the commissioner for the suppression of dacoity in Lower Bengal, has been appointed the head of the detective force lately raised under Mr. Carnac, inspector-general of police.

SIMLA, August 22.—The Commander-in-Chief is thinking of going into Cashmere about the end of September, taking Captains Burne and Moore, respectively private secretary and head quarters staff interpreter, with him. He will thence visit Peshawur, and join the camp of exercise at Lahore in the latter end of December. This camp will consist of four troops of horse artillery, four batteries of field artillery, two regiments of Hussars (20th and 21st), five regiments of British infantry, and six regiments of native infantry, in all about 47 guns and 11,000 men. The Rifle Brigade from Delhi are to form the Governor General's escort during his ensuing tour through the Punjab. The Court of Inquiry on the dak bungalow squabble has ended its labours, and the proceedings are now in the hands of the Judge Advocate General, and will soon be laid before the Commander-in-Chief. At first it was intended that the Court should record its opinion on the case; but after the inquiry had been proceeded with for some days, Colonel Lawrence, the father of, and who is assisting, the plaintiff in the matter, solicited and obtained the sanction of his Excellency to the Court's doing no more than simply recording the evidence on both sides, leaving it to the Commander-in-Chief to decide upon the merits of the same. The affair has created a great scandal, and is the talk of the station. The newspaper versions are nearly correct, and both Captain Hill and Ensign Lawrence have their backers. There can, however, be no doubt that Captain Hill was the original offender. Had he not, in the first instance, violated the dak bungalow rules, no row would have ensued. And it is not admissible that Ensign Lawrence, in asking for the room, so deported himself in the presence of his mother and three other ladies as to justify the assault on him by Captain Hill. You will see that this will be the upshot of the present investigation, and, in all probability, a court-martial the painful result. No one doubts that Sir Hugh Rose will act with as much justice as severity in a case of this scandalous kind; and I do think that the whole affair calls for an example. His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, has just issued cards for a ball on Wednesday evening next, the 26th instant. The hospitalities of Sir Hugh Rose have been princely throughout the season. I shall send you a full account of the ball.—*Times of India*, August 31.

BURMAH.—We have received Rangoon and Moulmain papers to the 8th and 5th August respectively. The Prince of Thonzai had yielded to the solicitations of the envoy sent by his father, and had left Rangoon in the king's steamer for Mandalay. Considerable doubt is felt as to whether the king will act up to his promises of forgiveness; and the prince is much blamed for crediting such equivocal assurances. It is stated in the Rangoon *Times* that the prince was forcibly seized and carried on board the steamer, which left almost immediately

afterwards. If this turns out to be the case, which is not very likely, the reception he will meet with on his arrival may be safely prophesied. Considerable sickness prevailed in the town of Rangoon; small-pox and dysentery has been committing frightful ravages among the poorer class of the natives. The recall of Dr. Williams, the agent of the British Government at Mandalay, was considered tolerably certain, the Chief Commissioner having expressed himself as anything but satisfied with him as a Political Agent. It is asserted that Dr. Williams turned teetotaler upon the Royal edict being issued that no intoxicating liquors were to be allowed to pass the frontier line. At any rate he does not appear to have offered any opposition to the order being carried out, through indirect contravention of the late Treaty. Drunkenness is said to be every year on the increase among the Burmese, and it is proposed to memorialise the Government to impose a much heavier duty upon native spirits. The mission controversy, which has never altogether subsided, has been renewed with redoubled energy in the columns of the local press. The Rev. Mr. Cross is now charged by the Rev. Mr. Mason with publishing his grievances in American papers with a view to create a favourable impression as to the part he has acted, to the disadvantage of his opponent. From Moulmain we learn that Major Fraser's appointment of Secretary to the Public Works Department has been cancelled at his own request, and that that gentleman will continue to carry on the works in course of construction at the Alguada Reef and Cocos Island. The exploration of the Salween River by Lieutenants Watson and Sconce, determined upon by the Government of India, has given rise to much discussion. The great importance and necessity for the survey is admitted; but it is urged that the party should be supplemented by others conversant with the country to be travelled through. Mr. O'Reilly and Dr. Brandis are named as being specially qualified for the work.—*Hurkaru*.

ENSIGN DWYER.—The charge against Ensign P. Dwyer, barrackmaster at Dum Dum and Barrackpore, has been entirely withdrawn, and that officer has consequently been released from arrest. We understand that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief wrote upon the subject in a very kind and considerate spirit, and Ensign Dwyer comes forth from the furnace of tribulation without a hair of his head being singed.

OPIMUM RULES IN BURMAH.—The Rangoon *Times* is loud in denouncing the opium and Abkaree rules which are fast demoralising British Burma, like all other parts of our Eastern Empire. The hitherto abstemious Burman looks now for his dram on a wet day, and craves after spirituous liquors and opium as much as his brother unfortunates of other countries. "The Burman prefers opium to spirits, imitating the Chinese in this vice, and the lamentably fallacious apology, offered in the Budget speech of Sir Charles Trevelyan, is another reason why Government should at once by a noble effort disconnect itself with the miserable opium monopoly." The evil lies in the unchecked increase of licensed dram and drug shops, that the Abkaree collectors may obtain the praise of Government for the addition they have made to the revenue. Wherever there are municipalities and honorary magistrates they should be associated with the magistrate in licensing shops.—*Friend of India*.

SIKH PIONEERS.—A letter from Ceylon in the *Mofussile* gives a sad account of the "Sikh Pioneers" who have been sent to that colony. A corps of military labourers used to exist in Ceylon, who made roads, but owing to better pay and easier work being available on the coffee plantations it was impossible to keep up their number. A bright idea struck the Colonial Secretary, who wrote to the Punjab Government, requesting the enlistment of a "Pioneer Corps" with regular officers. 1,000 men were enlisted, and 500 landed in Ceylon, in regular uniform and under an officer. On arrival they were marched to a barrack, guards were mounted, and on asking for their arms they were marched up country in five divisions. They were then or-

dered to break stones and repair the roads, which they respectfully but firmly refused to do, stating that they were engaged as soldiers, and would do soldiers' work, but that they were not coolies. On refusal to work they were put on half rations of the worst quality. The first division held out several days, but being told to work or starve, they gave in. They again struck, but starvation and flogging made them submissive, and they are again at work. The second division has struck and will not work. They are on half rations, have had no pay for 3½ months, have sold their clothes and lotahs for food, and are now starving. They are all high caste men, and many have been soldiers. Major Skinner, their commander, talks of "coercing or starving" these poor men who have been so cruelly deceived. One of their number has died of starvation, his comrades who brought his body in to complain had all their rations stopped. In spite of their sufferings their orderly behaviour is the admiration of every one. The magistrate who inspected them a short time ago appealed to Government in their behalf, but only got a "fearful wiggling" for his pains. Great fault must rest with some one in India, as these men would never have signed any agreement binding them to work as coolies, as they say, "If you had wanted coolies, surely there were lots to be had. You need not engage men of our class: were we reduced to this, we could get employment in our own country." Major Macmullen, who raised the force, must have put all right by this time. This is only another example of the folly of India sacrificing her precious labour.

GUNNER LANGFORD.—The Kurrachee papers are "inundated," as were the Calcutta papers of late, with one huge subject, namely, the "Foujdardar." The following item we take, however, from the *Sindian*, whose information has been somewhat obscure in two points, one of which is rather amusing, being the very converse of what the gunner named was accused of:—"We are happy to see in the general orders, that Gunner Langford has been allowed to take his discharge by purchase. This man, it will be recollected, was tried by court-martial in Meerut nearly two years ago, for writing to the *Mofussile*, calling upon the men of the Company's army to elect for local service. The proof of the authorship of the article was obtained in a most disgraceful way, by Colonel Huish, who broke open Langford's desk. Langford was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. While in confinement, he wrote a volume of poems, several of them of much merit. We believe that about three years ago he applied for leave to buy his discharge, but was refused. Had he been granted the privilege he has now obtained, another scandal would have been spared the service, as well as much suffering to a man of fine feeling and remarkable talent." Gunner Longford was condemned for inciting the men not to elect for local service. Whether this charge is true or not remains yet to be decided. As for the "volume of poems" written in prison, the gunner only wrote a very few, which he had to bury in the earth for some days, in order to keep them from the vigilant eyes of Colonel Huish, who "wanted" them. Two of them have appeared in this journal. As to the disgraceful way in which the desk was entered, Col. Huish can be "Colonel Crawleyized" in his turn, as soon as the Mhow affair is over—probably next Christmas twelve months!—*Delhi Gazette*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, the body of a middle-aged European, named Alfred James Risley, an assistant to Mr. Lawrence Smith, the wharfinger, at Boree Bunder, of the G.I.P. Railway, was taken out of a tank, which is partially covered over, and nearly opposite the station-master's quarters at Byculla. From information received on the spot it appears that the deceased and Mr. Smith had been spending the previous evening with Mr. Devlin, the station-master at Byculla, and left at about half-past ten p.m. to catch the up train which was then about to leave Byculla for Boree Bunder. After crossing the line the deceased jumped on to a low parapet wall, on the other side of which lay the tank, thinking, no doubt, the night being dark, that it was the

platform of the station. He fell over immediately into the tank, and Mr. Smith, who was at the time a little in front of him, hearing a fall, looked round, and, missing his companion, held the lantern over the tank, but could not see him. A rope was procured and let down, but all efforts throughout the night to obtain the body were unavailing. It is supposed that the body had got underneath that portion of the tank which is covered over. After dragging for several hours, the next morning the deceased was taken out, and his body presented a sad sight. His face exhibited marks of injury, apparently caused by being dashed against the rocks in the tank. The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury:—"Accidental death; but the jury are of opinion that there is a want of proper precaution on the part of the railway company to prevent such accidents, and they recommend that the parapet-wall alluded to in the evidence be heightened to, say, six feet along the whole length of the tank."

SCINDHIA.—It is remarked by everyone that Scindhia, during his late visit to Cawnpore, took great pains to feed the Brahmins of Bithoor, and impress them with his sympathy for the misfortunes of the Bithoor family, the Nana and the rest. He spent 80,000 rupees in alms, and visited and did homage in all the Hindoo temples at Bithoor, where he remained for several days. The natives, more than ourselves, look upon all this as very ominous, and no doubt admire, at the same time, our simplicity and toleration.

BAREILLY, August 10.—It is rumoured here, in the bazaar, that a break between the British Government and Sir Jung Bahadour, K.C.B., impends. Why? deponent sayeth not. It is also believed here that a Manchester Company has been formed to work the 20,000 acres of waste lands held at present by Messrs. Menzies and Saunders in Mohumdee. Numerous appointments ranging from Rs. 100 up to Rs. 500 are expected to be open under the new company, and I believe a few applicants are already preparing. The next object of attraction is the Lucknow and Cawnpore Railway, the first sod of which is expected to be turned in October next.

MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR.—Either the Gwalior Maharajah, who has had such an abundance of benefits heaped upon him by the British Government since the mutinies, in token of gratitude for his somewhat equivocal adhesion to their interests, is greatly and persistently belied by writers in the north west, or else he need to be closely looked after, as a wolf in sheep's clothing. Ugly rumours regarding him are constantly becoming current.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 13. Countess of Elgin, Stretton, Mauritius; Alcyon, Sanson, Bourbon.—14. Comorin, Howe, Liverpool; Glenroy, Laing, London; Sevilla, Kerr, Mauritius; Pride of England, Bulford, Melbourne.—16. Nailland, Got, Marseilles; Tubal Cain, Duncan, Port Blair; Volunteer, Hunt, Liverpool; Alfred, Stammerjohan, Algoa Bay.—17. Clyde, Stephens, Freemantle; Atlet Rohoman, Jones, Bombay; Punjab, Rce, Bombay; Susan Howland, Gilhat, Galle.—18. str. Erymanthe, Macaire, Point de Galle; Gustave and Louis, Bonneau, Bordeaux; Lavan, Farah, Bombay; Isaur, Dond, Cardiff.—19. Hippocampi, Guilbaud, Cardiff; Melita, Neptune's Car, Kerby, St. Vincent de Paul, —, Bourbon; Neptune's Car, Kerby, Bombay; Loire, Croix, Bourbon; Robert McKenzie, McMillan, —, Research, Thomas, Killant, Liverpool; Bullion, Smith, Boston; Queen of Colonies, Cairncross, Moriston Bay; Orion, Tivorce, Galle.—20. St. Louis, Hily, Marseilles; Adelaide, Torres, Marseilles; Indian, —, Jeddah; str. Rangoon, Lower, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Countess of Elgin.—Mrs. Stretton.
Per Comorin.—N. Hosack, Esq.
Per Pride of England.—Mr. Bulford.
Per Glenroy.—Mr. Philip Wagstaff, Mr. Henry Cape, Mr. Wm. McGuffie, Mr. Wm. Jackson.
Per Clyde.—Mrs. Shipton, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and four children.
Per Gustave and Louis.—Mons. Lafond.
Per Erymanthe.—Mr. Hildebrand, Mr. Seley, Mr. Lawelle, Lieut. J. M. Unslow, Capt. Dunham, Mr. Small, Mr. J. G. C. Horiot.
Per Neptune's Car.—Mrs. Kerby.
Per Rangoon.—From CALCUTTA.—W. B. Mansen. From MOULMEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen and infant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Tessanger and infant, Mr. E. W. Clements.—From RANGOON.—Capt. G. Burdin, Deputy Asst. Commis gen., Rev. A. Chater, Capt. and Mrs. Neapean. From AKYAB.—Mr. Critchley, Capt. Duncan and twelve sailors of ship Storm Cloud.

DEPARTURES.

August 7. Springwood, Griffiths, Colombo; Alfred he Great, Wilson, Melbourne; Arachne, Fearon, Liverpool; Peerless, Major, Mauritius.—8. Naturalist, Hyde, Colombo; Stephen Glover, Remmonds, —; Arima, Brown, Colombo; Osiris, Roger, Bourbon; Alfred, Reid, London; Crieduba, Dan-do, Rangoon; Moulmein, and Straits.—9. Asterod, Gardner, Penang and Singapore; Hypatia, Thompson, Mauritius; Alice, Penang and Singapore; Anna Helene, Morris, London; Howe, Penang and Singapore.—10. Marc Antoine, Bourbon. Greenock, McLane, Mauritius.—11. Marc Antoine, Bourbon.—12. Charles and George, Bourbon.—13. British Lion, London; St. Bernard, Singapore, &c.; City of Cashmere, London; d-m; St. Demerara; Wide Awake, Muscat; Nereides, Table Veritas, Singapore, &c.; str. Moulmein, Akyab, &c.—14. Ann, Singapore, &c.; Sir George Seymour, London; Camperdown, Bombay.—15. H. C. Kidson, —, 16. Lecluch, —; George Croshaw, —.—17. Maurice, —; Reunion, —; str. India, —.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. India.—For AKYAB.—Mr. J. O. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. C. Wilkinson. For RANGOON.—Mr. G. G. Sellar, Major Nichols, Mrs. J. H. Branson and 3 children. For MOULMEIN.—Mr. George Badham, Mr. W. H. Keau, Mr. F. P. Ludeman.
Per str. Persia.—For COCANADA.—Mrs. A. Pigott and children.
Per str. Nubia.—For MADRAS.—Dr. Butler, Capt. Lindsay.
For STREZ.—Mr. Ludovici. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. McGregor.
For MARSILLIES.—Mr. Schiller, Mrs. Butler and infant.
For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Digley Fairfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bell and family, Rev. E. I. Puxley, Mrs. J. Irving, Mr. P. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Hay and family, Mrs. Tierney and infant, Mr. E. A. Philips, Lieut. R. S. Green, Mr. W. C. Smith.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Countess of Elgin.—Glen Roy, lat. 7 34 N., long. 83 16 E.; at Candia, off False Point.
By Glen Roy.—Stag, Glasgow to Adelaide, in lat. 17 30 S., long. 35 53 W.; Jane Henderson, Glasgow to Rangoon, in lat. 37 41 S., long. 22 55 E.; New Great Britain, London to Otago, New Zealand, in lat. 39 23 S., long. 44 10 E.
By Neptune's Car.—Shard, for Liverpool.
By Queen of Colonies.—6th July, Nimrod, in Torres Straits.
By Melita.—Sea Witch.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Aug. 23, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100 Rs. 94 8 to 95 12	
Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 100 .. 2 6 2 8	
4 per Cent. Co's	Co's Rs. 100 ..	
5 per Cent. P.W.	Co's Rs. 100 .. 107 12 to 108 0	
5 1/2 per Cent. Co's	Co's Rs. 100 .. 118 4 to 118 12	
5 per Cent. 55-57	Co's Rs. 100 .. 108 4	

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ... 2 1/2	
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight ... 2 1/2	
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight ... 2 0 to 2 0 9-16	
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight ... Nom.	

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank	500	975 to 1000
Assam Company	200	
Bank of Bengal	4000	9775 to 9800
Beechbloom Coal Company	1000	1600 to 1610
Do.	100 sh.	305
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1970 to 1980
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	700 to 705
Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	120 to 125
Bengal River Steam Co. (Limited)	1000	960
Bengal Tea Company (Limited)	100	240 to 290
Cachar and Assam Company	200	par to 5 pm
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	915 to 920
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1260
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim.)	100	130 to 140
Delhi Bank Shares	500	650
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000	1750 to 1770
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	78 to 80
East India Railway Company	218	230 to 232
East India Tea Company (limited)	100	149 to 150
Do.	40	50 pm
Ganges Company	500	390 to 400
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	450 to 460
Great Eastern Tea Association	50	50 p.ct. pm.
Hope Town Tea	1000	1125 to 1150
India General Steam	600	1500 x.d.
New Fort Gloster Mills Company	10	16 to 17
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	75	50 to 60
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	105
Punjab Bank (Lim.)	200	par to 5 pm.
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	500	570
Simla Bank	30	30 to 40
Soom Tea Company (Lim.)	100	10 to 15 pm.
Tukvar Tea Company	100	120 to 130
Upper Assam Company	£10	

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre	£2 0 0 to 20 0 0	£1 17 6 Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	0 0 0
Rice	2 2 6	2 2 6
Seeds	4 12 6 to 0 0 0	4 2 6

MADRAS.

THE NEILGHERY HILLS.

The salubrity or non-salubrity of the Neilgherry Hills has latterly been much questioned, and the opinions of medical officers have differed considerably. A report has just been submitted to the Madras Government by the senior medical

officer at Ootacamund, from which we are enabled to gather some reliable data as to the points in dispute. The number of deaths among Europeans during 1862 was fifty-nine, of whom thirty-three were males and twenty-six females. The causes of death were chiefly dysentery, fever, and pneumonia. Of the first there were eight cases, of the second forty-two, and the third three. The mortality among the natives during 1862 was less than 1861, but the report states that this result was owing "not so much to any amelioration in the sanitary condition of the natives as from the difficulty of obtaining accurate information." The uselessness of entrusting the police with the preparation of the mortuary returns is strongly urged by Dr. Stewart, who recommends the Government to adopt measures for obtaining more accurate returns in future. He writes:—

I am quite of opinion that many more deaths have taken place than are shown in this return, and I have now only to urge the great necessity of making it compulsory on all classes to report when any death or birth takes place. It is also most essential that a census of the population should annually be made to enable one to form a correct estimate of the number of inhabitants.

Fevers of a low type have been much more prevalent of late years, and are attributed to the absence of all drainage. With regard to the present condition of Ootacamund, we extract from the report the opinion expressed by Dr. Stewart.

It would be very sad indeed were it to be said that this beautiful climate of Ootacamund was no longer pure, invigorating, and a desirable place of residence. But unless the measures I have endeavoured to explain as being necessary are very soon acted upon and made law, I believe that Ootacamund will be productive of serious disease, and that fevers of the worst form, small-pox, and other malignant disorders will have their origin in that beautiful Sanitarium! then no longer a place of refuge to the sick. From nearly four years' experience I can confidently say that the fever of late years has assumed a formidable type, and the state of Ootacamund has correspondingly increased in filth and in its number of inhabitants.

Surely the Madras Government, after this special report, will make an effort to restore the character which Ootacamund at one time enjoyed of being one of the most healthy hill stations in the Madras presidency.

DOES MADRAS PAY?

Some months ago the *Friend of India* kept up a perpetual fire at Madras, her Governor, and everybody and everything connected with her. Our merchants were described as spiritless beings, our ryotwary system was derided, and, in short, the Madras Presidency was said to be a dead weight on the revenues of India. Luckily for us, we are better acquainted with the resources of this portion of the empire than is the *Friend of India*; and although we refuted, at the time when they appeared, several of the statements put forward by him, we did not deem it advisable to strip him and his Presidency of the feathers which he had placed on their own heads. Now, however, it is time to do so; for, though he is not quite so rash in his statements regarding Madras as he was a short time back, yet he never lets slip an opportunity of showing his spite against this, the most prosperous portion of the empire. We have received a Parliamentary return which supplies us with all the information we require for the purpose of instituting a comparison between the revenues of Madras and Bengal; and we doubt not that the figures therein contained will carry conviction to the mind of our most stubborn opponent. Before proceeding with the comparison, we must beg our readers to remember, that, as the geography books have it, Bengal is acknowledged to be the most fertile province of India. The waters of the Ganges and its numerous tributaries render the rich soil of that district capable of producing most abundant crops; while, owing to its containing the Central Government, in addition to its own local government, more attention is bestowed on the improvement of its roads, canals, and other internal means of communication, than on those in any other part of India. Madras, on the contrary, though covering a much wider area than Bengal, is not nearly so well

favoured either by nature or by the Government. Vast tracts in this Presidency are mere waste, which we cannot hope to see cultivated for years to come; and it is only in the deltas formed by our puny rivers that the natural productiveness of the land is at all equal to that of Bengal. Yet, in spite of the adverse circumstances under which Madras labours, we are in a position to show that she can hold up her head with Bengal; and we trust that for the future the papers of the Northern Presidency will be good enough to allow us credit for what we have already achieved, and that no feelings of jealousy will actuate them when discussing Madras affairs. If it were not for the numerous taunts and upbraidings we have received at the hands of our Bengal contemporaries, we should not attempt to disparage the position to which it is stated Bengal has attained. But, for our own justification, we are compelled to administer this rebuke, and to put forward the claims of Madras to be considered as one of the best paying Presidencies in India.

In the returns for 1861-62, which we have before us, £3,914,156 are put down to the credit of Bengal as the net receipts from opium. Madras is, we are sorry to say, prohibited from entering into this lucrative business, so that the receipts under the above head from this Presidency are nil. We shall, therefore, in making our comparison, leave out the item we have just mentioned, as also a large portion of the revenue derived from salt, since the Bengalees do not pay one-half the amount credited to their account on that score. The receipts from salt were £2,078,677, but as a large portion of this sum must have been paid by the people of the North-West Provinces and of the districts surrounding Bengal, we are justified in putting down the salt receipts at one million or less. A glance at the two tables we give below will be sufficient to convince most people that Madras is not very far behind the favoured Presidency in the amount contributed to the Exchequer:—

BENGAL.		Net Receipts.
		1861-62.
Land revenue	...	£4,115,625
Sayer and miscellaneous	...	32,687
Abkaree	...	5,10,941
Tributes, &c.	...	30
Total	...	£4,660,283
MADRAS.		
Land revenue	...	£4,082,069
Sayer and miscellaneous	...	69,253
Abkaree	...	3,33,466
Tributes, &c.	...	3,44,643
Total	...	£4,829,431

When we come to assessed taxes, we confess that Bengal beats Madras; the amount returned by the former is £6,18,006, by the latter £2,78,892. This disparity is accountable to a certain extent to the great facilities for trade which exist in Bengal, which is the natural outlet for the whole of the productions of Northern India and the immense tracts of country to the south of that Presidency. A similar disparity exists between the amounts returned under the head of customs: Bengal yielded £1,248,501, and Madras £2,26,356. We shall be greatly obliged if the *Friend of India* will tell us the exact portion of this sum paid by Bengal Proper, and the portion which must be deducted on account of the goods destined for the use of the inhabitants of the North-West Provinces, the tributary states, and other districts not under the authority of the Bengal Secretariat. The return from salt in Madras was £8,68,323, a sum fully equal to that paid by the Bengalees, while the cost of collection was £1,08,845, whereas the cost of collection for the £2,078,677 returned by Bengal, was £4,75,048, or nearly double the Madras rate. Under the headings stamps, law, marine, public works, we are far below Bengal, but from miscellaneous sources, Madras returned £277,510 against £47,968 by Bengal. Turning to the cost of collection, the two Presidencies are pretty evenly balanced. The sums shown in the above table were collected in Bengal at a cost of 7.052 per cent.; in Madras at 10.048 per cent. The collection of assessed taxes in Bengal was 9.581 per cent.; in Madras 4.362 per cent.; of

customs 4.734 per cent. in Bengal, and 7.077 in Madras. The stamp receipts in the Northern Presidency cost 4.092 per cent. collecting; the salt 7.975 per cent.; in Madras the charges were 3.815 per cent. for stamps, and 3.782 per cent. for salt.

The above facts cannot be gainsaid; and we trust our Bengal contemporaries will duly digest them. When we turn to the charges incurred by each Presidency, we find Madras debited with much larger sums than she has any right to pay. The military expenditure is put down at £3,941,563, but it is not shown what portion of that sum ought to be charged to the Government of India. We pay for the defence of the Provinces over the Bay; although the revenue derived from those provinces is not credited to our account. In all fairness the military charges incurred in Pegu and Burmah should be debited to the Government of India, for Madras has nothing to do with the general administration of those districts. In consequence of Bengal having to pay no military charges, and that she is credited with the opium revenue, which is really paid by the Chinese, together with salt and custom revenues, that come out of the pockets of other people, she is put down as returning a surplus of upwards of eight millions to the Government of India. Madras, on the other hand, is, by a piece of legerdemain, shown up as not being able to pay its own expenses. There is a deficit of rather more than forty thousand rupees. We know, however, from what we have mentioned above, the absurdity of saying that Madras does not pay its way. If we had to draw up the tables of account for the two Presidencies, we could show clearly that the actual revenue derived from the pockets of the Madrasees is as large as, if not larger than, that paid by the Bengalees. Too much juggling is displayed in the arrangements of the tables before us to please any impartial person, so we have taken the trouble to show what are the actual sums derived from both Presidencies. When Bengal is called upon to bear her fair share of military charges, when she does not lay claim to customs duties paid by other consumers, to salt revenue drawn from the adjoining districts, and to the proceeds from opium, she will not show a better balance-sheet than Madras. We hope that the *Friend of India* will set us right if we have stated the case of Madras versus Bengal unfairly; and that, if he find us to be correct in our assertions, he will put an end to his sneers and jeers, which he is so fond of indulging in at the expense of Madras.—*Athenaeum and Statesman*, August 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEUT. S. SIMPSON.—We regret to announce the death, at the Presidency, of Lieut. S. Simpson, of the European Veterans, Deputy Commissary, Commissariat Department, which melancholy event occurred yesterday. His remains will be interred at 8 A.M. this day, at St. Andrew's Burial Ground, with the usual military honours.—*Madras Times*, Aug. 26.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MADRAS leaves the Presidency on the 10th Sept., on a pastoral tour to Cuddapah, Nellore, and Pulicat. His lordship is expected to return to Madras on or about the 28th proximo.

SIR WILLIAM DENISON.—The stay of Sir William Denison in Bangalore did not create the least sensation, although it is a long while since Mysore has been visited by a real live Governor. His Excellency is not a very lively specimen of the article, and with a care for his health and appearance, for a sun-burnt Governor would be an anomaly, he never stirred out after eight o'clock in the morning, which might be very proper in Madras, or your red-hot Agra, but in the splendid climate of Bangalore—especially at this period of the year—is being unnecessarily careful. I had, consequently, with the rest of the public, no opportunity of having a good “dekho” at him, until he went to church on a Sunday morning, and then I found Sir William was not like his brothers, tall and stately, but was a stout, respectable, elderly gentleman, something like a confidential banker's clerk, or a well-to-do country attorney. He has,

however, the peculiar look about the eyes of his late brother, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and which the engraving after Pickersgill conveys a very good idea of Sir William's rule in Madras, cannot be said to have added to his reputation. This must not, however, I think, be attributed so much to the want of ability on his part, but rather to fetters imposed on him by the Secretary at home. When in Tasmania and New South Wales, Sir William was much liked, and generally esteemed a model Governor. Then, however, he had free Englishmen to deal with, and it is not impossible that his Yorkshire predilections do not dispose him very favourably towards the cringing race he has now to deal with. At all events, he has done nothing yet at all to come up with expectation. He has now left Bangalore for Thurnool, to decide a vexed question about police between himself and Sir Hope Grant, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras. The latter was also at the Mysore festivities, and met with a fall from his horse, which fractured a rib or two, but did not otherwise injure him, and he is now convalescent.—*Delhi Gazette*.

CAPTAIN GRIFFIN.—The *Hurkaru* directs attention to the case of Captain Griffin, of H.M.'s 3rd Madras European Infantry, who was cashiered by a court-martial at Allahabad, on the charge of signing the name of a Captain Erskine, who represented himself as a wounded officer in 1859, to an order for stores on Mr. Carr. The charge was so absurd that the late Dr. Buist, Captain Griffin's counsel, refused to call witnesses for the defence. It seems to have been afterwards proved that the accusation was false, and Captain Griffin, we believe, received a gratuity from Government, but was not restored to the service. The case is one of those strange freaks in which court's-martial occasionally indulge. The mere fact of a gratuity having been given to Mr. Griffin is a confession by both the Calcutta and Westminster authorities of injustice, which a new court of inquiry ought to have been summoned to remedy.

THE RESIDENT OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN has been directed by the local Government, with the sanction of the Government of India, to propose to the rajahs of those States the discontinuance of the restrictions to trade now existing between British and native territory. In short, it is proposed that the native States shall be placed on precisely the same footing as though they were under British rule, for the British tariff is to be adopted, British duties are to be levied, and produce is to be imported and exported on the same terms as now apply to merely British ports. Doubtless the two native Governments will agree to these proposals, which are not made without their having expressed a desire for such great changes. British manufactures will then be freely imported through Ponanni, Cochin, and Alleppy, into the interior, and an increased trade should be done in pepper, cardamoms, oil, yarn, &c. The change will work a great improvement in the position and prospects of the trade of British Cochin, and will, doubtless, induce the establishment of European merchants at Alleppy. With the exception of the commercial agent of the Travancore Government, and a missionary, I believe no European has yet settled there. Pepper and cardamoms are to be had in abundance and coconut oil and coir-yarn may also be obtained with as little difficulty, and probably now at less cost, than at Cochin.

LOSS OF A BRIDGE.—In Malabar the gigantic bridge across the Irrity river, erected in 1859 at a cost of nearly Rs. 33,000, has been carried away by the freshes. The current was so strong that it forced away the timber work with ease, leaving the stone piers standing. Two other bridges, one at Badagberry and one between Cannanore and Calicut, were also carried away, as also many works of less importance. Thirty men were drowned crossing the Wynaad.

THE MINT.—We hear that upon Colonel Orr's appointment to the Government Secretariat in the Public Works Department he will be succeeded in the Madras Mint by Colonel Carpendale, who is now chief engineer in Mysore.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 7. Str. Erymanthe, Macair, Calcutta.—10. Roebuck, Harwar, London.—12. Nepaul, Wilson, Liverpool; Fairlie, Stephens, Singapore; Godavery, Nixon, Colombo; Bell Creole, Groohum, Leith.—15. str. Erymanthe, Macair, Gale.—17. Scindian, Rue, Masulipatam.—18. Sir Robert Sale, Lansdown, Mauritius; Alnwick Castle, Taylor, London; Evelyn Wood, Wylie, Cocanada.—21. Tornado, Underwood, Ganjam.—23. Victorine, Bregeon, Pondicherry.—23. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan, Dunn, London.—24. Devonshire, Holt, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Erymanthe.—Dr. and Mrs. Powell, Mr. Hillebrand, Mr. Selby.
Per Scindian.—Lieut. and Mrs. Wright, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds and family, Mr. Sherman, 14 European soldiers.
Per Tornado.—Mr. and Mrs. Leggett.
Per P. and O. str. Mooltan.—Capt. and Mrs. Horne and infant, Mrs. Campbell, J. Wood, wife, and 7 children, Capt. Tulloch, Messrs. Black and Tweedie, Mrs. Snykers, Miss Brown, Messrs. E. Smith, W. Gill, and W. Binnington, Capt. Barton, Mr. Balduin, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn and infant, Dr. Rutter.

DEPARTURES.

August 23. P. and O. Co.'s str. Mooltan, Dunn, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Mooltan.—For CALCUTTA.—Maj. F. Gordon, Miss G. French, Mr. and Mrs. Behrends, Mrs. William Rutherford, Harvey James, Esq., Captain Smith.

BOMBAY.

MAJOR-GENERAL LAWRENCE.

Our readers will probably recollect that some little time ago an officer, Lieutenant Haig, was attacked by a small party of dacoits while travelling by the Government bullock train along the Indore road. Upon this the *Bombay Saturday Review* made a virulent attack upon the Governor-General's agent in Rajpootana, Major-General Lawrence, most unreasonably, seeing that he has nothing in the world to do with the part of the country where the dacoity took place, which is in Central India, and under the Central India agency. Lieutenant Haig was attacked within forty or fifty miles of Indore, and if the editor has a map of India in his study he may see how far this spot is from the boundaries of Rajpootana. The reason why we did not notice this unjust attack and discreditable display of ignorance on the part of a public writer, is, that as we do not see the paper referred to we were not aware of what had been written on the subject till we received a letter, from which the following is an extract, addressed first to the *Review*, pointing out the absurdity and injustice of the strictures. It will be necessary to explain that not content with assailing General Lawrence for the feebleness of his rule, he goes on to rate him for "nepotism," and getting his sons-in-law into the agency. Now "nepotism," as it is called, when it operates injuriously for the public service, is undoubtedly a fit subject for a tirade against any public man; but no one can find fault with an officer in a position such as General Lawrence holds, for providing for his relatives and connections in his own department, provided the same relatives and connections are fit to hold the offices to which they are appointed, more especially if the family connections took place after they had been some years in the said department.

With this preface we annex the extract from the letter, glad to aid in defending honest men and good officers from the attacks of ignorance and prejudice:—

George Lawrence's antecedents should have spared him from an inconsiderate sneer about himself and his sons-in-law. He was with MacNaghten in his death throes, he stood by Eldred Pottinger against capitulation, was almost singlehanded in the midst of the Sikh army at Peshawur in 1848, and, when their prisoner, won respect and almost reverence by his stout bearing and honest speech. Amidst the disasters of 1857, without a British bayonet for hundreds of square miles, mutiny and disaffection raging amongst our native troops and garrisons, Rajpootana never slept from his grasp. Few had a harder task in those hard times than George Lawrence in Rajpootana. "Two of his sons-in-law are political agents," they are so. One was in charge of the turbulent estates of the Rajah of Ulwar during his minority, and performed a difficult task with character and ability, which the Government of India have not been slow to recognise. The other is political

agent of Harowtee, and has served a long apprenticeship to his position. The son of a poor clergyman, without other interest than that which resolution and honesty of purpose command, he has worked his way through the ranks of the Bombay army. That such a man should be General Lawrence's son-in-law shows the temper of both.

Now, glance at the map of Central India and the entangled territories of Nawabs, Rajahs, and Thakors, between Gwalior and Indore. For some three hundred miles the road runs through a country miserably populated, here and there a village with its patch of cultivation, dense forests on either side, miles in depth, with many a fastness and cavern, never penetrated save by Thugs and wild beasts—and both not unfrequently have levied black mail on travellers! Not all the army of India posted along this road could render the passage of travellers and goods secure. The marauders are Thugs and Dacoits, without settled habitation, wandering and scattered as is their wont. Disciplined troops could not follow them; civilisation is driving them out of the British territories, slowly but surely, for there every village can be numbered. Many a denizen of the wilds of Guzerat has left those hunting grounds for Central India. Tough British troops have ever failed to reach them, not so the approvers of the Thuggee Department, and probably at this moment Major Hervey's trackers are on the heels of the ruffians who attacked Lieutenant Haig on the confines of Guzerat. The Governor-General's agent of Central India, Major Meade, with a ready and watchful wisdom is doing the work of an army; but if Italy with all her glory is slow in regeneration, what must be the task of winning to order and honour the barbarians who hold the dark forests of Central India?

Turn to the History of Central India in Malcolm's pages, and with wonderment you will pause to think that, within a few years of the scenes of bloodshed and disorder he described, the attack of an unattended Englishman in a cart at night can excite surprise. This, too, the solitary instance amongst hundreds of travellers along the road during the year. Not seven years ago, in Outram's early rule in Oude, no Englishman, unarmed and unattended, was safe outside the gates of the residency at Lucknow after dark! British rule, however, is treading out disorder. Fifteen or twenty years ago, travelling in Guzerat, as the writer of this has reason to remember, was less free from danger than at the present day in Central India. Much of this improvement is, no doubt, due to the influence and watchfulness of the press.

—*Delhi Gazette*, August 13.

SIR GEORGE CLERK.

Though Sir George Clerk's second tenure of office as Governor of Bombay was a thorough failure, we are very glad to see the Home Government have granted him a pension of a thousand pounds per annum, "to mark the sense entertained of the character of his services during the period of upwards of forty years."

Perhaps no Indian statesman has had greater experience, or seen such varied service, as Sir George Clerk. Beginning his Indian career in the judicial line in Bengal, he was soon transferred to the political department, where he served successively as assistant to the secretary in the secret and political department, to the resident at Nagpore and at Delhi; was officiating political agent at Rajpootana, political agent in the protracted Sikh states, envoy at Lahore, lieutenant-governor of the North-west Provinces, governor of Bombay, commissioner for settling the boundaries at the Cape after our Kafir wars, secretary to the Board of Control, under secretary of state for India, and lastly, a second time governor of Bombay. Yet, with all this extended and varied experience in India from the year 1816 to 1847, it is rather puzzling to know on what the reputation he possessed at the old India-house and of the Board of Control was founded. His name was first known outside the sacred circle of the "heaven-born" order to which he belonged by his adroit management of the Border States after the terrible reverses in Afghanistan; and for the courage he displayed, during the period of suspense between the horrors of the disastrous retreat through the Kyber, and the advance of Pollock's army of retribution, when a state of fright prevailed in high quarters from the Governor-General (Ellenborough, who threw the responsibility of Pollock's advance on himself) downwards. It was very much owing to Clerk's management, energy, and address, that Pollock's army never wanted for supplies. This was a valuable service unquestionably, for which he deserves great praise

as well as the honours which certainly came thick and fast for it—Envoy to Lahore, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Provinces, and the Governorship of Bombay. During his first period of office in Bombay, he made considerable stir amongst us, though little remained to show for it all; and after some eighteen months' resistance he retired, ostensibly on the plea of ill-health, but according to the more plain-speaking gossip of the time, in disgust at the treatment he received from some of the "heaven-born" members of his council. Sir George Clerk possessed, according to general report, great knowledge of native character, and native ways, and to this knowledge, certainly most valuable in an Indian public servant, may be attributed his great success as a diplomatist. Statesmanship is quite another affair, he has left no mark or record that can entitle him to such rank. We remember being particularly struck alike by the confidence of his tone, and the emptiness of his suggestions, on the principal Indian topics on which he was examined before Committees of both Houses of Parliament in 1852-3, prior to the renewal of the East India Company's Charter in 1854. He blundered on several, but his account of the Bombay revenue settlements, for a man who had been Governor of Bombay, was humiliating in the extreme. Evidently he had never given himself the trouble thoroughly to understand them. His views, such as they were (and for a man of so much Indian experience, they were as poor as need be), were all in favour of the pet north-west settlement, which the mutinies carried away like a flood. Many of our readers must remember the extraordinary educational despatch of Lord Ellenborough to the Court of Directors during his two months' tenure of office in the early part of 1858 at the India Board, with Sir George Clerk's still more astonishing memorandum appended to it. Sir George Clerk devoutly believed, if he believed anything, that the Government system of education was a huge attempt to convert the natives, and that the mutinies resulted in consequence!

The second appointment of Sir George Clerk to the Government of Bombay has always been a marvel to many—a marvel as to his being offered it, and equally so as to his accepting it. Sir Charles Wood must have found him troublesome without being helpful, wanted him out of the way, and so offered him the vacant appointment. But it was a mistake on the part of Sir George to risk such Indian reputation as he had, by coming out again with his stereotyped antiquated ideas to battle with a new order of things, in an enfeebled state of health; the result might have been foreseen: after a two years' do-nothing struggle his health at last gave way, and he ingloriously quitted the scene. Still, though we cannot recognise in the character of Sir George Clerk any services of a character entitling him to rank with the Munros, Metcalfes, and Elphinstones of bygone days; we do think that the varied services of forty years, in offices of high trust, where he has acquitted himself creditably and honourably, well entitle him to the reward which, in his retirement, the State has deemed fit to bestow on him.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE RAILWAY AT JUBBULPORE.

Some two or three years ago, when Lord Canning extended his triumphal progress into Central India, he pitched his camp over against Jubbulpore, and, for a moment forgetting the great cares of State, he inquired where was the railway station to be. He was conducted to a large plain of paddy-fields to the north of the native city, and his guide said, "Behold, my lord, here is the ground unencumbered by human habitation and unfenced by narrow limits." His lordship inquired how far off was the European cantonment, and he was answered "four miles." His Lordship further inquired, "Could not the line be taken through cantonments, and thus serve a double purpose?" "Impossible, my lord," was the reply; "the engineers have declared the difficulties insurmountable, and this being so, there is nothing for it but to do the next best thing—to go north of the city." The retort of Lord Canning was characteristic of the man: "The government of

India," said he, "will never sanction the proposition of putting a great central station, the magazine, in fact, of two great railways at a distance of four miles from the European garrison, with a native city and a commanding range of hills between." This prompt decision commanded silence, and, in time, a board of the Wise Men of the East was assembled at Jubbulpore to report on the practicability or otherwise of carrying out Lord Canning's order. The board fully admitted the soundness of the order, but, with the bugbear of the "engineering difficulties" in their minds, they made a compromise by coming into the military cantonments by a branch railway—a sort of entrance by the back-door. This did not satisfy the powers that be, and as a last effort the engineer who laid out and built the great Central Station at Allahabad, was sent down to investigate and report on the whole. This gentleman set to work immediately and reported that, so far from there being any engineering difficulties in the way of carrying out Lord Canning's proposition, it was all plain sailing, and, moreover, presented many advantageous features; among the rest that the railway passing between the civil and the military cantonments would act like the heart and lungs of the human body, and circulate air and life through the now hampered, ill-designed hamlet of Jubbulpore. This intelligence seems to have caused a sensation at head-quarters, for the works north of the old city were quickly suspended, pending further orders. Then came a lull of a couple of months, and now, at length, the decision of Government, I have on the best authority, reversing Lord Canning's views and adopting the distant site with the native city and hills between it and the English garrison. This decision of the present Viceroy cannot be said to be based on engineering difficulties, which are now shown to have existed only in the minds of timid engineers, but probably on the fact, which weighs with the Government of late years, that Lord Canning's line would be the more costly of the two.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bombay was held in the office of the Bank, Rampart-row, on Monday, August 24, John A. Baumbach, Esq., occupying the chair. The secretary, Mr. Blair, read the following report of the directors:—

"DIRECTORS' REPORT.

"The directors have the pleasure to submit to the proprietors a statement of the affairs of the bank made up to the 30th June last, showing the gross profits for the last half-year to be Rs. 7,44,932-0-7. From this sum the current expenses of the establishment and the income-tax payable on the profits, amounting together to Rs. 1,49,281-11-9 have to be deducted, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,95,650-4-10, out of which the directors have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. and given a bonus of Rs. 30 per share, being at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum on the capital of the bank. The unappropriated balance of Rs. 1,77,650-4-10 has been carried to the credit of the reserve fund.

"No losses have been sustained during the past year. The directors have much satisfaction in congratulating the proprietors on such a large division of profits as 16 per cent., but at the same time they consider it their duty to caution the proprietors against entertaining the expectation that such large dividends can be regularly maintained.

"They would explain that a very important item in the profits was a gain on sale of Government securities held by the bank. Discount on advances were also on the average considerably higher than usual.

"Within the last six months other three branches of the bank have been established, viz., at Sholapoor, Dharwar, and Kurrachee, and the directors have reason to be satisfied with the progress that they and also those previously established have made.

"The directors, however, have to report that Government has not yet made over the treasuries to the bank at those places where branches have been established. They have repeatedly addressed

the Local Government on the subject, and have also communicated with the Supreme Government at Calcutta and with the Secretary of State for India, but as yet no definite or satisfactory answer has been received.

"The directors are daily expecting to receive a reply from the Supreme Government, and they hope that, on the receipt of it, the arrangements which were made with the bank will be carried out without delay.

"With regard to the Bill for the re-incorporation of the bank, the proprietors are aware that during the last session it was introduced into the Legislative Council of Bombay, and that it was passed in the month of March last. The Act was then forwarded to Calcutta for the confirmation and assent of the Governor-General, but the directors regret to say that up to the present time nothing further has been heard of it."

THE CRAWLEY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—In common with many army officers I have watched the action of the English public on the "Crawley case" with a mingled feeling of indignation and contempt. I know little of Lieutenant-colonel Crawley, but that little is to his honour. His regiment was at Bangalore on the outbreak of the Punjab war, and he obtained leave, when he hurried up to Scinde to join the Bombay column advancing to Mooltan. He was present at the siege, as well as at the battle, of Goojerat, and with the column sent in pursuit of Shere Sing as far as the Jhelum; going the full length his leave of absence allowed. He left an impression on those with whom he acted that he was an excellent officer—decisive and firm, generous and gentleman-like. He would hardly remember the name of the writer, who was then a young subaltern, and who is now moved by no feelings of partial friendship for one who scarcely knows his name.

That the action of the English public on this case is unjust, is clear to all who really understand army matters. Even among officers of experience, few can fully appreciate—for few have had to undergo the terrible ordeal imposed on this most unfortunate officer. When a "crack" regiment falls, which it seldom does, the disorganisation is greater, the remodelling more difficult, than in ordinary cases, because the path is barred with clannish elements, and the opposition pointed with conceit and insolence. The Inniskilling Dragoons are the wreck of our finest cavalry regiment. The atmosphere of India seems to have exerted on this regiment a more than usually pernicious influence. No sooner are the officers of a very "crack" corps landed in this country, than they are found to be divided into two prominent parties—the old English and the new Indian elements. The former adopt a supercilious tone, and treat with contempt the latter, who are destined to grow with time, and eventually to replace the other. That the former, who have lost their own interest in the regiment, force back and destroy the pride and *esprit* that would otherwise be taken in the corps by those who appreciate their position and the career it opens before them. The fall of the regiment is in proportion to the strength of this feeling; and if there are other elements at work, the whole quickly resolves itself into a kind of moral boiling spring of a volcanic country, which may be seen in pools bubbling up in every degree of violence, the atmosphere filled with the steamy exhalations, and the soil heated with the burning fire below. Such was the theatre on which a hard fate thrust Lieut.-Colonel Crawley. Some men would have recoiled and left a community where they saw such trouble before them. Others would have accepted the position and selected the coolest spot. But, unfortunately for Col. Crawley, he was among the firm, vigorous, and conscientious minority who would attempt to fuse the antagonist elements by the force of his own will, and reduce to order the dangerous and explosive materials. Have the English public any conception of the task? Do they know what it is to be socially an outcast? to have every man's back turned upon them; every man's

tongue against them? to have the seat on each side vacant at the dinner table, and insolent and offensive scraps of conversation spoken at them? I have seen a man live through this for years, and live it down; but he was a lonely individual, wrapped up in pride and disliking society. Col. Crawley is a good officer; the Inniskilling Dragoons is allowed to be a bad regiment. It is natural the two should clash; but what is the presumption? Who was right—the commanding officer in his attempt to reorganize the regiment, or the regiment in its attempt to crush the commanding officer? With all the evidence before them, the most celebrated officers in India and Colonel Crawley's chiefs have decided that he was right. With no evidence at all before them, stuffed with ridiculous fables, ignorant of the army, and even ignorant of the country, the British public have concluded that Colonel Crawley has acted a criminal part which ought to consign him to the gallows. The English public have placed themselves in a most contemptible position—the mere tools of a few spiteful and designing men. This generous nation, so full of a spirit of fair play, is like a great bull dog: if you shake anything and hound it on, the animal springs, worries, and tears. It is a pleasant reflection for those who gain honour in a dangerous war to know how precarious is their tenure. When absent on duty in a distant clime, with a few bitter enemies at home, a "sensation" press, and a "sensation"-loving people, may demolish in a month the character it has taken a quarter of a century to establish. Those who have not watched this case, and others as bad, could scarcely believe that this could be done so effectually that the metropolis was prepared to pursue to the death one who had no opportunity of saying a word in his defence, and who was engaged in a far-off land in the country's service, while his enemies were shooting their poisoned shafts. Is the voice of the people becoming in England, as in America, the decree of Heaven? Are there any individual and independent opinions to be heard above the roar? Does all England really think it fair that a man universally condemned before he had been heard should be taken from the scene of the supposed crime, to be judged in a city avowedly prepared to tear him in pieces? Indeed, it is difficult to tell whether the man selected to be lionized or the victim is in the most unenviable position. It is almost unendurable to be fondled and slobbered on by the exaggerated and maudlin sentiment, while at any rate unjust and bitter abuse excites a wholesome feeling of annoyance and indignation. Nor is it easy to tell which is in the most dangerous position. The over-praised hero meets a recoil as unjust as the admiration was absurd, and he is then treated as if he placed himself on the pedestal. The drunken mob has seized on him and elevated him to their shoulders with cheers and cries, while from the outskirts come a rotten egg, a handful of mud, and a voice, which says, "What business have you up there?" Then the very people who had thrust him up drop him with even less ceremony, and trample on him in the dirt. Colonel Crawley is the man who "baked" Serg.-major Lilley in a bomb-proof oven. "How very dreadful!" "Only think of it—the fiend!—a bomb-proof oven!" If a dozen of the needlewomen of a Regent-street dressmaker had the accommodation, the exercise, the food, and the attendance of the Mhow prisoner during his martyrdom they would consider themselves well off. Arrest with a non-commissioned officer simply means relieving from duty and confining him to his own quarters. Close arrest is the exclusion of cronies from dining, smoking, and drinking with the prisoner, and no more exercise than the doctor considers necessary for health. The commanding officer can bully officers and sergeants as long as he keeps them on duty; when he confines them to their quarters he has nothing further to do with them till they come on duty again. The public are persuaded that he can lock a sergeant up in a cell; he can no more touch the person of a sergeant than he can the person of an officer; and he has no more power to punish him than he has to punish the Prime Minister. His sole power consists in preferring charges against him for

the decision of a court-martial. Once in arrest, any question connected with the comfort or health of the delinquent is for the medical officer to decide, who could, if he considered it necessary, send an elephant to take the sergeant-major for an airing. When people meddle with things they don't understand, their interference is more likely to make them ridiculous than to do any good. It would be amusing, were it not so disastrous in its effect, to see the jumble that has been made of persons, places, and things. The commanding officer has been blamed for the medical officer's neglect, if there were any neglect; and the Commander-in-Chief for the fault of General Farell, if there were any fault. Perhaps the most ridiculous part of the whole affair is the blame saddled on Sir Hugh Rose, who could not have moved in it by any possibility until after the death of the sergeant-major. The question then came before him in the form of a vital principle, which gives life to the English army, and with which, when quenched, that army will surely die. For the same reason that the Government supported the English and Indian Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose was compelled to support General Farell and Sir William Mansfield; but the question affecting Colonel Crawley was more vital in its interest, though perhaps not so broad in its principle. The Commander-in-Chief had simply to decide whether he would support a regiment in opposition to its commanding officer, or the colonel in opposition to the regiment. There is not a member of Parliament who stands up in his place and talks nonsense who would not have acted as Sir Hugh Rose acted had he been in Sir Hugh Rose's place. It is not a question of feeling—a question of detail—but it is a question of principle, of far greater force than the English people can believe, which would have compelled Sir Hugh Rose openly to support the colonel. The details of the war waged between the regiment and the colonel might go to show that the commanding officer had not judgment and temper for his difficult position, in which case he would be quietly removed; but the great object would have been to carry this out without allowing the regiment to know they had triumphed. The ignorant and stupid action of the English public in this and other late cases has been like so many deadly blows struck at the discipline of the army, the effects of which are distinctly seen and felt over our empire, and will probably, in the end, be attended with a most serious result. Formerly, the tone was given to a regiment by its seniors; now, the mainspring that moves it is to be sought among the Cornets and Ensigns. The respect once shown the commanding officer is faintly seen, and a colonel compelled to administer a check to one of the leading young spirits is met with a manner bordering on insolence and the exclamation, when his back is turned, that "he had better look out; times are changed, and he will be shown up."—*M.—Englishman*, August 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHIP "HAHNEMAN," from Liverpool, which arrived on the 30th August, reports having been fired into and boarded by a Confederate privateer, on the 1st July. After examining the papers of the *Hahneman*, the privateer left her in lat 25-25 S., long 36-47 W.

PRICE OF LIVING IN BOMBAY.—We learn from the *Times of India* that the Bombay Government has appointed a commission, consisting of Messrs. Hart and Ellis, Revenue Commissioners, and Colonel Potter, Commissary General, "to report upon the changes which have taken place during the last forty years in the prices of the principal articles of provision, and the wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, and also in house rents, at the principal towns of the Bombay Presidency." The object of the Government in appointing this commission is to arrive at some conclusive data respecting the present cost of living, as compared with that of former years. It is probable that if the result of the inquiry warrant such a step, the Government will increase the salaries of all public servants.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, Aug. 11.—No. 5,013.—Lieut. Shaw, acting superint. of police, East Berar, assumed charge of his duties on the evening of July 7.

No. 5,014.—ERRATA.—In home dept. notification No. 3,434, dated May 29, for Capt. R. J. Baker, "Madras Cavalry," read "Madras Staff Corps." For Lieut. H. Fraser, "Madras Staff Corps," read "Madras Cavalry."

Financial Dept., Aug. 11.—No. 3,702.—Mr. H. D. Sandeman resumed charge of the office of civil paymaster, Fort William, from Baboo Ketter Mohun Chatterjee, on the forenoon of the 10th inst.

Military Dept., Simla, Aug. 4.—No. 116a.—With reference to foreign dept. notification, dated the 30th ult., the services of Lieut. P. Thompson, royal art., revenue surveyor of the 3rd div. in Oude, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. from the 30th Oct. next.

Fort William, Aug. 8.—No. 505.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave of absence, on m.c.:

Lieut. E. A. Vine, of the gen. list, inf., doing duty with the 43rd (Assam) L.I., for 18 mo., under the new regts.

No. 506.—The following regtl. orders, issued to the Calcutta volunteer rifle corps, are confirmed:—

Dated 1st May.—Permitting Capt. N. C. Hannah to resign his appt. in No. 4 company.

Dated 3rd June.—Permitting Ens. A. F. Hewett to resign his appt. in No. 6 company.

Aug. 11.—No. 507.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:

Dated 4th June.—Permitting Lieut. F. Jennings and Ens. J. B. Knight to resign their appointments in No. 4 company.

Lieut. J. N. B. Hewett, of the Bengal staff corps, asst. commiss. of Oudh, for 16 mo.

No. 508.—The furl. to Europe, granted to R. Y. Chambers, of the Bengal staff corps, in G.G.O., No. 900, of Sept. 25, 1862, is extended for 6 mo. on the same account.

No. 501.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:

General List, Infantry.

Ens. J. A. D. Gordon to be lieut., from June 10, v. Lieut. J. S. Ingram, Capt. in the staff corps, prom. in the cadre of the 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

Ens. E. A. Down (107th foot) to be lieut., from June 30, v. Lieut. E. H. P. Glover, gen. list, inf., removed from the list of the Bengal army.

Ens. D. C. Hennessy to be lieut., from July 2, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. Combe, 10th (late 65th) regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. E. N. D. La Touche to be lieut., from July 7, v. Lieut. E. G. Cattermole, gen. list, inf., dec.

Ens. G. S. Sewell (101st foot) to be lieut., from July 13, v. Lieut. R. Gunning, late 14th regt. N.I., dec.

The promotions of Ensigns Down and Sewell, as made, will not in any way affect their positions in the regiments mentioned, for appointments to which corps they were placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. by G.G.O., No. 705, of 1862, and G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 31a, of 1863.

Alterations of Rank.

Lieut. G. Waterhouse, general list, inf., to rank from May 10, v. Lieut. W. H. Buttanshaw, late 5th European regt., retired.

Lieut. B. H. Russell, general list, inf., to rank from June 6, v. Lieut. R. N. Evans, late 53rd regt. N.I., deceased.

Public Works Dept., Simla, July 31.—No. 85gg.—Mr. G. W. Jones, probationary asst. engr., Rangoon division, British Burma, is promoted to the grade of asst. engr., 2nd class, with effect from July 16.

Home Dept., Simla, Aug. 5.—No. 375.—The following appts. are made in the Straits settlement consequent on the departure of the Hon. Lieut. col. Man, resident councillor of Prince of Wales' Island, for Europe on sick leave:—

Lieut. col. R. Macpherson, resident councillor of Singapore, to officiate as resident councillor of Prince of Wales' Island.

Capt. J. Burn, resident councillor at Malacca, to officiate as resident councillor at Singapore.

Capt. F. L. Playfair, asst. resident councillor, to officiate as resident councillor, Malacca.

Fort William, Aug. 14.—No. 5,074.—First class

inspector R. Hannah held charge of the police of the Seetapore district from the 2nd to the 9th of April last, in the interval between the departure on leave of Major D. S. Burrow, district superint., and the arrival of Lieut. Lindsay, asst. district superint.

No. 5,075.—Capt. C. L. Pereira to be a third class district superint. of police in the central provinces, with effect from the 24th ult.

No. 5,076.—Mr. F. G. Teale, of the electric telegraph dept., reported his return to duty on 22nd ult. The unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 7th inst. is consequently cancelled.

Foreign Dept., Aug. 6.—No. 552.—General.—Mr. F. Macnaughten, asst. commiss. of Chindawara, to act as judge of the Small Cause Court at Jabalpur.

Fort William, Aug. 8.—No. 220.—Judicial.—Capt. S. C. D. Ryder, e. intonment joint mag. at Jabalpur, is appt. to be registrar of deeds in that cantonment under Act III. of 1859.

Capt. Ryder is also invested with the powers of a subordinate mag., first class.

Aug. 11.—No. 1,153.—Capt. E. B. Shaden, asst. commiss., first class, in British Burma, made over charge of the office of asst. commiss., first class, Amherst district, and office of registrar of deeds to Lieut. C. W. Street, asst. commiss., second class, on the 16th ult., and assumed charge of the office of mag. of Rangoon from Major B. Ford on the afternoon of the 27th ult.

No. 1,155.—Lieut. J. N. B. Hewett, asst. commiss., Durriabad, in Oudh, has obtained leave of absence from 1st to 9th inst., or to the date of sailing of the first steamer in that month, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for further leave to Europe on m.c.

No. 1,156.—Mr. C. Lindsay, deputy commiss. of Hurdul, in Oudh, has privilege leave of absence for 3 mos., from the 15th ult.

Mr. H. J. Sparks, asst. commiss., is appointed to officiate as dep. commiss. during Mr. Lindsay's absence.

Mr. Sparks assumed charge on the forenoon of the 15th ult.

No. 1,157.—The preparatory leave granted to Capt. A. C. Gordon, dep. commiss., Central Provinces, in G.O., dated 21st ult., No. 1,059, is to have effect from the 8th, and not the 11th May last, as therein notified.

No. 1,158.—Mr. J. Dyson, asst. commiss. of Sultanpore, in Oudh, has obtained 6 mo. leave of absence, on m.c., to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1,160.—The following transfers of offices in British Burma are sanctioned and notified:—

Asst. surg. L. H. Lees relieved Dr. A. C. Nisbett of the office of civil surg. at Akyab on the 18th ult.

Capt. H. A. Browne, dep. commiss., 4th class, made over charge of the office of mag. of Rangoon to Maj. B. Ford, cantonment joint mag., on the afternoon of the 23rd ult.

Lieut. col. D. Brown, dep. commiss., 2nd class, made over charge of the dep. commiss.'s office at Prome to Lieut. H. R. Spearman, asst. commiss., on the afternoon of the 18th ult.

No. 1,161.—Lieut. W. E. Forbes, asst. settlement officer, Sultanpore, in Oudh, has obtained 4½ mo. leave of absence, on m.c., from June 1 last, under the rules applicable to military officers on staff employ.

Aug. 14.—No. 1,177.—Mr. H. J. McGeorge, asst. settlement officer, Wurduh district, in the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 mo. from the 1st ult.

No. 1,184.—The Rev. W. B. Drawbridge is appointed to be chaplain of Nagode, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

SALARIES, C.S.

Financial Dept.—No. 3,733.—Resolution.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to rule that public servants on salaries of less than Rs. 100 per mensem, when transferred from one situation to another on the public service, should be placed on the same footing, both in respect to pay and travelling allowance, with servants on Rs. 100 per mensem or more.

No. 3,782.—Col. F. D. Atkinson, in charge of the office of the chief of the military finance department, to officiate as 2nd member of the board of audit, during the absence of Col. A. Broome, on privilege leave.

Military Dept., Aug. 13.—No. 513.—The underment. officer is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. W. W. Clark, late 36th regt. N.I., Aug. 10.

No. 514.—The underment. medical officers, having completed 20 years' actual service, to be surgeons-major, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860, and G.O. by the Gov. Gen., No. 10a, dated Dec. 26, 1860:—

Surg. J. Hilliard, M.D., F.R.C.S.L., June 19.

Surg. W. Craddock, M.D., F.R.C.S., London, and L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, July 24.

Surg. F. M. Clifford, Aug. 9.

NEW OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Dept.—Simla, Aug. 1.—No. 86g.—H. E. the Governor-gen. and Viceroy having had under his consideration the importance of securing proper professional supervision for the public works in progress under the Government of India, and on account of the Native States in Rajpootana and Central India, has been pleased to determine that a superintending engineer shall be appointed for this duty. The new circle of superintendency will be called the Circle of Rajpootana and Central India. The superintending engineer will exercise the powers of a chief engineer as provided in paragraph 8, chap. I. of the Public Works Code, and will communicate with the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, through the Governor-general's agents in Rajpootana and Central India, whose professional adviser he will be. The Governor-general's agents will exercise the powers of a local administration in all matters connected with public works business arising within their jurisdictions, their powers of original sanction being limited to the same amount as is fixed for the resident at Hyderabad, viz., Rs. 5,000.

2. The accounts and audit of the imperial expenditure in this circle will be placed under the controller of public works accounts in the North-west Provinces.

3. The head-quarters of the circle will be at Indore.

No. 87g.—Capt. C. Pollard, R.E., executive engineer, 1st class, Punjab, is appointed a superintending engineer of the 2nd class, and posted to the circle of Rajpootana, Central India.

General Establishments.—Fort William, Aug. 14.—No. 88.—Leave of absence.—The privilege leave for 3 months granted by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh to Lieut. D. Ward, executive engineer, 3rd class, at Seetapoor, from Aug. 15, 1863, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, is confirmed.

Home Dept., Aug. 18.—No. 5153.—The President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. G. L. Lane to resign the Bengal civil service.

No. 5154.—Capt. H. C. Menzies, superint. of police, East Berar, has leave for 3 mo. from date of quitting his station, for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay to study.

Lieut. Shaw, offic. asst. superint. of police, will discharge Capt. Menzies' duties during his absence on leave.

Foreign Dept., Simla, Aug. 8.—No. 556.—Dr. J. White, 8th cav., has been appointed to the medical charge of the civil station at Seetapoor, in addition to his regimental duties, with effect from April 20 last.

Aug. 10.—No. 566.—Lieut. F. Coddington, asst. revenue surveyor in Oude, has priv. leave for 2 mo., with effect from Oct. 1.

Fort William, Aug. 18.—No. 1,202.—Capt. J. Ashburner, dep. commr. of Nagpore, received charge of the office of asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity at Nagpore from Capt. G. Warner on the 8th ult.

No. 1,203.—Mr. W. S. Price, settlement officer, Chaudah district, Central Provinces, has leave for 3 mo., m.c., in ext.

No. 1,204.—The following arrangements in British Burmah are sanctioned:—

Lieut. C. E. Watson, asst. commr., 3rd class, to be asst. commr., 2nd class.

Lieut. G. A. Stover, offic. asst. commr., 3rd class, is confirmed in that appt. from April 14, 1862.

Lieut. H. R. Spearman, app. to be an asst. commr., 3rd class, in G.O. dated July 25, 1862. No. 1,509, is to rank as such from the date on which he joined his appt., viz., Dec. 30, 1862.

No. 1,206.—The following temporary promotions in British Burmah, consequent on the departure, on m.c., of Lieut. col. Verner, commr. of Arracan; Maj. Sparks, commr. of Pegu; and Maj. Ryan, dep. commr., 4th class, are sanctioned and notified:—

Lieut. col. S. R. Tickell to officiate as commr. of Arracan, from April 6.

Maj. R. D. Airlagh to officiate as commr. of Pegu, from March 28.

Capt. A. G. Duff, asst. commr., 1st class, to officiate as dep. commr., 4th class, from March 28.

Mr. T. J. Fallon, asst. commr., 1st class, to officiate as dep. commr., 4th class, from March 6.

Capt. C. P. Hildebrand, asst. commr., 1st class, to officiate as dep. commr., 4th class, from March 6.

No. 1,212.—Lieut. col. D. Brown, dep. commr., 2nd class, British Burmah, received charge of the Amherst district and treasury from Capt. E. B. Sladen, asst. commr., 1st class, on 24th ult.

No. 1,213.—Capt. C. P. Hildebrand, offic. dep. commr., 4th class, British Burmah, received charge of the Tavoy district on April 25, not 27, as notified in G.O. dated June 9 last, No. 868.

Military Dept., Aug. 17.—No. 518.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Dated July 27.—No. 140.—Confirming the Hyderabad contingent order issued by Brigadier Lumsden, C.B., commdg. Hyderabad contingent, dated July 18,

directing Asst. surg. F. H. Smith, Bombay estab., in med. charge 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to assume medical charge of 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, 4th comp. art., Hyderabad contingent, and details, in add. to his own duties, on the departure of Asst. surg. Eves, app. to the temp. med. charge of 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent.

No. 519.—Capt. W. S. Pierson, Bengal staff corps, doing duty at Benares, has an ext. of leave from Dec. 2 to 29 last, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from m.c. to Europe.

No. 524.—Asst. surg. J. J. T. Lawrence, of the med. dept., is allowed leave of absence from Aug. 5, to visit Bombay, prep. to applying for leave of absence on m.c. to Europe, under the new regs.

No. 525.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—
Lieut. R. S. Green, of the gen. list, inf., doing duty with H.M.'s 35th foot, for 18 mo., under the new regs.

Public Works Dept., Simla, Aug. 7.—No. 88g.—Capt. T. J. H. Keyes, special asst. engr., is transferred from the southern road div., central provinces, to the Nagpore div., and Lieut. B. J. Goklie, asst. engr., from the Nagpore to the southern road div.

No. 89g.—Mr. W. Palmer, Asst. accountant, 1st class, public works dept., N.W.P., is transferred temporarily to do duty in the office of the Secy. to the Govt. of India in the public works dept.

Aug. 10.—No. 92g.—The following appts. and transfers are made in the public works dept.:—

Maj. J. F. Tennant, R.E., is app. an exec. engr., 2nd class, and posted to the Thyet Myo div., British Burmah.

Capt. W. S. Oliphant, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd class, attached to the Thyet Myo div., British Burmah, is transferred to Bengal.

Capt. L. Russell, R.E., exec. engr., 1st class, Bengal, is transferred to the N.W.P.

Capt. F. Tyrrell, M.S.C., exec. engr., 2nd class, attached to the Berar div., Hyderabad, is transferred to the central provinces, and posted to the Raipore road div.

Mr. A. Wilson, exec. engr., 2nd class, attached to the irrigation works, central provs., is transferred to Hyderabad, and posted to the Aurangabad div.

Berhampore, Aug. 10.—Mr. J. C. Geddes received charge of the Moorshedabad Treasury on July 15, and has been empowered to draw bills on the public Treasuries.

Home Dept., Fort William, Aug. 19.—No. 5,213.—Messrs. J. C. Leupolt and A. H. Harington, C.S., reported qualified for the public service, are attached to the N.W. provinces, Punjab and Oude.

No. 5,215.—Messrs. W. W. Hunter and A. L. Clay, jun., civil servants, having obtained certificates of high proficiency in Bengali, have each been presented with the authorised donation of rupees 500.

No. 1,231.—Capt. R. Ouseley, asst. settlement officer, Fyzabad, in Oudh, availed himself, on the 3rd inst., of leave granted to him in G.O. dated 21st ult., No. 1,051.

No. 1,236.—Capt. H. M. Elliott, deputy superint., first class, Shingoga district, in Mysore, availed himself, on the 26th March last, of the leave granted in G.O. No. 1,090, dated 24th ult., and returned to his duty on May 25.

No. 192.—Military.—Capt. F. L. Mackeson, second in command M'war Bheel corps, has leave for 45 days from 1st prox., or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay.

Military Dept., Aug. 19.—No. 526.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.

6th (late 43rd) Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. F. Shaw to be capt., from Feb. 26 last, v. Capt. J. Jordan, 6th (late 43rd) regt. N.I., transferred to the invalid pension list.

Gen. List.—Ens. H. Howell to be lieut., from July 13 last, v. Lieut. R. Gunning, late 14th regt. N.I., deceased.

Alterations of Rank.—General List.

Lieut. J. A. McNeale, to rank from Feb. 26 last, v. Lieut. W. F. Shaw, 6th (late 43rd) regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. C. F. Thomas, from March 10 last, v. Lieut. G. H. E. Howard, late 24th regt. N.I., deceased.

Lieut. R. C. Richardson, 104th foot, from March 14 last, v. Lieut. J. Perkins, staff corps, promoted in cadre of late 71st N.I.

Lieut. W. C. Ramsden, 106th foot, from March 25 last, v. Lieut. R. Blair, 3rd (late 32nd) regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. T. Nicholls, from April 15 last, v. Lieut. A. A. Bruce, staff corps, promoted in cadre of late 4th Eur. regt.

Lieut. F. O. Fuller, 101st foot, from April 17 last, v. Lieut. J. Morland, late 1st Eur. Bengal fus., promoted.

Lieut. C. C. Brownlow, from April 21 last, v. Lieut. E. C. Incey, capt. in staff corps, promoted in cadre of late 5th Eur. regt.

Lieut. R. H. A. Quinet, 101st foot, from April 22 last, v. Lieut. H. T. Jones, 2nd (late 31st) regt. N.I., transferred to 81st foot.

Lieut. G. Waterhouse, from April 30 last, v. Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie, late 35th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. B. H. Russell, from May 10 last, v. Lieut. W. H. Buttashaw, late 5th Eur. regt., retired.

Lieut. J. A. D. Gordon, from June 6 last, v. Lieut. R. N. Evans, late 53rd regt. N.I., deceased.

Lieut. E. A. Down, 107th foot, from June 10 last, v. Lieut. J. S. Ingram, capt. in the staff corps, promoted in the cadre of late 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

General List, Infantry.
Lieut. D. C. Hennessy, June 30, 1863, v. Lieut. E. H. P. Glover, gen. list, infantry, removed from the list of the Bengal armv.

Lieut. E. N. D. La Touche, July 2, 1863, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. Coombe, 10th (late 65th) regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. G. S. Sewell (191st foot), July 7, 1863, v. Lieut. E. G. Cattermole, gen. list, infantry, deceased.

No. 527.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.

Lieut. E. A. Phillips, of the late 12th regt. N.I., asst. commr., Chota Nagpore, for 15 mos., under the new regulations.

No. 528.—The undermentioned medical officer having completed 20 years actual service, to be surg. major, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860, and G.O. by the gov. gen., No. 10a, dated Dec. 26, 1860:—
Surg. H. M. Macpherson, Aug. 18, 1863.

Aug. 20.—No. 529.—Lieut. H. C. Stevens, of the 4th regt. Madras L.C., is allowed leave of absence from May 20 to Nov. 20, 1863, to visit Bombay and Poona on private affairs, under the new regs., in extension of priv. leave granted to him.

No. 89.—The priv. leave for 3 mo., granted by the Chief Comr., British Burmah, to Capt. S. T. Trevor, R.E., asst. to the chief engr., British Burmah, with effect from Aug. 8, is confirmed.

No. 531.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Dated April 28.—No. 82.—Granting Asst. surg. D. C. McAllum, M.D., 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, 40 days' gen. leave, with effect from April 11, to enable him to join his appt.

No. 535.—Mr. F. B. Girdlestone is app. an asst. surveyor, on probation, in the 4th or Chota Nagpore Topographical Survey, with effect from 1st inst., to fill an existing vacancy.

Public Works Dept., Simla, Aug. 12.—No. 93g.—Capt. F. W. Peile, R.E., exec. engr., 1st class, now offic. superintending engr., 2nd Circle, N.W.P., is prom. to the grade of superintending engr., 2nd class, v. Lieut. col. Nicols, offic. chief engr., Oude, who is made supernumerary while on deputation. Capt. Peile's prom. is to have effect from the date on which Col. Nicols assumed charge of his office at Lucknow.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Aug. 5.—No. 6,143.—Appointments.—Lieut. R. M. Skinner to be district superint. of police of the 3rd grade in Sarun.

Aug. 7.—Mr. H. L. Harrison to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea.

Mr. T. T. Allen to be the charge of the sub div. of Baraset, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 1st class. Mr. Allen is also empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or by the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Mr. G. L. T. Harris to officiate as mag. and coll. of Backergunge.

Mr. E. G. Glazier to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. A. M. McGregor, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea, for 3 mos.

Mr. W. V. G. Taylor, offic. mag. and coll. of Backergunge, for 3 mos.

Aug. 10.—The orders of the 30th ult., placing the services of the Rev. W. B. Drawbridge at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P., are cancelled.

Aug. 11.—No. 6,228.—Mr. W. M. Clay to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Purneah, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class.

Mr. C. S. Moseley to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class.

Mr. J. S. Rochfort to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Rampore Beaulah.

Aug. 8.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. J. C. Dodgson, judge of Mynensing, for 2 mos., under sec. 12 of the Covenanted Absentee Rules, making over charge of the current duties of his office to the principal Sudder Ameen.

Aug. 10.—Mr. P. Hordern, asst. professor, Presidency College, for 1 mo., on m.c.

Aug. 8.—Mr. O. S. Stack, asst. superint. in charge of police of the Durrung div., who was appt. to temp. charge of the police of the Nowgong div. in addition to his own duties, assumed charge of the latter office on March 9 last.

Aug. 11.—Mr. J. Monro, of the C.S., reported his return to India on the 8th inst. on the steam-ship *Candia*.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 12.—General Estab.—No. 178.—Posting.—Capt. E. Perkins, R.E., apptd. an

exec. engr., 3rd class, and attached to Bengal for employment on local works, is, as a temp. arrangement, posted to the Berhampore div. until further orders.

The notification from this dept., No. 160 of the 13th ult., posting Capt. Perkins to the Burdwan (local road) div., is cancelled.

Aug. 10.—No. 6310.—Appointments.—Mr. C. J. Mackenzie to be ex-officio superint. of labour transport.

Dr. A. Fleming to be ex-officio med. inspector of labourers in Moorshedabad.

Aug. 13.—Mr. H. F. J. Kenn, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Behar, is vested with the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in that district.

Aug. 14.—Mr. H. C. Bowser to be med. officer of Dinagepore.

Mr. W. C. Lacey to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Pooree.

Aug. 15.—Mr. J. B. Barry to be a justice of the peace for the town of Calcutta.

Aug. 14.—Leave of Absence.—Dr. A. V. Best, civil asst. surg. of Raneeungunge, for 1 mo.

Aug. 12.—Mr. J. A. Floyd, asst. superint. of police, Gwalparrah, is reported to have passed the exam. required by the 1st or lower standard in the Bengalee language.

Aug. 7.—No. 6369.—Appointments.—Mr. T. T. Allen, sub div. of Baraset, is vested with the powers of a dep. coll., under Act X. of 1859, in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Aug. 15.—Lieut. F. Currie, offic. asst. commsr., to be asst. commsr. in Chota Nagpore.

Mr. H. F. J. Kenn to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Behar from the date on which Mr. J. S. Drummond proceeds on leave.

Aug. 17.—Lieut. col. D. D. Muter to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Berhampore.

Aug. 18.—The following gentlemen have been re-appointed commissioners, under Act XXXII. of 1860, for the presy. town of Calcutta:—

Mr. A. Grote, president.

Hon. D. Cowie, Mr. S. Wauchope, c.b., Mr. J. Mackenzie, members.

Mr. W. Maitland to be a commsr. for the presy. town of Calcutta.

Aug. 19.—Mr. J. Munro to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. H. L. Oliphant, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore, for 3 mos.

Aug. 21.—Lieut. E. A. Phillips, asst. commsr., Chota Nagpore, from the 28th ult. to the 28th inst., prep. to applying for furl. to Europe on m.c., in supersession of the leave granted to him on May 21 last.

Aug. 16.—No. 189.—Lieut. H. Trotter, R.E., prob. asst. engr., posted to the 2nd div. of the Grand Trunk Road, joined that div. on the 10th inst. before noon.

Aug. 21.—No. 181.—Mr. Longmore, supervisor, Lower Assam div., is transferred from the Lower Assam to the Nuddea Rivers' div.

No. 182.—The appointment of Mr. G. A. James as a supernum. asst. accountant of the 3rd class in the estab. of principal subordinate accountants of the public works dept. in Bengal is cancelled.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 22.—H.E. the Gov. gen. has been pleased to decide that, whenever a medical officer is ordered to a distance from his own station, to relieve another withdrawn for civil employment, his travelling expenses shall be defrayed by the State.

If, however, he is proceeding to join a more lucrative appointment than that which he quits, he must travel at his own expense.

Major A. S. Haig, staff corps, is appointed to do general duty at Meerut, and directed to join.

Ensign A. Oldham, general list, infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 12th regiment N.I., and directed to join.

The appointment of Lieut. H. L. Hawkins, staff corps, as acting adjutant to the 8th regiment N.I., announced in G.O.C.C. of May 29 last, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

The following movements of medical officers will take place:—

Staff surgeon major Menzies, recently arrived from England, will assume medical charge of the Lower Orphan School Hospital, Kidderpore, relieving Surg. major Dempster, who will proceed to join the 35th foot, to which he has been appointed.

Asst. surg. J. L. Power, doing duty with the 46th foot, will proceed to Saugor and join the 97th foot, to which he has been gazetted.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad brigade order, dated Dec. 2, 1861, granting Asst. surg. A. Maclean, 2nd battery 14th brigade royal art., leave of absence from Dec. 4, 1861, to Jan. 20, 1862, to Calcutta, on private affairs.

By the officer commanding the 20th hussars, dated June 3, 1862, appointing Lieut. M. S. Saunders, gen. list, cav., to act as asst. musketry instructor to the regt.

By the same order, dated Jan. 2 last, directing Lieut. M. S. Saunders to officiate as musketry instructor to the regt. on the departure of Lieut. Rowcroft.

Nowgong station order, dated April 14 last, directing Asst. surg. E. M. Sinclair, 97th foot, to assume med. charge of a detachment of the 7th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th inst., or until further orders, v. Asst. surg. N. J. Grant.

By the officer comdg. the 71st highlanders, dated April 16 last, appointing Ens. C. B. Murray to act as adjt. during absence of Lieut. J. H. Campbell.

Mooltan garrison order, dated May 19, directing Asst. surg. J. J. T. Lawrence, 7th Bengal cav., to assume med. charge of the 2nd regt. N.I., during the absence of Surg. maj. C. G. Andrews.

By the officer commanding the 38th regt. N.I., dated 30th May last, directing Lieut. H. L. A. Tottenham, late 67th N.I., to take charge of the adjt. and qrmr.'s office, during time Lieut. H. McD. De W. Douglas may remain in command of the left wing, or until further orders.

Dugshai station order, dated 4th ult., appointing Surg. J. S. Furlong, of the 42nd highlanders, to the medical charge of a detachment of the 82nd foot, stationed in the convalescent barracks, from May 28, 1862, in addition to his other duties.

By the officer commanding 35th foot, dated 5th ult., directing Asst. surg. N. Alcock, to assume medical charge of the regt., with effect from the 1st idem, v. Surg. maj. Chambers, proceeded to England.

Umballah brigade order, dated 20th ult., appointing Maj. C. H. Byers, staff corps, to act as station interpreter, during the absence on leave of Brev. maj. G. D. D. Cleveland, there being no qualified officer available.

Fyzabad brig. order dated the 23rd ult., directing Asst. surg. F. J. Pettigal, 9th regt. N.I., to assume medical charge of the staff, and detachment 8th Bengal cavalry, in addition to his other duties.

By the officer comdg. the 1st Bengal cavalry, dated the 2nd inst., app. Lieut. and adj. A. R. Chapman, to officiate as 2nd in command in addition to his other duties, or until further orders, during absence of Lieut. G. C. Thompson.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Col. R. E. Knatchbull (24th brig.) from May 25, to Jan. 24, 1865, in ext.; and Lieut. col. J. Young, (24th brig.) from May 22, to Jan. 22, 1864, in ext.

Appointment:—36th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. R. F. C. A. Tytler, general list, infantry, to be a paid doing duty officer. Dated the 10th July.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th ult.:—

Asst. surg. J. Hearne, E battery 11th brig. R.A.; Lieuts. F. F. Cotton, R.E.; W. Broadfoot, ditto; G. F. L. Marshall, ditto; C. H. Palmer, late 55th N.I.; H. S. Moules, general list, infantry; Ens. W. S. Richardson, 88th foot.

The following presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 6th Feb.—Directing Ens. A. S. Roberts, general list, infantry, to do duty with the 91th foot at Jullundur.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. E. Atlay (E battery 2nd royal horse brig.), from 2nd July, to 15th Oct., to Simla.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. H. R. Beattie, from 15th July, to 14th Oct., to Mussoorie, in anticipation of his retirement from the service.

60th Foot (3rd batt.)—Capt. V. Tongue, to England via either route, m.c.

80th Foot.—Lieut. col. R. Hawkes, from June 22 to June 25, to enable him to rejoin.

91th Foot.—Lieut. J. B. Pilkington, from July 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere; and Ens. W. E. Montague, from July 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

Late 54th N.I.—Lieut. J. G. Barlow, from July 15 to Oct. 14, to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

General List Cav.—Cornet S. A. Swinley (doing duty with 3rd Bengal cav.), from June 11 to Oct. 10, in extension.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

7th Hussars.—Lieut. R. Topham to be capt., by purch., v. Phillipson, who retires; dated July 9.

Cornet H. A. Bushman to be lieut., by purch., v. Topham, prom.; dated July 9.

1st Batt. 7th Foot.—Lieut. W. L. Barr, from 48th foot, to be lieut., v. Bridges, who exch.; dated July 7.

48th Foot.—Lieut. E. Bridges, from 1st batt. 7th foot, to be lieut., v. Barr, who exch.; dated July 7.

101st Foot.—Maj. F. O. Salmsbury to be lieut. col., without purch.; dated July 11.

The services of Staff asst. surg. J. A. Scott, in temp. charge of a detachment of the 91st foot at Nagode, being no longer required with the 97th foot at Saugor, he will continue in his present charge.

Staff asst. surg. Barnwell, recently arrived at Nagode, will proceed to Jubbulpore and report himself

to the officer comdg. B batty. 16th brig. R.A., for duty.

The leave of absence prep. to proceeding to England, granted to Capt. W. J. Bell, 93rd foot, in G.O. C.C. of April 14 last, is extended for 1 mo., from June 15 to July 14, on m.c.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sealkote station order, dated the 15th May last, directing Surg. maj. C. L. Cox, 20th hussars, to offic. as deputy inspec. general of hospitals of the Sealkote circle, with effect from the 11th idem, and until further orders.

Chinsurah depot order, dated the 18th ult., directing Lieut. W. Forbes, 93rd foot, to continue to act as quartermaster of the depot in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st March, 1862, to 23rd January, 1863, or until the arrival of Lieut. P. Lawless, 97th foot.

By the officer commanding the 3rd Bengal cavalry, dated the 1st inst., appointing Lieut. and adjt. B. Crocroft, late 50th N.I., to act as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. C. F. Packe.

Benares div. order, dated the 11th inst., directing Asst. surg. T. W. Sheppard, B battery 2nd royal horse brig., to proceed to Chunar and take medical charge of the garrison of that place from Asst. surg. J. Mundy, whose services are required with his regt., the 20th foot.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. T. J. Watson (doing duty 17th Bengal cavalry), from 9th August, to 15th October, to Simla.

6th Dragoons.—Major J. E. Swindley, for 15 mos. from date of embarkation, to England.

33rd Foot.—Lieut. W. Bally, from Sept. 28 to Dec. 27, in ext., on private affairs; Lieut. J. H. Campbell, from Sept. 28 to Dec. 27, in ext.

89th Foot.—Lieut. H. L. Harvest, from July 15 to Oct. 14, to Kussowlie.

94th Foot.—Lieut. J. Strachan, from July 15 to Aug. 14, to remain in Cashmere.

Late 40th N.I.—Capt. J. Roberts (barrack master, Darjeeling), from Dec. 15, 1862, to Feb. 15, to visit Calcutta for the purpose of studying the native languages.

General List Infantry.—Lieut. C. Key (doing duty 20th foot), from May 25 to July 24, to visit Calcutta prep. to applying for furl. to Europe on m.c.

Military Letter.

RECKONING OFFICERS' SERVICE.

Military.—No. 177.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord.—Referring to my despatch* dated March 31, 1862, regarding the mode of reckoning the service of an officer of the staff corps formerly under the old furl. regulations, I have to inform you that as regards future furlis. such officers will be under the operation of clause 7 of the furl. rules of 1854, quoted in the margin.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. Wood.

Court Martial.

LIEUT. E. H. THOMAS, 29th M.N.I.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 13.—At a General Court Martial assembled at Saugor, on Tuesday, June 9, Lieut. Edgar Hastings Thomas, 29th regt. Madras N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With unofficer-like conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Saugor, on March 30, disrespectfully and insubordinately refused to return to his commanding officer, Maj. A. K. Gore, an official letter sent to him, Lieut. Thomas, by his commanding officer, for perusal, although repeatedly ordered to do so.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. Edgar Hastings Thomas, 29th regt. Madras N.I., is guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the words "disrespectfully" and "repeatedly," of which it acquits him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. E. H. Thomas, 29th regt. Madras N.I., to be reprimanded in such manner as H.E. the C. in C. may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) W. W. TURNER, Col.,

Lieut. col., 97th regt., President.

Saugor, June 9.

Confirmed.

(Signed) HUGH ROSE, General,

C. in C. in India.

Simla, July 7.

REMARKS BY H.E. THE C. IN C. IN INDIA.

The Court have been in error in acquitting Lieut. Thomas of "repeatedly" refusing to return the letter

* No. 134.—The second furlough of two years will only be granted after ten years' service in India from the date of the return to duty after the first furlough of two years.

These furloughs are not to be cumulative under any circumstances, but are limited to two years. Officers who have taken leave of absence, on sick certificate, to Europe, or elsewhere beyond sea, will be ineligible to a furlough on private affairs until they have served six years from their last return to duty. This rule does not apply to short leaves to sea.

called for by the commanding officer. It is proved by evidence that the commanding officer three times requested Lieut. Thomas to return it, and that he three times refused to do so. The fact that the two first requests were not in an official form is immaterial; and to establish the principle that orders so conveyed are to be looked upon as invalid might be attended with grave consequences. A military order is perfectly valid, no matter in what form it is conveyed.

This is not the first time that Lieut. Thomas has shown his disregard for authority. On a former occasion he gave just cause of complaint on that head to Brigadier Travers, v.c., commanding the Saugor district, and was reprimanded for this misconduct.

Brigadier Travers will read these remarks to Lieut. Thomas in presence of the officers of the garrison of Saugor.

Lieut. Thomas is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Public Dept., Fort St. George, Aug. 18.—The services of Major W. R. Campbell, of the staff corps, officio, protector of emigrants, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for employment as a member of the Military Examining Committee, without prejudice to his appointment as officiating protector of emigrants.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 18.—Capt. A. G. W. Burn, 2nd asst. district engineer, Tanjore, privilege leave from May 25 to July 1, 1863.

This cancels the leave granted to Capt. Burn in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 19 and June 9, 1863.

Aug. 18.—No. 290.—The services of Lieut. M. M. Bowie, of the Royal (Madras) arty., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Foreign Department, for temporary employment in the commission of the central provinces.

The leave to Saugor, granted in G.O.G., April 10, 1863, No. 119, to Lieut. J. L. Ferrers, 3rd regt. L.C., is extended to Oct. 20, 1863.

No. 291.—The following extracts from military despatches from the right hon. the Secretary of State for India, are published:—

Despatch dated July 17, 1863, No. 94.—Her Majesty's Government, with the concurrence of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, approve of the appointments of Lieut. col. Woods, of the Madras staff corps, to be adjt. gen., Lieut. col. Scott, of the Madras corps, to be qm.r. gen. of the Madras army, from Feb. 20, 1863; also the appointment of Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. M. Primrose, H.M.'s 43rd foot, to be adjt. gen. of the army from April 10, in succession to Lieut. col. Woods, as reported in your military letter No. 107, dated April 25, 1863.

In future appointments to these offices due regard must be paid to the orders contained in my despatch to the Govt. of India, dated Aug. 30, 1862, No. 314, that, except under very special circumstances, no officer is to be appointed to the head of either the adjt. general's or quarter master general's department, who has not attained the rank of colonel in the army.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieut. col. E. Webb, 6 months.
Capt. H. J. T. Neild, 6 do.
Capt. F. M. Raynsford, 3 do.
Capt. M. W. Carr, 6 do.
Capt. E. H. Harrington, 6 do.
Capt. T. Beckley, 4 do.
Capt. G. Forbes, 3 do.
Lieut. T. O. Underwood, 5 do.
Lieut. W. H. Burton, 6 do.
Lieut. P. Lavie, 6 do.
Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, 4 do.
Surg. maj. E. S. Tribe, 3 do.
Asst. surg. P. W. Marriott, 6 do.
Asst. surg. J. S. Ridings, 4 do.
Capt. J. J. Adamson, 37th N.I., has been permitted to resign the service. This vacancy has effect from March 1.

Sub conductor J. Scannell has been pensioned.

No. 293.—The following extracts from G.O. by the Govt. of India are republished:—

Simla, July 29.—No. 110a.—Appointment:—Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieut. D. W. Laughton, doing duty 6th infantry, to offic. as adjt. of the 3rd infantry during the absence of Lieut. Moriarty, or until further orders.

Military Dept., Aug. 21.—No. 295.—Appointment.—Act. inspec. gen. of hospitals J. Shaw, f.r.c.s., to be inspec. gen. of hospitals, v. Dr. Macpherson, who vacates, under the provisions of para. 6 of the despatch from the Secretary of State, published in G.O.G.G. No. 115a, July 31 last (Madras G.O.G., Aug. 18, No. 293).

Col. G. W. Y. Simpson, inspec. gen. of ordnance, has priv. leave for 60 days from 1st prox., or from date of departure from the Presidency.

Lieut. col. J. L. Barrow, principal comsy. of ordnance, will perform the duties of inspec. gen. during

Col. Simpson's absence, and Lieut. col. W. K. Worster, barrack mr., will perform those of the principal commissary, without prejudice to the appointments respectively held by them.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the home Government, without prejudice to their rank (date of arrival at Madras, Aug. 18):—

Capt. W. Serres, late 51st regt. N.I.
Lieut. H. Cracroft, cav., gen. list.
Lieut. G. V. Law, 14th regt. N.I.
Asst. apothecary P. G. Paul is permitted to resign the service, at his own request.

Judicial Dept., Aug. 21.—Leave.—Mr. G. E. Cower, judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, for 1 mo. from 7th prox.

The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Aug. 22.—Mr. C. R. Pelly, acting civil and session judge of Nundial, for 6 mo., on urgent private affairs.

Financial Dept., Aug. 24.—Lieut. col. G. W. Russell, of the Madras staff corps, paymaster of Trichinopoly, for 1 year from June 4 last, to proceed to the Neilgherries, on m.c.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. H. M. S. Græme, to act as coll. and mag. of the district of South Arcot, during the absence on leave of Mr. Reade.

Mr. J. H. Garstin, to act as sub-coll. and joint mag. of Malabar, during the employment of Mr. H. E. Sullivan on other duty. This appointment to take effect from the 20th inst.

Financial Dept.—Capt. J. H. Warden, Madras staff corps, to act as paymaster of Trichinopoly, during the absence of Lieut. col. Russell, on m.c., to take effect from the date on which he entered upon his duties.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Aug. 25.—Rev. S. Wright, chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is attached to the station of Bangalore.

Judicial Dept., Aug. 20.—Under section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. V. H. Levinge, mag. of Madura, and Mr. G. V. Agnew, acting joint mag. in the same district, are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in English.

Military Dept., Aug. 24.—No. 297.—Maj. E. A. Grubb, Bengal staff corps, is permitted to proceed to Eur., on m.c., for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Aug. 25.—No. 298.—Appointment:—Madras Volunteer Guards.—Mr. A. de Souza, to be ens. in No. 3 (or Capt. de Souza's) company.

No. 299.—The appt. of Acting inspec. gen. of hospitals J. Shaw, f.r.c.s., to be inspec. gen. of hospitals, notified in G.O.G. Aug. 21, No. 295, is to have effect from the date on which that officer originally entered upon the duties, and drew the full pay of the appt.

The services of Lieut. R. Houghton, Madras staff corps, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept., for employ. in the British Burmah police.

The services of Lieut. E. W. C. H. Miller, 8th regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Commr. of Mysore, for employ. in the Nuggur forests, subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India.

The underment. officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Lieut. C. C. Morris, late 8th regt. L.C., doing duty 1st regt. L.C.; arrived at Madras on Aug. 18.

Lieut. O. H. Vandeleur, late 49th regt. N.I.; arr. at Madras on Aug. 23.

Lieut. R. P. Blake, inf. gen. list; arr. at Madras on Aug. 23.

Surg. F. L. Clementson, medical dept.; arr. at Madras on Aug. 23.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen's Office, Fort St. George, Aug. 15.—Capt. F. Templer, European veterans, is permitted to reside and draw pay at Cuddalore, Madras, or the Neilgherries, until further orders.

The following posting is ordered:—Asst. surg. J. M. Joseph, m.d., to do duty 2nd regt. N.I.

Pensioned Conductor G. Walton (late of the ordnance dept.) is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Madras.

With reference to G.O., dated 10th inst., Major G. A. Fulton, of the late 2nd Eur. L.I., will continue to do duty with the 21st regt. N.I., until the arrival of Maj. G. Smart at regtl. head qrs.

Lieut. J. W. Aitchison, of the late 46th regt. N.I., is appointed to act as adjt. of the 31st regt. L.I., until further orders.

Aug. 18.—The appointment by the officer comdg. troops in the Straits, of 2nd Capt. J. W. Watkins, royal arty., adjt. and qm.r. of arty. in the Straits, to act as staff officer in the Straits, during the absence in Europe on s. c. of Lieut. Beauchamp, is confirmed.

Capt. (brev. major) R. Gill, Eur. veterans, is permitted to reside until further orders as adjt. and in the Decan, on his services being replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

With the sanction of Government, under date

Aug. 14, No. 2616, the undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to England on m.c. under the furl. regulations of 1854, reporting his arrival to the adjt. gen., horse guards.

2nd Capt. A. J. Ogilvie, 3rd royal horse brigade.

Leave of absence:—General Staff.—Major gen. W. A. McCleverty, comdg. centre division, from Sept. 1, 1863, for 60 days; privilege leave.

25th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. B. B. Faunce, from Aug. 16 to Nov. 16, 1863; Madras, under the provisions of G.O.G., No. 116, dated April 24, 1855.

Asst. surg. W. R. Cornish, secretary to the principal inspector gen. medical dept., from Aug. 14, or date of departure for 60 days; privilege leave.

Aug. 19.—With the sanction of Government, Maj. W. R. Campbell, staff corps, is, as a temporary measure, appointed a member of the Presidency Military Hindoostanee Examining Committee, v. Maj. Boddam, relieved.

Lieut. D. Monro, 43rd regt. N.I., is appointed adjt. of that corps, v. Lieut. Mesham, staff corps, promoted.

Aug. 20.—Capt. R. C. Burn, staff corps, is appointed to do duty, till further orders, under the officer commanding Pegue division.

Aug. 21.—Lieut. C. T. P. Luxmore, late 1st Madras fus., is appointed to do duty, till further orders, with 14th regt. N.I., instead of with 23rd regt. L.I., as ordered in G.O. 25th ult.

Ens. T. Price, H.M.'s 103rd regt. of foot, is permitted to proceed to England, m.c., under the new rules, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, and will report his arrival to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

Asst. surg. W. R. Burkitt, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, is permitted to proceed to England, m.c., via the Cape of Good Hope, under the new rules, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, and will report his arrival to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

Leave of absence:—17th Lancers.—Corrét H. Faulkner, in continuation, from 16th to 25th Aug., to enable him to join.

Late 52nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. W. Barrington, doing duty 44th regt. N.I., from Aug. 10 to Feb. 10 next; Ootacamund and Wynaud.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 20.—With the sanction of Govt., the Lucknow division order, dated Oct. 19, 1858, directing Asst. Apothecary F. Duckworth, Madras establishment, to officiate as steward to the 1st Madras fusiliers, is confirmed.

(This is in substitution of so much of G.O.C.C., of Nov. 3, 1858, as relates to the above-named subordinate.)

Lieut. C. C. Hewetson, late 49th regt. N.I., doing duty 34th L.I., is directed to join the surveying class, with reference to G.O.C.C., No. 94, dated Dec. 31, 1862.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. J. M. C. Galloway, 4th regt. L.C., Saugor, Creditable Progress.

Lieut. W. Wyndham, royal art., Cuttack, Creditable Progress.

Lieut. C. McInroy, 19th regt. N.I., Secunderabad, qualified as adjt. under para. 8, G.O.C.C., July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. F. S. Cherry, 4th regt. L.C., Saugor, passed the examination prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Lieut. R. F. Taylor, general list, doing duty 10th N.I., Jubbulpore, passed the examination prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

The Moonshie allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Galloway and Wyndham.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Qualified for the General Staff under para. 11, G.O. C. in C. July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. A. Curteis, cav. gen. list, do. du. 2nd regt. L.C., Secunderabad.

Lieut. A. M. Rawlins, R.A., Bangalore.

Lieut. R. Ottley, late 3rd Madras Eur. regt., do. du. 32nd regt. N.I., Secunderabad.

Lieut. E. H. Eyre, 38th regt. N.I., Secunderabad.

Lieut. H. A. T. Nepean, 40th regt. N.I., Cannanore.

Ens. A. Chaplin, H.M.'s 108th foot, Secunderabad. Creditable Progress.

Lieut. R. C. Smith, R.A., Bangalore.

Lieut. J. H. Waller, H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot, Cannanore.

Lieut. E. H. Prother, 6th regt. N.I., Bangalore.

Lieut. J. Nicholson, gen. list, do. du. 16th regt. N.I., Bangalore.

Passed the Examination Prescribed for Officers of Companies and for Medical Charge.

Lieut. J. C. Paske, 14th regt. N.I., Bangalore.

Lieut. F. J. Lawder, gen. list, do. du. 14th regt. N.I., Bangalore.

Lieut. W. H. Beck, gen. list, do. du. 14th regt. N.I., Bangalore.

Ens. M. H. Wratishaw, gen. list, do. du. 14th regt. N.I., Bangalore.

Asst. surg. G. A. Moorhead, H.M.'s 66th regt. of foot, Bangalore.

The Moonshie allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Smith, Waller, Prother, Nicholson, and Ens. Chaplin.

The undermen. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. A. Y. Brooking, 20th regt., N. I., Singapore, qualified as interpreter.

Ens. E. P. Maltby, gen. list, d. d. H. M.'s 102nd regt. of foot, Cannanore, qualified for the gen. staff, under para. 11, G. O. C. 6th July, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. J. O. Goldie, 20th regt., N. I., Singapore, and Ens. W. Miller, gen. list, d. d. 14th regt. N. I., Bangalore, creditable progress.

Ens. F. G. Faber, gen. list, d. d. 40th regt., N. I., Cannanore, passed the examination prescribed for officers of companies.

The Moonshiee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Goldie and Ens. Miller.

Leave of absence:—
17th Brig. Royal Artillery.—Second Capt. C. Cameron, from date of embarkation for 2 years—Sea and Cape of Good Hope, &c.

17th Lancers.—Lieut. W. S. Browne, in continuation from Aug. 4 to Oct. 3.—Bangalore and Madras, in anticipation of his retirement from the service.

69th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. J. Whiteford, in continuation till Oct. 6.—Neilgherries, in anticipation of his retirement from the service.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Political Dept., Bombay Castle, Aug. 26—Mr. F. D. Melvill has been appd. asst. to the agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Judicial Dept., Aug. 21—H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to confirm the appt., by the Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court, of Mr. W. B. Mulock as asst. registrar at the appellate side of the High Court.

Aug. 24—Mr. J. S. White, barrister-at-law, to be remembrancer of legal affairs in succession to Mr. Westropp.

The appt. by the coroner of Bombay, under the provisions of Act IV. of 1848, of Mr. J. Macfarlane as dep. coroner of Bombay, has been approved by H.E. the Gov. in Council.

Revenue Dept., Aug. 24—Mr. J. Hearn, dep. coll. in charge of the Treasury in North Canara, is allowed leave of absence for 3 mos., under sec. 6 of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Financial Dept., Aug. 26—Mr. J. Hodgart, foreman of the Bombay Mint, is allowed leave of abs. for 1 year to proceed to Europe, under secs. 11 and 20 of the New Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Aug. 26—Lieut. col. H. Rivers, R.E., has been appd. consulting engr. and joint sec., railway dept., July 18.

FREE PASSAGE TO OFFICERS ON SERVICE.

Aug. 25—No. 438.—The G.O. No. 23 of 1857, granting free passage to officers proceeding on m.c. from service beyond sea, or returning to join their corps at a station beyond sea on the completion of leave on m.c., is applicable only to officers quartered and employed in the provinces from which such passages could be granted, and not to those who only visit or pass through them on leave.

Military Dept., Bombay Castle, Aug. 22—No. 134.—Surg. Maitland is appointed to act as staff surgeon and dep. medical storekeeper, Belgaum, from the 13th inst., v. Surg. major Glassee.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, the wife of C. W. W., B.A., of a daughter, at Dalhousie, Aug. 2.

ARROWSMITH, the wife of J. W., of a daughter, at Colombo, Aug. 19.

BARTLETT, the wife of Mr. W. H., of a daughter, at Ballegunge, Aug. 11.

BALFOUR, Mrs. Edward, of a son, at Rangoon, July 19.

BAYLEY, the wife of Mr. Stuart C., of a son, at Berhampore, Aug. 14.

BERRY, the wife of John H., at Coonoor, Aug. 12.

BLEAZBY, the wife of Mr. G. B., of a son, at Saugor, Aug. 10.

CAMPBELL, Mrs. R. O., of a daughter, at Madras, Aug. 15.

CANNON, the wife of Capt. O. B., H.M.'s 97th regt., of a son, at Saugor, C.I., Aug. 7.

CATLEY, the wife of Henry G., Esq., of a son, at Goruckpore, Aug. 8.

CLARKE, Mrs. S. E. J., of a son, at Calcutta, Aug. 21.

COFFIN, the wife of Lieut. K. D., 105th L.I., of a son, at Wellington, Aug. 19.

COWELL, the wife of Henry, 27th Inniskillings, of a son, at Gondah, Oude, Aug. 15.

CURRIE, the wife of M. R. C. S. E., civil surgeon, of a son, at Murree, Aug. 3.

DAVIS, the wife of Capt. W. S., 15th Regt. N.I., of a son, at Trichinopoly, Aug. 6.

DORAN, the wife of Major, Commandant, 27th Regt. Punjab Infantry, of a daughter, at Simla, Aug. 4.

EARLE, the wife of Major W. H. S., of a son, at Bareilly, July 26.

FREEMAN, the wife of Mr. Wm., of a daughter, at Madras, August 14.

GORE, the wife of Major J. A. C., 71st Highland L.I., of a son, at Murree, July 26.

HAYGARTH, the wife of C. S., Esq., of a daughter, at Agra, Aug. 14.

HICKLEY, the wife of W. B. G., Esq., of a son, at Cuttack, Aug. 10.

HOLMES, the wife of Mr. A. M., of the C. M. Bank, of a daughter, at Colombo, Aug. 21.

JAMES, the wife of Lieut. L. H. S., Royal Artillery, of a son, at Kohat, Aug. 4.

JONES, the wife of the Rev. W., London Mission, prematurely, of a son, at Benares, Aug. 5.

KAVANAGH, the wife of T. H., V.C., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a son, at Luckeempore, Oudh.

KEENE, the wife of the Rev. T. P., of a son, at Midnapore.

LAZARO, the wife of Mr. E. C., of a son, at Madras, Aug. 17.

LONGMORE, the wife of Capt. C. M., 26th P.I., of a daughter, at Allypore, Aug. 13.

LOVEKIN, the wife of J. M., H.M.'s 20th Regt., of a daughter, at Goruckpore, Aug. 5.

MANTELL, the wife of D. G., Survey Department, of a son, at Colombo, Aug. 27.

MEADE, the wife of Major, Agent of the Gov. gen. for Central India, of a daughter, at Indore, Aug. 10.

MURRAY, the wife of F. P., of a daughter, at Galle, Aug. 26.

NICHOLSON, the wife of Capt. A. S., H.M.'s 107th Regt., of a son, at Lucknow, Aug. 3.

NEWPORT, the wife of the Rev. G. O., L.M.S., Pareychaley, South Travancore, of a son, Aug. 13.

OSBORN, the wife of Capt. D. H., of a son, at Burdwan, Aug. 19.

PALAVANDRAM, the wife of M. A., Interpreter and Chief Clerk of the Court at Daanbool, of a son, at Colombo, Aug. 26.

PHILLIPS, the wife of T. J., of a son, at Cachar, Aug. 9.

PETROCCHINO, the wife of E. E., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 17.

RADDICK, the wife of C. E., Civil Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter, at Humeerpore, Aug. 16.

SECONDE, the wife of C., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 10.

SIMMONDS, the wife of Lieut. W. H., 98th Regiment, of a daughter, at Sireenuggur, Cashmere, July 21.

SCHMIDT, the wife of C. K., of a daughter, at Calcutta.

TULLOCH, the wife of Capt. H., of the Engineers, of a son, at Madras, Aug. 15.

VAUX, the wife of Alfred H., of a son, at Calcutta, Aug. 12.

WATT, the wife of the Rev. John, Presbyterian Chaplain, Matelle, of a daughter, at Kandy, Aug. 23.

WHITE, Mrs. K., of a daughter, at Agra, Aug. 18.

MARRIAGES.

LENNON, W. S. W., to Miss L. A. Eade, at Madras, Aug. 17.

MANUK, Mr. G. J. M., to Mary, eldest daughter of J. P. Jordan, of China, at Calcutta, July 28.

MAUNSELL, Lieut. H.M.'s 82nd regt., to Henrietta, daughter of the late H. T. Ridgeway, M.D., at Subathoo, Aug. 18.

DEATHS.

BATTYE, the wife of Capt. H., officiating paymaster, at Lucknow, Aug. 17.

BATE, Lieut., 3rd L.C., at Kamptee, Aug. 24.

BYRNE, Mrs. M., at Agra, Aug. 14.

COTTERELL, J., veterinary surgeon to His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan, at Nulhattee, Aug. 13.

FAUNCE, Mary, infant daughter of E., Esq., adjt. 27th regt. N.I., aged 6 days, at Cuddapah, Aug. 13.

GANETE, Harrold, infant son of Lieut. N. D., royal army, at Nowshera, Aug. 9.

LAMONT, the wife of W. B., at Kaderanie, Ceylon, Aug. 28.

PEREIRA, the infant daughter of Mr. J. A., inspector, Mofussil Police, at Raneepet, Aug. 18.

REYNOLDS, Beatrice, child of H. J., C.S., aged 5 years, at Dacca, Aug. 11.

ROLFE, Ensign, late H.M.'s 91st Regt., at Jubbulpore, Aug. 6.

SAGE, the wife of Capt. S., late 30th N.I., aged 33, at Mussoorie, Aug. 16.

SIMPSON, Lieut. S., Invalids, at Bombay, Aug. 25.

TURNBULL, Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Mrs. H., aged 38, at Madras, Aug. 18.

WILLIAMS, Mr. J., at Lahore, Aug. 8.

VANREKEN, Charles, infant child of Capt. A. D., Staff Corps, at Landour, Aug. 14.

VINCE, Florence, infant child of Mr. H. P., of Jamalpore, Aug. 11.

WEBSTER, John, at Cachar, Aug. 3.

WICKES, Frederick, infant son of T. H., special assistant engineer, Calcutta and Eastern Canals, at Bankipore, Aug. 11.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. Sept. 22.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Cornet H. H. Arthur, from the 18th hussars, to be cornet, v. G. C. Childs, transf. to 16th lancers.

Royal Artillery.—Gent. Cadet H. A. Graves to be lieut., v. D. W. G. Fairfield, dec.

20th Foot.—A. Denning, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. R. H. Mardon, who retires.

35th Foot.—Ens. W. A. Brock to be lieut., by purch., v. R. H. W. Troup, who retires; Gent. Cadet A. A. E. Oelrichs, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purch., v. Brock.

80th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. R. W. Hare, M.B., to be asst. surg., v. J. B. Baker, app. to the staff.

94th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. J. D. Sainter to be asst. surg., v. E. M'Grath, app. to the staff.

106th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. Garlick to be instructor of musketry.

Rifle Brigade.—Ens. F. E. Kerr to be lieut., by purch., v. C. Johnston, whose prom., by purch., on Aug. 4, 1863, has been can.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Staff Assistant Surgeons.—E. Chandler, gent., W. Creyk, M.B., A. Brobner, M.B., W. Nash, M.D., W. E. Dudley, gent., A. Doig, gent., H. A. Martin, gent., W. W. Quinton, M.B., G. W. M'Nalty, gent., W. T. Martin, gent., J. N. Davis, gent., W. J. Page, gent., F. Ferguson, M.D., R. G. Segrave, gent.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. F. R. Palmer, C.B., 60th foot, having completed five years' qualifying service in the rank of lieut. col., to be col.; Maj. C. Dvart, late of the 108th foot, having retired upon full pay, to have the honorary rank of lieut. col.; Capt. G. Bridge, half-pay 51st foot, to be maj.; Capt. and brev. maj. G. Bridge, half-pay 51st foot, to be lieut. col.; Capt. H. N. D. Prendergast, of the Royal (Madras) Engineers, to be major.

MEMORANDUM.

Capt. G. Bridge, half-pay 51st foot, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards circular of Feb. 15, 1861.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 25.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the officers of the staff corps, and of H.M.'s Indian military forces:—

BREVET.

Lieut. col. H. W. Blake, Madras inf., to be col.; Maj. E. W. Boudier, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. C. Nicholls, Madras inf., to be maj., in succ. to Lieut. gen. J. Perry, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. C. Patterson, Bengal inf., to be col.; Maj. J. E. Mayne, Madras staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Capt. M. B. Which, Bengal inf., to be maj., in succ. to Maj. gen. D. Forbes, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. R. G. Taylor, C.B., Bengal staff corps, to be col.; Maj. F. J. Goldsmid, Madras staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Capt. R. Gordon, Bombay inf., to be maj., in succ. to Lieut. gen. D. G. Scott, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. R. W. O'Grady, Madras inf., to be col.; Maj. W. A. Thomson, Bengal cav., to be lieut. col.; Capt. A. S. O. Donaldson, Bengal inf., to be maj., in succ. to Lieut. gen. T. Fiddes, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. C. F. North, R.E. (Bombay), to be col.; Maj. J. G. Halliday, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. T. W. Senger, Bengal inf., to be maj., in succ. to Lieut. gen. W. H. Hewitt, Bengal inf., dec.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) C. A. Barwell.

Capt. (brev. major) C. M. Fitzgerald.

Capt. J. W. F. Bean.

To be Captains.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. T. Morgate.

BENGAL ARMY.

Infantry.

Lieut. col. (local major gen.) St. G. D. Showers, C.B., to be col.; Major (brev. col.) Sir H. B. Edwards, K.C.B., from the late 1st European Fusiliers, to be lieut. col.; in succession to Hewitt, deceased.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) C. Troup, C.B., to be col.; Major M. J. Slater, from the late 5th Eur. Infantry, to be lieut. col., in succession to Barstow, deceased.

Late 1st European Fusiliers.—Capt. C. O'B. Palmer to be major, and Lieut. J. Morland to be capt., in succession to Hewitt, deceased.

Late 6th European Infantry.—Capt. A. B. Fenwick to be major, in succession to Barstow, deceased.

Late 15th N.I.—Lieut. P. Wheeler to be capt., v. Browne, transferred to 35th foot.

Late 32nd N.I.—Lieut. R. Blair to be capt., v. Hill, transferred to 71st foot.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Ens. A. Oldham to be lieut., in succession to Browne, late 15th N.I., transferred to 35th foot.

Ens. W. E. Gowan to be lieut., v. Elton, late 87th N.I., transferred to 98th foot.

Ens. A. Hardan to be lieutenant, v. Collingwood, late 48th N.I., transferred to 27th foot.
 Ens. T. Nicholls to be lieutenant, in succession to Hewitt, deceased.
 Ens. C. C. Brownlow to be lieutenant, in succession to Pollock, 35th N.I., deceased.
 Ens. G. Waterhouse to be lieutenant, in succession to Birch, late 1st Eur. regt. (staff corps), deceased.
 Ens. B. H. Russell to be lieutenant, in succession to Gordon, late 65th N.I., retired.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Infantry.
 Col. C. Troup, C.B., and Lieut. col. M. J. Slater, to take rank from April 21, 1863.
 Late 5th European Infantry.—Major A. B. Fenwick, to take rank from April 21, 1863.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Lieut. J. A. McNeale to take rank from March 10, 1863.
 Lieut. C. F. Thomas to take rank from March 14, 1863.
 Lieut. C. C. Brownlow to take rank from April 22, 1863.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Capt. W. L. Briggs.

To be Captains.

Lieut. C. D. J. Dodd.
 Lieut. J. S. Drummond.
 Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Infantry.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. James to be col., v. Forbes, deceased.
 Major E. C. Beale, from the 22nd N.I., to be lieutenant, v. M. Grigor, deceased.

2nd L.C.

Lieut. C. A. Moore to be captain, v. Smith (staff corps), deceased.

16th N.I.

Lieut. J. W. Watson to be captain, v. Rees, invalided.

23rd N.I.

Capt. J. Peyton to be major, in succession to Grimes, deceased.

General List of Cavalry Officers.

Cornet H. B. McNeill to be lieutenant, in succession to Smith, 2nd cav. (staff corps), deceased.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Ensign F. A. Beville to be lieutenant, in succession to Grimes, dec.

Ensign S. S. Dalmahoy to be lieutenant, in succession to Grimes, dec.

Ensign E. A. Douglas to be lieutenant, v. Soppitt, late 10th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

Ensign J. M. Heath to be lieutenant, v. Newall, late of the 80th N.I., exchd. from the 109th to the 8th regt.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Late 2nd European Inf.—Capt. A. Fergusson to take rank from April 3, 1863.

16th Native Inf.—Capt. T. H. Rees, invalided, to take rank from Dec. 6, 1861.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

The undermentioned officers to take rank from the dates specified:—

Lieut. P. H. Greig, from Dec. 6, 1861.
 Lieut. F. C. Singleton, from Jan. 1, 1862.
 Lieut. M. H. Nicolson, from Jan. 1, 1862.
 Lieut. G. G. Morris, from Jan. 1, 1862.
 Lieut. E. S. Williamson, dec., from Feb. 22, 1862.
 Lieut. C. S. Lechinere, from March 1, 1862.
 Lieut. W. F. Pridaux, from March 9, 1862.
 Lieut. W. W. Haywood, from March 28, 1862.
 Lieut. A. B. H. Burnes, from May 6, 1862.
 Lieut. E. S. Walcott, from May 12, 1862.
 Lieut. D. C. Pedder, from May 16, 1862.
 Lieut. W. Scott, from May 27, 1862.
 Lieut. J. Becke, from Oct. 30, 1862.
 Lieut. E. C. Jackson, from Nov. 1, 1862.
 Lieut. J. I. Tinling, from Dec. 1, 1862.
 Lieut. A. R. T. McRae, from Jan. 20, 1863.
 Lieut. E. G. Sturt, from Jan. 20, 1863.
 Lieut. E. R. Keays, from Jan. 24, 1863.
 Lieut. C. Hay, from Feb. 5, 1863.
 Lieut. F. A. Beville, from Feb. 13, 1863.
 Lieut. S. S. Dalmahoy, from Feb. 14, 1863.

ARMY RANK.

The undermentioned officers having completed 15 years' service to be captains by brevet:—

Lieut. E. N. March, 18th N.I.
 Lieut. A. Phillips, of the late 29th N.I.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Surg. F. Broughton, F.R.C.S., to be surg. maj.
 Surg. T. B. Joustone to be surg. maj.
 Assist. surg. C. G. Wiehe, M.D., to be surg., v. Grierson, dec.
 Assist. surg. J. T. Sanderson, M.D., to be surg., v. Hamilton, retired.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The undermentioned officers to take rank from the dates specified:—

Surg. J. M. Hayslop, M.D., from Aug. 25, 1862.
 Surg. W. C. Brown, M.D., from Sept. 10, 1862.
 Surg. R. G. Lord, M.D., from Oct. 25, 1862.
 Surg. J. G. Nicholson, M.D., from Nov. 27, 1862.
 Surg. R. Miller, M.D., from Dec. 18, 1862.
 Surg. J. H. Willmot, M.D., from Jan. 1, 1863.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

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* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, September 26, 1863.

THE FRENCH STEAM COMPANY'S SUPPOSED PUBLIC BOON.

WE publish in another part of our paper a reply from the London office of the French Mail Steam Packets on the Indian line, to an enquiry from Captain Thompson, on the subject of the supposed reduced fares, by which it appears that the terms have not been lowered, as we announced in our last number, on the authority of the Calcutta press. We hope there is some mistake in the London office. Perhaps the supposed new rules have originated in the Indian Office, for all the Indian papers give the details apparently on authority, and without any expression of doubt.

THE LATE HENRY MEREDITH PARKER.

WE have heard from one brother editor only, and he happens, like ourselves, to be connected with Indian interests, of the death of Henry Meredith Parker, a name so well known on the Bengal side of British India about twenty years ago. At that period, in point of public reputation, he was by far the most prominent and popular of the Bengal civilians. To his compatriots in Eastern exile his name was then as familiar as a household word, and if he had ended his days in India every local newspaper and magazine there would have teemed with lamentations for his loss, and with tributes to his memory. Here he was very little known as a public man, and his death has excited no emotion except within the limits of his domestic circle, and amongst those retired Anglo-Indians who were his contemporaries in the East. And yet he was a man of great mark and likelihood—in every sense of the phrase, a *man of genius*. He had rare gifts and a wonderful variety of elegant accomplishments. Unhappily, he dissipated his powers by employing them almost simultaneously in too many different directions. He was everything by fits and nothing long. With a most genial nature that made him a delightful friend and companion, and the leader and the life of every social assembly which he chose to enter, he had such a stock of animal spirits as enabled him to fortify himself against all the ordinary ill accidents of life, and to defy the power of a climate so hostile as that of India to the generality of his fellow-countrymen. But though this natural vivacity contributed to his happiness it defrauded him of his fame and Europe of a legacy. Perhaps even the majority of his own countrymen in India,

while astonished at his versatility, and enchanted and enlivened with his gaiety and humour, little appreciated the nobler but less demonstrated elements of his nature. "*Proteus* they called him," and

A merrier man

Within the limits of becoming mirth
 We never spent an hour's talk withal:
 His eye begat occasion for his wit:
 For every object that the one did catch
 The other turned to a mirth-moving jest;
 Which his fair tongue (conceit's expositor)
 Delivered in such apt and gracious words
 That aged ears played truant at his tales
 And younger hearers were quite ravished;
 So sweet and voluble was his discourse.

But he was something better than a humorous, or merry, or eloquent companion, and if his numerous popular accomplishments and his high relish of social life had not withheld him from graver and more earnest pursuits, and he could have been persuaded to devote his highest faculties to some one noble object demanding the whole man, his name might have obtained a permanent place in the long and brilliant list of British authors. As it was, his high animal spirits and his popular accomplishments made him content to give to "*society*" what was meant for mankind.

Mr. Parker left India in 1842. Dr. Johnson, with a poetical hyperbole, spoke of the death of his friend Garrick as having "eclipsed the gaiety of nations;" but it is no hyperbole, but a plain truth, to say of Henry Meredith Parker that his departure from that country eclipsed for awhile the gaiety of the City of Palaces, and "diminished the public stock of harmless pleasure." Amongst his other popular attractions was his cleverness and versatility as an actor, which was the origin of his sobriquet of "*Proteus*." But he was as Protean off the stage as on it, for this "one man in his time played many parts," and all successfully. He was alternately a poet, a painter, a musician, and an orator, and took the lead, as in his natural and proper vocation, in all important local movements, public or private. Add to this that he was an excellent and well-appreciated servant of the State; and in his office of Secretary to the Salt Board he was as studious of the quality of the old Company's vulgar but lucrative commodity as if it had been purely Attic. With respect to his histrionic career, he was as much the first actor on the Calcutta stage as was Garrick on that of London. He, too, like Garrick, was equally at home in comedy and tragedy. It would be absurd to suppose that his pretensions as an actor are here seriously compared with those of Garrick. Such a comparison would be utterly preposterous. He was no more a Garrick than Calcutta is London. He was as inferior to Garrick as the Chowringhee Dramatic Corps (when Parker was the manager of it) was inferior to the company at Drury-lane, when it was presided over by the genius whose death was said to have "eclipsed the gaiety of nations." But Parker was nevertheless a capital actor, though not a Garrick, and was quite as much as Garrick himself the *facile princeps* in his own lesser circle. Like Garrick, too, as he passed from the great stage of human life, after a career of more than threescore years, his friends were taken by surprise, because, as Boswell said of the great English actor, "there was a *vivacity* in our late celebrated friend which drove away the thoughts of death from any association with him."

As a poet Mr. Parker has left no name behind him in this country, but his occasional verses were once exceedingly popular amongst his countrymen in India, and they well deserved to be so, for they were extremely musical and spirited and graceful, and exhibited a freshness of feeling and fancy, and a facility of style that we rarely meet with in the pages of many much more fortunate versifiers in his fatherland, who from superior local facilities and advantages have contrived to win a considerable share of public notice. As a prose writer his chief merit was a vein of original wit and humour wholly free from all personality and unkindness of any sort, and, indeed, peculiarly cheerful and good-tempered. Though the Indian press of his day was little better than a public record of private scandal, and was shamefully personal and virulent, Parker lived unscathed. He made not a single enemy—

And factions strove who should applaud him most.

GOCULDASS TEJPALL AND THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

A RATHER serious case, connected with the question of Indian commercial morality, has been published in the Bombay papers. Mr. Goculdass Tejpal is the head of a mercantile firm in Bombay, and a justice of the peace. The local *Saturday Review* accused Mr. Goculdass Tejpal of having attempted to defraud Messrs. Nicol and Co., the charterers of two vessels, in the shipment of silver. The Government having observed that the accused party preserved a perfect silence under so serious a charge for half a year, called on him for some explanation, as it was necessary that a gentleman whose name was retained on her Majesty's Commission of the Peace should be free, even from the suspicion of such disgraceful conduct as that publicly attributed to him. On this Mr. Goculdass Tejpal submitted a very long and elaborate explanation of the matter to the Government. It is very remarkable that the Government, in so painful and delicate a case, should have kept Mr. Tejpal six months in anxious suspense, awaiting its final judgment as to his innocence or guilt, though that judgment was of such vital importance to his character, as a merchant, as a public officer, and as a man; and of some importance also to the Government itself, which was bound to see that a dishonest merchant was not retained on her Majesty's Commission of the Peace a day after his guilt had been discovered, nor kept a day longer than was necessary in his official post, while still under suspicion. We cannot imagine the circumstances that would justify a long delay at once so cruel and so impolitic.

Mr. Tejpal was at last, in some degree, relieved from his anxiety on the subject by a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government to the effect that "if his Excellency the Governor in Council"—this "if" is not exactly a peacemaker—that if his Excellency was right in the interpretation of his letter of explanation, he, the Secretary, was desired to express his Excellency's satisfaction at Mr. Tejpal's unqualified denial of the unworthy conduct imputed to him; but, what with the unpleasant "if," and a hint that he ought to have taken some early means of clearing his character, which would have saved Go-

vernment the necessity for calling upon him for an explanation, and the somewhat equivocal meaning of the Government's offer to take the usual course of publishing the correspondence, "if it met Mr. Tejpal's wishes," that gentleman's satisfaction is not quite so complete or triumphant as he might naturally have desired.

In acknowledging the receipt of the reply from Government, Mr. Goculdass Tejpal could not help expressing himself rather sore at the question of publicity being left to his own choice, and declined to avail himself of that favour, leaving the decision entirely to the Government. We quote his own words:—

"When that statement was submitted, I had hoped that his Excellency in Council would be pleased, in justice to my character, and without any further reference to me, to direct the publication of correspondence in such a manner as might subserve the objects in view.

"As it has been thought fit to proceed otherwise, I humbly beg to defer to the resolution of his Excellency in Council now communicated to me, and with reference to your fifth paragraph, beg respectfully to state that I leave it to Government to give such publicity to the correspondence under reference as may appear to them proper.

On this the Government published the correspondence in the usual way.

Mr. Goculdass Tejpal, in his explanation, does not deny that the fraud complained of was really committed—he, indeed, admits it freely—but he states that he was not himself, in any degree, personally implicated. He had no knowledge of the matter. He has several partners—a considerable number of clerks and other servants in his employ, and he does not himself personally attend to the minute details of business. All this is quite possible, but as the head of the firm, he was responsible for its conduct, and for the conduct of its agents, and he ought at once to have vindicated its character by a public reply to a public charge, and have punished or discharged the parties who had brought his house into disrepute. But he remained silent until the Government forced him into an explanation, and even then, he offers nothing in exculpation of his several partners, who could hardly urge a plea like his own, that they never troubled themselves with details; and the only person in his house who was punished or discharged was one "old and hitherto much trusted servant, whom we have since thought fit to dismiss from our employ for misconduct." For what misconduct? "That is the question." Why did not Mr. Tejpal state more explicitly whether or not the old servant was dismissed for the fraud complained of, and whether he was dismissed immediately it was discovered, or for some other offence at a later period? The under-valuation of the shipment of silver was insignificant enough in amount, being only Rs. 117½, and, when first discovered, the charterers, Messrs. Nicol and Co., agreed to drop all notice of the matter if Mr. Tejpal would pay that amount, and give a declaration in writing that the under-valuation was made without his knowledge. This was at once agreed to. But subsequently Messrs. Nicol and Co. altered their minds on the subject, and threatened a prosecution. The friend or agent employed by Mr. Tejpal dissuaded them from this course, and said that he would consent to any other arrangement rather than have any litigation. Messrs. Nicol and Co. then consented to forego legal proceedings if Rs. 6,000 were paid to the Lancashire Fund. The do-

nation was paid instantly and eagerly at the very interview in which the arrangement was proposed and agreed to, and it was this humiliating compromise which Mr. Tejpal told the Government rendered it impossible for him to proceed against the *Saturday Review* for a libel.

It is, indeed, difficult to believe that Mr. Tejpal, who is a very wealthy merchant, and who, by his own statement, has contributed in round numbers about 75,000 rupees to public and charitable purposes,* should, for the sake of so petty a gain as 117 rupees, have had anything to do with so petty and dirty a transaction as that attributed to him by the *Saturday Review*; but certainly if his friend, who settled the case with Nicol and Co., went beyond his wishes or instructions in the matter, Mr. Tejpal has good reason to exclaim—"Save us from our friends!" The way in which this delicate affair has been compromised has certainly not tended to raise the character of the firm in public estimation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE-MONEY BY THE FRENCH STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."
SIR,—From the enclosed letter you will perceive that the announcement in your last issue that the "Messageries Impériales" had decided on reducing the rate of passage-money to naval and military officers is incorrect. To prevent officers returning to India just now being misled, you will, doubtless, correct the error in your next. —Yours faithfully,
E. THOMPSON.
12, Vernon-terrace, Brighton,
Sept. 24, 1863.

B. W. and H. Horne's Continental Office,
4, Moorgate-street, Lothbury, E.C.,
London, Sept. 22, 1863.
SIR,—We beg to inform you that the information which you have received respecting a reduction in the passage-money in favour of military and naval officers is erroneous.—Yours obediently,
B. W. AND H. HORNE.
Captain E. Thompson,
14, St. James's-square.

SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held yesterday at the London Tavern; Mr. W. P. Andrew in the chair.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he had explained to them seven and a-half years ago that the object of the Scinde Railway was to open a communication from the harbour of Kurrachee to the valley of the Indus, and to avoid the navigation of the delta of that river. It was the first link in the communication from the sea to the Punjab and Central Asia. They were now in negotiation with the Government with the view of establishing a railway from the upper end of the Scinde line along the valley of the Indus to the Punjab Railway at Mooltan. They had established a steam communication from the present terminus of their line at Kotree, on the Indus, by means of the company's flotilla, and they had no reason to regret having done so, as it was the only available mode of securing large sources of traffic inland and landlocked, and to bring the valuable productions of the Punjab to the seaboard. The most complete mode of developing the existing resources of the immense districts between Lahore and the sea was by means of the proposed Indus Valley Railway. The great feature in their report was, having obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State for India to make the requisite surveys to determine the route that line should take along the valley of the Indus. From the first he had contemplated such a railway as a necessity, but so little was thought

* The *Times of India*, August 31st, states that Mr. Goculdass Tejpal has contributed 90,000 rupees for building a hospital in Madras or Cutch.

of the project at that time that it could not be entertained. The time had, however, arrived for the consideration of the subject, and it was likely to be carried out. All his anticipations had been more than fulfilled in respect of the immense traffic that would flow over their railways. All the appliances that engineers could devise had failed in accomplishing what was required for the successful navigation of the Indus. Steamboats might be safe, but could never be efficient in supplying the necessary accommodation. Every man had done his duty, and many with great ability. Loss of life, broken down health, and other losses had been endured to accomplish as much as possible. The finances of the company were in excellent condition; they had £1,500,000 to the credit of the company in the hands of the Government. As to the Scinde Railway, the harbour of Kurrachee was undergoing such improvements as were likely to meet the views of the most sanguine expectations of its capabilities. The improvements at the entrance of the harbour were those designed by Mr. Walker. The traffic on the Scinde Railway had been far beyond their expectations. They had been unable to carry the immense traffic that came to them. The station accommodation and rolling-stock were totally inadequate. They had no protection provided for the immense quantity of goods brought to them, and they were exposed to the weather from want of the ordinary appliances to meet the immense and urgent demands for conveyance. The working expenses were high, but this was partly attributable to the unusual inundations to which parts of their line had been subjected. When the ballasting of the line was completed he thought the working expenses would be reduced to a fair average. The conduct and exertions of the officers had met not only with the approval of their agents, but with that of the Governor of Bombay. The cost of the Scinde Railway had greatly exceeded what had been anticipated. Upon the portion of the railway near Kotree there were about twenty miles of sidings and railways which were now required to accommodate the traffic, but these additional sidings would be done away with when the Indus Valley line was completed. The trade of Kurrachee had been estimated at £5,000,000 last year, but it had exceeded that sum by £500,000. The Indus steam flotilla was by no means adequate to the requirements of the traffic. They were unable satisfactorily to cope with the stream in places, but, notwithstanding many difficulties, they had been able to keep up a regular bi-monthly communication with the Punjab. So much were the requirements beyond once a fortnight that they required daily steamers between Kotree and Mooltan. The Government had treated them in the most liberal manner, and had handed over all their steamers, stores, materials, and everything to assist them in the development of the traffic on the Indus. They had offered to allow the company to work two new steamers which had been just launched, but they feared they would be too expensive to work. The small vessels and tugs seemed best for the service. The Government had used two of their tenders for ferry boats. With regard to the Punjab Railway, the traffic was very satisfactory. The receipts of the line exceeded their expectations. The working expenses of the Punjab Railway were only about 40 per cent., and it was fully expected that the line would be opened throughout to Mooltan by the end of next year. When it was opened to that point there would be enormous quantities of produce, and the great difficulty would be to convey them away. With regard to the last link in the communication to Delhi, there were some formidable bridges to be constructed, and the cost would be much more than originally estimated. That was partly caused by the alteration of route, the additional length of line, and, above all, the unfortunate delay in commencing the works. In the interval the price of labour and materials had greatly increased all over India. The delay in proceeding with the necessary works was of most serious consequence; and he hoped and trusted the authorities would speedily give their sanction to begin the works. The company had ample means at their disposal, and

the local Government were most anxious for the line to be constructed. There was ballast available at several points on the line, and there were large bridges to construct. The country through which the line would pass was well cultivated, and had a population of about 400 to the square mile, full of enterprise, industrious, and given to travel. He hoped they would soon hear of the commencement of the undertaking, which, with the Indus Valley Railway, would complete a great line of railway communication from Kurrachee to Calcutta, a length of 2,200 miles, having only one tunnel and scarcely a stiff gradient from one end to the other. It would make Kurrachee the European terminus of Indian railways. All the predictions he had made with regard to the undertaking had been more than realised, and when they had the Indus Valley and Delhi lines fairly in hand he believed they would complete the undertaking. (Hear, hear.)

Sir F. Arthur seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and it was carried.

The Solicitor to the company read formal resolutions confirming the forfeiture of certain shares for non-payment of calls in the Scinde, Flotilla, and Punjab undertakings, which were carried unanimously.

On the motion of Sir J. Donaldson, Mr. Thornton, who had resided thirty years in India, including twenty-five as commissioner in the Punjab, was unanimously elected an auditor of the company.

In reply to a question respecting the Indus Valley Railway, as to what would become of the flotilla when that railway was made,

The Chairman said the flotilla would always be indispensable to the company, whether the line were made or not. The vessels would, in the first instance, be fully employed for a considerable time in bringing materials for the construction of the railway, and when that was done they would be valuable feeders to it from places on the Indus. It was probable the vessels would be made over to the Indus Valley Company.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Yesterday the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Mr. W. Dent in the chair.

The report of the directors of this company states that the early opening of the Nulhatee line had been unfortunately delayed, from the roadway which the Government undertook to deliver to the company not having been originally provided with sufficient openings to carry off the flood-waters of the district; the Government undertook to supply the additional waterway required, but the non-completion of one of the principal bridges had, up to the 1st of August, prevented the closing in of the line; but the works were so nearly finished that the chief engineer expected to get a train through at a very early date. Arrangements had been made with the Government for extending the Nulhatee line 8½ miles to Bogwangola, a port on the Ganges. Nearly all the materials of the permanent way, locomotives, &c., for this extension had been shipped for Calcutta; there was therefore every prospect that the whole of this branch line might be opened for traffic by the middle of next year. The negotiations with the Government of India for the concession of the whole system of railway lines in Oude and Rohilkund were progressing satisfactorily. The Secretary of State for India had given the Government of India full powers to arrange with the company for the construction of railways in those provinces. The board had received information that the whole system of railways for Oude and Rohilkund would be conceded to the company, and in the interim the chief engineer had the main line through those provinces, from Meerut to Ghazepore, and that from Cawnpore by Lucknow to Fyzabad surveyed. He expressed full confidence in being able to complete the construction of the lines at a cost not exceeding £4,000 per mile. It was the original intention of the company to adopt a four-foot gauge for their lines, but the

Government had made it an indispensable condition that the standard gauge of five feet six inches should be adhered to for all such lines in the provinces of Oude and Rohilkund as form a part of the general system of railways in India. The directors were assured by their chief engineer that the adoption of the broad gauge would not materially affect either the cost of construction or the working expenses, inasmuch as it was proposed that the rails, rolling stock, &c., should be much lighter than those used on the Grand Trunk guaranteed lines, and that the speed should not exceed that originally intended by the company. A further issue of capital to the extent of 50,000 shares of £10 each had been rateably allotted to the registered shareholders. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum had been paid to the shareholders for the quarter ending the 30th of June last. The capital account showed that £147,476 had been received, and £58,330 expended, leaving a balance of £89,146.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was matter of disappointment both to the shareholders and the directors that the Nulhatee line had not been opened, as originally expected. The fault, however, did not rest either with the directors or the engineer. The Government undertook to deliver the roadway in a state fit for the reception of the railway, but as the roadway was not originally provided with sufficient openings to carry off the flood waters of the district the engineer could not proceed. The Government also undertook to supply the additional waterway required; but on August 1, when Mr. Wilson, the company's engineer, visited the line, this had not been done. He stated, however, that the works were then so nearly finished that he expected in a very short time that the line would be opened. To show how near the line was to its completion, he might state that Mr. Wilson had passed an engine over the bridge, but that he had determined not to work the line until it was in a more complete state and perfectly consolidated. The proprietors might expect to hear daily that the line was completed and opened. As regarded the prospects of the undertaking generally, there was no reason whatever to suppose that they would not realise all that was originally expected. The road was a first-class road constructed by Government, and when the bridging was completed would answer every purpose. The Nulhatee line by arrangements with the Government would be extended to Bogwangola, a port on the Ganges, a distance of eight and a half miles, and the road was in a forward state. All the materials for the permanent way and locomotives had been sent out, and there was little doubt that the line would be opened by the middle of next year. There was now no doubt that the concession of the whole system of railways in Oude and Rohilkund would be conceded to this company by the Government of India, subject to the confirmation by the Secretary of State. The terms of the concession were these. All the land requisite for the railway would be given by the Government free for ninety-nine years, and, in addition, the Government would give the estimated cost of the ordinary metalled roadway, and the cost of the bridges. This was computed at £1,000 per mile, or equivalent to £100 per mile per annum for twenty years, that being the actuarial calculation with interest, at 5 per cent., or equal to £1,240. According to the last accounts received Mr. Wilson was on his way to the residence of the Governor-General at Simla to complete the arrangements for the concession of the railways for Oude and Rohilkund, and pending the final negotiations surveys of the provinces had been made from Meerut to Ghazepore, and from Cawnpore by Lucknow to Fyzabad, which might be constructed at a cost of £4,000 per mile. The directors had not the slightest doubt but that everything would be settled satisfactorily with the Government of India now that they had full powers from the Secretary of State here.

Mr. Kenzard, M.P., seconded the adoption of the report, which was put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman, in reply to Mr. Downes and

others, said that in the event of their getting the concession they would build a bridge over the Juanpoir. The line from Meerut to Ghazepore and from Cawnpore by Lucknow to Fyzabad had been surveyed, and the directors were waiting the transmission of the plans and sections and estimate of costs from Mr. Wilson.

Sir S. Donaldson inquired when another call might be expected.

The Chairman said that would depend in some measure on the speed with which the Government of India granted the concession; but the directors saw no prospect at present of any call being made before January. In any case, any call would not exceed £2 per share, and there would always be an interval of three months between each call.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE TREATMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS IN CHINA.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 22.

A despatch, of which the following is an extract, from Major-General Brown, commanding the British troops in China, has been communicated to Earl Russell by the Secretary of State for War:—

Various statements having appeared in the several journals published at Shanghai, concerning the treatment of rebel prisoners, and alleged torture of some few taken at the capture of Taitsan, I have the honour to state that a report was made to me by Captain Murray, R.A., commanding a field force in support of the attack on Taitsan, soon after his return to head-quarters, of the Imperialists' cruel treatment of their prisoners. I took the report to her Britannic Majesty's consul (Harvey) without delay, and expressed my desire that the Foutai should be informed of the same, and to urge upon him to send out an order at once to all his mandarins in command, forbidding any cruelty to be exercised upon captured prisoners; and further, if any report was again made to me of a similar nature, I would cease to act with his troops. Lieut. R. Cane, R.A., who has been six years in China, and has some knowledge of the Chinese language and customs, was the first who reported the circumstance to Captain Murray; and the letter of the former officer, called for by me for report, is here annexed, and details, I think, everything most clearly. I have no reason to believe otherwise than that the Foutai is equally anxious to be as humane as possible to his prisoners; some hundreds were lately captured at Quang-san, and, so far from being cruelly or severely dealt with, have actually, to a great extent, been incorporated by Major Gordon into his own regiment; and I have also asked for some to be sent down to me from Quang-san to be drilled with, and attached to, the batteries of Chinese artillery gun Lascars, which are under the command of the officer commanding Royal Artillery who reports them most useful and efficient. Major Gordon was also lent by me some fifty of these drilled gun Lascars for his attack on Quan-san, and speaks most highly of them. I have now only to draw attention to "Eye-Witness's" statement, who would actually allow the public to believe that men, undergoing extreme torture, such as he describes, with various wounds, from whence issued copious streams of blood, and could not only exist from eleven a.m. till sunset, but then to be able to be led out for execution, leaving one to suppose that he was present the whole time; whereas the editor, in his remarks on the bishop's letter, to remove any apprehension as to the non-influence of British officers who were on the spot, states that the treatment the prisoners were undergoing was only discovered ten minutes before their execution. This alone, I submit, stamps the whole statement as highly coloured and greatly exaggerated.

(Enclosure).

Shanghai, June 11, 1863.

Sir,—In reply to the inquiry of the Major-General Commanding, I have the honour to inform you that, on the 3rd May, 1863, I was present at Waikongsun, as Acting Field Adjutant to a force under the command of Captain A. Murray, Royal Artillery. In the afternoon of that day I was taking a walk for exercise, with several other officers, along the main road towards Ko-lung-sung, and in passing between two Imperialist stockades our attention was attracted by a number of men, I think seven or eight, naked and tied to posts. On approaching I found they were Changman prisoners, all with very long hair (showing that they were rebels of long standing), and with the very peculiar complexion and physiognomy which have been frequently noticed as acquired by men who have spent much time among the Taepings.

These men had evidently been sentenced to the punishment of the "Ling-che," or "slow and igno-

minious death," what we call "cutting into a thousand pieces," and it was also evident that they had been spared as much as possible, and little more than the form of this horrible punishment carried out. Each man had a piece of skin, not flesh, about four inches by two, partly stripped from one arm and hanging down, and one or two arrows had been pushed (apparently not shot) through the skin in different places. There was very little blood about the ground, and the men did not appear to be in pain; one was crying out very loudly that he was a Shanghai coolie, and ought not to be put to death as a rebel. He had, however, very long hair. I asked a low Chinese officer present what they were. He told me they were old and well-known rebels, two of them officers, and that they were about to be beheaded. He said they had been exposed from mid-day. (It was about half-past four or five o'clock p.m. when I saw them). At the same time I saw an official approaching to superintend the execution; and, not being anxious to witness the spectacle, which I had often seen before, I withdrew. From what other officers who remained informed me, I gathered that decapitation was performed at once in the usual manner, except that the sword employed was blunt and the executioner inexperienced, I saw no other sign of torture whatever, and considered that these men were, taking into account Chinese law and customs, rather mercifully dealt with. A dead Changman lay some distance off, who had been treated in a similar manner to the other; in addition a slight incision had been made from his breast to his groin, but, from the absence of blood, I think this was done after death. On my return to Waikong I reported what I had seen to Captain Murray, commanding, who desired me to visit the camp next morning, and to take notice of the occurrence, which I did by mentioning it to a fourth rank military field officer, the senior in the camp. I told him we English did not like such punishments; that if a man deserved death we executed him at once, and did not expose or mutilate him. I expressed general disapproval of what had been done, and said the English commanding officer was much displeased at it, and if anything of the sort was attempted again, would march up and put a stop to it, and that I hoped it would not again occur during our stay. He replied that he did not himself approve of it, but that I must recollect that a large number of the rebel prisoners taken at Taitsan had been pardoned by the High Imperial officers, permitted to shave their heads, and employed as soldiers or labourers; and that it was not possible to restrain the Imperial soldiers from taking some vengeance for the treatment which the rebels had inflicted on 300 or more of their comrades, who had been entrapped into Taitsan on a false promise of a surrender of the place. These men, he said, were almost all put to death, and very many of them had their "bodies wounded, and cotton put over their wounds and set on fire," and were otherwise badly tortured. (This I understood was really the case). He added that the Chinese general officer then in command at Waikongsun-Kwoh Ta-jin was mercifully inclined, and anxious not to be severe with the rebel soldiers, many of whom had been carried away forcibly, and compelled to serve in the ranks of the Taepings.—I have, &c., (Signed)

ROBERT EMMET CAVE, Lieut. Royal Artillery. The deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Shanghai.

N.B.—1,100 men were sent up to take possession of Taitsan by the Foutai. They were entrapped, and out of the above number only some 300 were rescued by Major Gordon on the fall of Taitsan. 350 are known to have been beheaded a few days before the capture, and the remainder are still unaccounted for.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY MARKET.—Some parties are looking forward to the release of the large sums to be paid by the India Council to dissentient stockholders, and the distribution of the dividends, to produce a comparative glut, which, it is thought, may be succeeded by a reduction in the Bank terms. Others, however, very much doubt if any alteration will be experienced; and admitting, as they do, the abundance of the harvest, the gradual increase in the gold arrivals, and the hopeful views taken of the future, they at the same time believe that arrangements have already been made for dealing with the bulk of the capital to be received from the Secretary of State for India, while the surplus of the dividends will soon be absorbed, leaving the market, as regards general supply, much in the same state as it was before. It is also evident, as was pointed out a week ago, that the trade of the country is progressively advancing, and that it requires, especially in the Lancashire districts, through the high prices of the raw material, a much larger

amount of means to pursue the same operations. Further, it must not be forgotten that remittances are rapidly swelling for transmission to the East, the payments for cotton at Bombay and Madras being in course of adjustment, the effect of which will now be sensibly felt. In taking into consideration the probable reduction of the Bank rate these circumstances must not be lost sight of; and should a change take place, which is still held to be extremely problematical, it will hardly go to the extent of more than one-half per cent.—*Standard*.—The Bank of England authorities have experienced a very heavy demand to-day for discount accommodation, numerous applications having been received from bill brokers whose resources have become somewhat exhausted through the active inquiry that has recently prevailed. In the open market a very large amount of business has likewise been negotiated, and fully 4 per cent. has been charged for the best description of paper. The revenue collections which are now in progress, and the withdrawal of the money out on loans for the extinction of the £2,000,000 of Indian Debentures due on the 8th proximo, are influencing to a high degree the present condition of the market. Besides these special circumstances usual at this period of the year, there is also a slight increase in the general trade of the country, and an augmented exportation of silver to the East, to pay for cotton, &c., which are also producing an effect. Soon after the dividends on some of the Government and Indian stocks have been discharged, and much of the capital now being expended for harvest operations shall have been returned to its ordinary source, the supplies in the hands of the dealers will doubtless be considerably increased, and, competition being then excited, the authorities may be enabled to reduce their minimum quotation.—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 26.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO LORD CLYDE IN GLASGOW.—The Lord Provost of Glasgow convened a preliminary meeting in the council chamber, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of considering the advisability of calling a public meeting of citizens, to arrange for the erection of a suitable memorial to Lord Clyde in his native city. The rank and reputation of the gentlemen present at the meeting, and the letters of approval which were read from several distinguished noblemen and gentlemen, indicated that the course adopted by the Lord Provost in calling the meeting was in harmony with a very general feeling. Sir Archibald Alison moved that a public meeting be called, and suggested that the subscriptions to the Lord Clyde memorial should be limited to a moderate sum, in order that all might participate in perpetuating the memory of that eminent citizen of Glasgow. The 21st of October was named as the day for the public meeting. The proposition was seconded by Sir James Campbell, and unanimously adopted. A committee was at once appointed, Mr. G. Readman, of the Clydesdale Bank, being appointed treasurer, and Dr. Strong and Mr. A. Bannatyne, jun., secretaries.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.—The directors of the Oriental Bank intend, it is stated, to declare an interim dividend of £1. 15s. per share for the half-year ended the 30th of June last at their meeting on the 22nd of next month.

The P. and O. Company purpose running large-sized steamers between Marseilles and Alexandria, in order to compete with the French Oriental Mail Company.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18. Pera str., Jamieson, Alexandria; Venilia, McEwen, Moulman; Countess of Seafield, Pounder, Mauritius.—19. Vittoria, Fortin, and Havelock, Gandy, Bombay; Zaba, Jones, Foo-chow, Foo; Atlanta, Spratley, Calcutta and New York.—21. India Empire, Black, King Arthur, Griggs, and Staffordshire, Worsley, Calcutta; Calcutta, Leach, Futuoreen; Colgron, Case, Cochlin; Lizzie Bliss, Rangon; D. F. Weber, scur., Java; Otage, Masterton, Black Eagle, Bassett, Etna, Graham, and Lillies, Bell, Bombay; Royal Daedalus, Hammond, Ceylon; Gibson, Craig, Smith, Rangon; Venilia, Page, Ceylon; Sampson, Marshall, Akyab.—22. Prince Alfred, Freeman, Rangon; Sirocco, Herriman, and Tudor, Wharland, Bombay; Mandane, Bonward, and Star of Erin, Ewing, Calcutta; Mary Russell, Thompson, Maulman; Delta str., Alexandria; Mary Goodell, McGiverty, Akyab.—23. Marchioness of Londonderry, Kenny, Shanghai; Dalnagwith, Robertson, Kurra-

chee; Rangoon, Stapledon, Cochín; Harriett Humble, Cawsey, and Crimea, Peabody, Rang-on; Pera, Johnson, Maulmain; San Salvador, Bassin; Gertrude, Spedding, Mauritius; Rebecca, Child, Akyab; Winged Arrow, Bary, Bassin; Gertrude, Fraser, Bombay; Duke of Northumberland, Kurachee, at Marseilles 17th; Poiteiros, Cousins, Kurachee; Skimmer of the Seas, Adamson, Ceylon; Tempest, Whitney, Akyab; Southern, Chaitillon, and Heligoland, Rangoon.—24. Lepanto, Martin, Calcutta; Duncairn, Finlay, Bombay; Princess Alexandria, White, Bombay; Delphine, Rangoon; Indus, Weeks, Akyab; Anglia, Bail, Ceylon; Nederland, Akyab; Chase, Oldreie, Cochín.—25. Silesia, Martin, Calcutta; Prince Consort, Aitcheson, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Sept. 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Bink's, Mrs. W. Boyle, Mr. F. B. Norris, Mr. H. Rumsden, Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allardice, Miss Allardice, Mr. D. T. Roper, Mr. F. H. Seagrave, Mr. L. Russell, Mr. Clason, Mr. Havenith, Captain Batty, Lieut. H. Justice, Mrs. Preston and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Dawes, Mr. Nairne, Mr. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. S. Shapoorjee, Mr. W. W. Hudson, Mr. F. Chevalier, Mr. Anstey, Mr. R. A. Passmore, Colonel M. McMahon, Mr. J. W. Smith and two children, Captain and Mrs. LeGallais, Capt. Cousins, Mr. Gordon, Mr. H. Gordon, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. D. C. Macnab, Mr. J. A. Ellis, Lieut. Wharton. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Johnson, Mrs. Parry and infant. For SINGAPORE, via BOMBAY.—Mr. Webster. For ADEN.—Capt. J. Barras. For CALCUTTA via BOMBAY.—Mr. Jardine, QMR. Evans, Miss M. W. Terry, Miss M. J. Witcomb. For SHANGHAI, via BOMBAY.—Mr. J. K. Davis. For CEYLON, via BOMBAY.—Mr. J. W. Venn.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

October 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Stewart Wood, Mr. J. J. Hulbert, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Pigou and two Misses Pigou, Major and Mrs. Moffat and infant, Mr. W. F. Stutz, Mr. M. J. Stephen, Mr. Molyhead, Miss Colquhoun, Miss Plaskett, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Hall and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Turnbull, Col. and Mrs. Cuertin, Rev. Mr. Henderson, Mr. J. D. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Gilbert Money and infant, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Banister, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Mr. D. Testro, Mr. E. Dennis, Mrs. Bazeley and daughter, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Kenny and two daughters, Mr. C. E. Cresswell, Miss Good-eve, Mr. A. J. Macbey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving and infant, Captain Denneley, Dr. Hare, Mrs. Barter, C. W. Gordon, Miss Plowden, Miss Budgen, Major and Mrs. H. Drummond, Miss Clara Burne, Rev. A. W. Irvin, Mr. George Probyn, Miss Wormald, Captain B. R. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. J. R. Coles, Mr. Beadon, Miss Cheape, Mr. Hamilton, Captain Grindall, Mr. Sherer, Dr. and Mrs. Tresidder and two children and two Misses Tresidder, Mr. Eisentohr, Mr. S. Carlisle, Mr. D. Moule, Dr. A. L. S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Parker, Mr. W. Clifford, Lieut. Pickard, Mr. C. F. Magrath, Mrs. Hobbhouse, Mr. A. H. Fraser and infant, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. W. M. Souttar, Mr. Thomas Roberts, Mr. Spiers, Dr. O. B. Day, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lettley, Mr. Jones, Mr. Harris, Lieut. Neal, Miss Burne, Mr. Donald, Mr. R. Tod.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Alfred Dixon. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Gehagan, Miss Bitteston, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. C. A. Galton, Mr. John Cameron, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Kempster, infant, and child, Miss Cherry, Mr. A. Hall, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton, Mrs. Dawson, Captain Simpson, Captain G. Forbes, Captain and Mrs. Rainey and infant, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Skinner and daughter, Mr. J. B. Evans, Miss Mary Blackwell Evans, Mrs. Horne, infant, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Tarrant, Mr. Skinner, Mr. A. McGruer, Mrs. A. Mackwood, Mrs. Hungerford, Mr. Saunders, Miss O'Kley, Mr. W. G. Forbes. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Duncanson, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Rothwell. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Frater, Mr. J. Thorpe. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. G. Kennedy, Mr. O. A. Vidal.

October 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. Loch, Mrs. Forsyth Hunter and daughter, Asst. surg. Therold, Mrs. Edward Pryce, Mr. and Mrs. Haylor and child, Mr. A. J. Hunter, Lieut. col. Taylor, C.B., Miss Hollis, Mr. D. A. T. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham, Viscount Elmley, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Young, Hon. Mr. Plunkett, Mr. A. G. Graham, Mr. W. Greenwood, Miss Greenwood, Mr. R. S. Sinclair, Maj. and Mrs. Westropp, Mrs. Betham, Mr. J. G. Ward, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. E. A. Pasick, Mr. Crawford, Lieut. McMurdo, Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, Miss Nicholson, Mr. J. M. Hall, Mrs. Ashburner and infant, Mrs. Dundas, Mrs. Francis, Mr. G. H. Johns, Mr. Fred. Stevens, Col. Stanley, Mr. Rodgers, Ensign Athorp, Mr. F. B. Norris, Miss Willings. For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. Ish Sitwell. For CEYLON via BOMBAY.—Mr. Tempair. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. Hubbard.

October 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Stainton, Mrs. Welchman, Miss Welchman, Mrs. Sandys and infant, Mrs. W. F. McDowell and infant, Miss Bayley, Mrs. J. R. se, Mr. D. K. Mair, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Blechynden, Miss Blechynden, Miss Tweedie, Miss Driver, Captain and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denman, Mrs. Paul, Mr. Jas. R. Beard, Mrs. Greenhill and infant, Mrs. G. W. Allen and infants, two Misses Wintles, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. A. Agiasto, Mrs. Obbard, Mr. G. Smith, Miss Willows, Captain J. H. Moore, Mr. Dumaine, Mr. F. W. Borelling, Mr. H. Koebel, Capt. Young, Mr. F. Ferguson, Miss C. Simpson, Miss Sandys, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cole and four children, Mr. C. Trevor, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Vansittart, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael, Mr. Harrison, Miss Shaw, Mrs. H. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Molony, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Miss J. W. Milroy, Mr. D'Agular, Mr. J. Keswick, Mr. and Mrs. Dacosta, Miss Dacosta, Mr. James Birkmyre, Maj. and Mrs. Cobbe, Mrs. Fisher, two Misses Pengree, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mr. Melany, Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, Mr. E. H. Ruddock, Miss A. Pigott, Mr. J. T. Crawford, Miss Hastings, Mr. J. C. M. Forbes, Mr. W. S. Paterson, Mr. T. G. Hanson, Miss Golding, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. W. H. Verner, Mr. James Simpson, Mrs. Thornhill and two children, Miss Kirke. For MADRAS.—Miss Thompson, Major and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Miss Simpson, Mr. H. Wigram, Captain T. Beckley, Mrs. Touch, Captain Fairlie, Mr. F. D. Meppen, Mrs. Cameron Geddes and child, Mr. W. H. Glenny, Mr. A. L. Lister, Mr. Smith, Asst. surg. Howell, Mr. A. E. R. McDonnell, Mr. T. M. McDonnell. For CEYLON.—Mr. Morris, Mr. Barter, Mr. Robertson. For HONG KONG.—Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, Mr. P. Toledo, Mr. Wadman, Mr. H. Merry y. Colom, Mr. Bryans, Mr. A. Robinson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. K. McDonnell, Mr. Crawford Kerr. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Callaghan, Mr. R. Bruce.

October 27.—For BOMBAY.—Major W. A. Dick, Mr. W. East, Mr. Walter Cassels, Mrs. Thorn, Lieut. G. N. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Morzan, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Watts, Mrs. Nesbit, Miss Marshall, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Barker, Mrs. Barker, and Miss Barker, Mr. John Beattie, Col. and Mrs. Glynn, Mr. G. Crawford, Miss Janet Taylor, Mr. W. H. Mayber, Lieut. E. H. West, Mr. A. Gibson, Mr. W. Woodward, Mr. W. Lang, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Coles. For HONGKONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jarvie, Mr. Barton, Mr. W. Lang. For CALCUTTA via BOMBAY.—Mr. Geo. Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Browne. For SINGAPORE via BOMBAY.—Mr. J. M. Webster.

November 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. P. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prince and infant, Capt. G. J. Reeves, Dr. and Mrs. Corby, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knowles, Miss Tillotson, Miss Crocher, Mr. W. Landale, Mrs. and Miss Pichall, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. C. W. Gordon, Capt. B. W. Ryall, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bainbridge, Miss Hills, Mrs. T. Shakespear, Mrs. Sage and infant, Mr. Wienholt, Mr. K. J. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bullen and infant, Mrs. Davidson and infant, Mrs. B. W. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew, Mr. H. Rait, Mrs. Clark and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Grimley, Capt. G. M. Dobbin, Dr. J. E. and Mrs. Tuson, Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Alone and two children, Mr. Pittar, Mrs. Hills, Capt. J. Hunter, Mr. H. Moseley, Mr. J. C. Williams, Miss Dickson, Mr. J. Smidt, Mr. W. Irvine, Mr. R. E. Gooden, Mr. Champneys, Miss Brougham, Miss Brougham, jun., Mr. T. W. Talbot, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. Jones, Mr. Harris, Mr. L. P. Evans, Mrs. Falls, Miss Falls, Miss Sophie Grant, Miss Cooper, Mr. H. M. Hancock, Mr. J. Woodburn, Mrs. and Miss Berry, Mr. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Miss Kiddell, Mrs. and Miss Dowdell, Mr. R. T. Lettley. For MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss Brett, Miss Pelly, Lieut. G. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and two infants, Miss Pycroft, Mrs. J. C. Hughston, Miss Boyson, Mr. G. A. Parker, Mr. W. Donald, Mr. Brett, Mr. C. S. Crole, Miss L. Clarke. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Young, Mr. A. Campbell. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. Young, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Warburton.

November 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hutchenson, Lieut. F. J. Stubbs, Lieut. colonel Davies, Mrs. A. B. Warden, Miss Dennis, Miss Rose Palmer, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Price and two infants.

November 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bandon, Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth, Major and Mrs. Hopkinson and lady friend, Mr. H. S. Reid, Capt. Cayler, Mr. Sheriff, Mr. A. Sheriff, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rochford Davies, Mr. R. E. Cowie, Rev. F. H. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington Balfour, Capt. John Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. A. Pixley, Mr. J. Buckland, Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Frith, Hon. and Mrs. Fellow, Mr. G. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mr. W. Newton. For MADRAS.—Mr. F. L. Moncreiff, Capt. T. Sweet, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Miss Faunce, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Mr. A. C. Smith, Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Dr. Donaldson, Captain R. Church, Captain Plant. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Rigg, Mr. J. Fraser.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

MIGNON, wife of Seymour, H.M.I.N., of a daughter, at 26, Springfield-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., Sept. 24.

WARD, wife of James J., late Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 70, Oxford-terrace, Sept. 18.

MARRIAGE.

WILKINSON, Francis H., Madras Civil Service, to Marion, daughter of Capt. H. Strong, 10th M.N.I., at Ifley Church, Oxon, Sept. 15.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN, Richard G., son of Capt. Ingram F., H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, at North Chatham, aged 3 years, Sept. 23.

GOMONDE, William H., son of the late Major, of the E.I.C.S., at 8, Brock-street, Bath, Sept. 12.

PARKER, Henry Meredith, of No. 3, Langham-place, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 68, Sept. 17.

RITHERDON, William Henry, at Trafalgar-road, Old Kent-road, aged 56, Sept. 19.

SCOTT, Jane, widow of the late Rev. John, H.E.I.C.S., at Reading, Sept. 11.

WEBB, Allan, M.D., F.R.C.S.L., Surgeon major, Presidency Surgeon of the Medical Staff, at Seaton Villa, Clevedon, aged 56, Sept. 15.

India Office,

September 25, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. C. Impey, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. B. Hewett, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, Med. Estab.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. J. Cowpar, Med. Estab.; Lieut. J. G. MacNeill, Inf.; Asst. surg. E. C. Lloyd, Med. Estab.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. O. Geach, Invalid Estab.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. A. Angus, late 9th N.I., 6 mo.; Surg. maj. J. W. Wilson, Med. Estab., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Surg. maj. W. Prichard, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. T. R. Griffith, late 48th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. W. Jones, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. F. Turner, 3rd Eur. regt., 8 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. A. Fooks, Staff Corps; Capt. H. F. Waddington, Staff Corps; Lieut. B. R. Chambers, Staff Corps; Major A. K. Moffat, Staff Corps; Capt. J. M. Evans, Staff Corps; Capt. F. S. Stanton, Engrs.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. T. Clerk, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. Murray, 21st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. Barras, 15th N.I.; Major W. A. Dick, 3rd L.C.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. C. Jackson, Inf.

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Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—
Colombo	9 p	2 ½ p		

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	India 5 per cent.	108 ½	
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	98	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	107 ½	
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	116 ½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1855	95 ½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	108 ½	
	" " " 1863	99 ½	
	" " " 1864	100 ½	
	" " " 1864 or 1866	100 ½	
	India 5 per cent. for account...	108 ½	
	India 5 per cent., 1870	108 ½	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104 ½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	17s. to 20s.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	19s. pm.	
	RAILWAYS.		
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20	New	11	1 to 1 ½ pm.
20	Ditto E Shares	7 ½	1 ½ to 1 ¾
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	107 ½ to 108 ½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	109 ½ to 110 ½
Stock	East Indian	all	108 to 109
20	Ditto G Extension	10	1 ½ to 1 ¾ prem.
20	Ditto H Extension	10	1 ½ to 1 ¾
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	108 ½ to 109 ½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	13	1 ½ to 1 ¾ pm.
20	Ditto, J. A. 1862	10	1 ½ to 1 ¾ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (lim.) Scrip	100	107 to 108
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 ½ per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4 ½ per cent)	100	101 ½ to 102 ½
20	5th Extension	2	12 to 13
20	Ottu. Rail. (Smyrna to Adria)	all	10 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	107 to 108
20	Ditto	2	4 to 4 ½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 p. ct.)	100	107 to 108
20	Do. g. 5 p. ct.	15	1 ½ to 1 ¾ pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agria and United Service lim.	50	115 to 117
40	Australasia	all	82 to 83
40	New	10	29 to 30
25	Bank of Egypt	all	27 to 28
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	39 to 40
20	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	68 to 72
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	25	3 ½ to 4 ½ pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	59 to 61
all	Ottoman Bank	all	
20	Do. New	2	
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	12 to 14 pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	3	½ d. par.
20	Ceylon	5	½ to 1 pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B	all	
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4 ½	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	½ dis. 4 pm.
20	Egyptian Com. & Trad.	2	12 to 2
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	24 to 34 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (lim.)	all	24 to 34
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1 to 2 pm.
20	Do. New	1	1 to 2
1	Oriental Gas	all	14 to 1 ½
1	Do. New	½	½ to 1 pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	3 ½ to 4 ½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	80 to 82
5	Ditto New	30	18 to 20 pm.
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	50 to 55
1	Submarine Telegraph	all	
10	Ditto Registered	all	
1	Ditto Scrip	all	½ to 1 ½
2	Telegraph to India	1	½ to 1 ½ dis.

PRINCE OF THONGZAI.—The Rangoon Gazette states that the Prince of Thongzai was seized at the main wharf in that city and carried on board the King's steamer forcibly. We believe that the Prince has been assured of pardon.

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At the FIFTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEET-
ING of the above Company, held at the London Tavern
Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, the
25th September, 1863.

W. P. ANDREW, Esq., Chairman of the Company, presiding.
The following Resolutions were carried unanimously:—
1. That this Meeting receive and adopt the Report of the
Directors.

2. Resolved,—That the Declaration of forfeiture made by
the Directors of the Scinde Railway Company on August 26,
1863, of the share in the Scinde Railway numbered 24,905,
be hereby confirmed, and that the share be sold in such man-
ner or otherwise disposed of as the Directors think most
advantageous to the Company.

3. Resolved,—That the declaration of forfeiture made by
the Directors of the Scinde Railway Company on the 26th of
August, 1863, of the five shares in the Indus Steam Flotilla
numbered 7,382 to 7,386 be hereby confirmed, and that the
said shares be sold in such manner, or otherwise disposed of,
as the Directors think most advantageous to the Company.

4. Resolved,—That the declaration of forfeiture made by
the Directors of the Scinde Railway Company on the 26th of
August, 1863, of the shares in the Punjab Railway numbered
as follows, viz.:

	No. 22,867 to 22,926
90 Shares	65,745 to 68,773
30 Shares	23,500 to 23,529
90 Shares	52,624 to 52,713
360 Shares	57,535 to 57,894
12 Shares	61,564 to 61,575
465 Shares	53,707 to 54,171
30 Shares	17,224 to 17,233
60 Shares	53,447 to 53,466
30 Shares	68,776 to 68,805
30 Shares	64,705 to 64,734

be hereby confirmed, and that the said shares be sold in such
manner or otherwise disposed of as the Directors think most
advantageous to the Company.

5. Resolved, That Edward Thornton, Esq., C.B., be ap-
pointed an Auditor of the Company in place of Philip Anstru-
ther, Esq., deceased.

6. That the best thanks of this Meeting be tendered to the
Chairman and Directors for their continued attention to the
interests of the Company.

7. That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due to W.
P. Andrew, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair this
day.

W. P. ANDREW, Chairman.

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 —September 26, 1863.

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 599.]

LONDON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Aug. 29	Burmah (Rangoon)	Aug. 14
Madras	Sept. 2	Bombay	Sept. 9
Agra	1	Ceylon	" 3
China (Hong Kong)	Aug. 12.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 15th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton on the 12th and 27th of the month except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packet now leaves Marseilles on the 19th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

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1 oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
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Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

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Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

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SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE curiosity and interest on the subject of the supposed Nana has pretty well subsided. We thought from the first that the Bombay detectives would be found to be on the wrong scent. Dr. Cheke testified before a magistrate that the Ajmere captive has not even a single feature that resembles the Nana; that he is much shorter in stature, and about fifteen years older, and that his voice does not in the least degree resemble that of the person he has been taken for. The captive is a miserable, broken-down old man, and to all appearance hopelessly ill.

Sir Mordaunt Wells gave what the *Englishman* calls "a luminous and careful judgment" in the Burney case the day before the mail started; but as it occupied no less than six hours in the delivery, neither the *Englishman* nor the *Hurkaru* were able to give a report of it in time to include it in their overland weekly mail of the 29th of August. The *Bengal Hurkaru* characterises the decision as "so elaborate, so clear, and so convincing that no one who is not blinded by wilful prejudices can fail to recognise its perfect justice." Damages were laid at the heavy amount of 50,000 rupees, but the plaintiff's counsel explained that the plaintiff had no actual desire for vindictive damages, though it had been thought advisable to indicate a deep sense of the great wrong done by a nominal demand for a large pecuniary redress. The 2,000 rupees awarded would carry heavy costs, and the decision against him would probably cause the loss of Capt. Eyre's commission. The whole case is a very remarkable one, deplorably illustrative of the petty jealousies and collisions, and mean personal enmities, into which our countrymen are too apt to fall in remote Mofussil stations, when men and women have little else to occupy their minds than small scandals and idle personal gossip. The trial has excited so much interest that it is to be reprinted in the form of a pamphlet, and to be forwarded for sale in England to Mr. Algar, of 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, and Messrs. Wheatley and Co., 150, Leadenhall street; price one shilling. We give these particulars to our readers because we cannot ourselves afford to give up space for the entire report. It is said that Sir Mordaunt Wells's summing up was terribly severe, not on Lieutenant Eyre only, but on several other parties concerned; and we suppose he has not let the Commander-in-Chief himself escape, who seems to have been too ready to lend all his influence and power to the side which an independent British Court has shown to be the wrong one.

It is quite evident that the poor old veteran, who had served his country honourably for more than forty years, had no chance of fair-play, for his case was clearly prejudged, and he was all but prohibited from entering upon his defence, being told beforehand that the Commander-in-Chief thought his conduct "disgraceful," and that if he should demand inquiry it would be a very "searching" one, and that the moment he should decline to resign his command, or express a desire to enter upon his defence, he was to be put under arrest.

We have long suspected that the speculation of mining for iron in India is a profitless one, and the impression is confirmed by our noticing recently that the Government of Bengal have come to the resolution not to carry on the iron works recently established at Burevai, on the Nerbudda, as a Government undertaking. The Government invite offers from capitalists desirous of taking up such an enterprise. The sale or lease of the works is advertised.

The Bombay papers notice the prospectus of the new Oriental Hotel Company, projected in London, and the promise that their first hotel shall be built at Bombay instead of Galle; but they say that the London company is too late, for there is a local hotel company just completed with a capital of £150,000. The two hotel companies will, perhaps, finally be united before the greater old rival East India Companies trading to the East Indies.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, who puts his whole soul into every new scheme that he desires to carry into execution, has met with an unexpected check from the other members of the Governor-general's Council in his proposition to classify the clerks and writers in the Adjutant-general's office. It is objected that it would cause the present expenditure of a lakh of rupees to be increased to five times that sum.

The Governor-general will leave Simla on the 25th September. His Excellency will first visit the Kangra valley to see the progress of tea-planting there. He will then proceed to Peshawar. From Peshawar he will return to Lahore and open the Punjab Exhibition. The rifle brigade from Delhi will form his Excellency's escort through the Punjab.

By a general order, dated Bombay Castle, Sept. 1, 1863, the following officers are permitted to retire from her Majesty's service from this date on the pension of their rank, with the special annuity of £200, according to the notification in general order, No. 358, of the 7th of July last:—Royal Artillery: Colonel John Maxwell Glasse, Colonel Robert Croft Wormald, and Colonel John Pottinger,

C.B. Royal Engineers: Colonel Henry Joshua Margary and Colonel Gore Boland Munbee.

The *Lahore Chronicle* says that there is good reason to suppose we shall have a little war on the borders when the cold weather sets in, and already an expedition against the Judoons and the Hindostanies of Sitani is talked of. These latter actually made a raid into the Eusofzaie valley recently, when two troops of the Guides marched immediately to "protect the integrity" of our dominions. A blockade is being enforced against them, and carried out as rigorously as possible both in Eusofzaie and the Huzarah district.

The intelligence from Cabul is very conflicting, but there is no doubt dissensions have sprung up among the family of the late Ameer, which are leading to results similar to those with which recent events have made us familiar in North America.

The Nawab of Surat, Meer Jaffer Allee Khan Bahadoor, died on the 21st August, at Surat.

The Punjab has been invaded by some Caubulise, and British troops have been sent against them. It is believed, however, that no serious hostilities are contemplated.

It has been intimated in strong terms to the Rajah of Cashmere and to the sons of the late Dost Mahomed, that their presence is desired in Lahore to meet the Viceroy, when matters of an important nature will be discussed.

The head-quarters of the Government of India will be stationed at Lahore for two months at least. Lord George Paget is to command the force at Lahore.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Rivers, R.E., has been appointed Consulting Engineer and Joint Secretary, Railway Department, with effect from the 18th of July last.

At a meeting of subscribers to the fund for the establishment of an English school for native girls at Bombay, it was resolved to style the school as the "Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution," and a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Manockjee Cursetjee, Cursetjee Nesserwanjee Cama, E. D. Sassoon, Kursandass Madowdass, Cursetjee Rustonjee Cama, and Dossabhoj Ruttonjee Cola. The institution will be opened on the 1st proximo. The contributions amount to upwards of Rs. 60,000.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. R. Selby, H.M.'s 89th regt., at Moulan, Aug. 17. Lieut. A. Hensley, H.M.'s 19th Hussars, aged 21, third son of Lieut. gen. Sir John Hensley, drowned while swimming in a tank, at Barrackpore, Aug. 21.

BENGAL.—Maj. A. Fisher, late 35th Bengal N.I., at York, Sept. 16. Ens. Rolfe, H.M.'s 91st regt., at Jubbulpore, Maj. J. R. Wilson, Pension Establishment, Hyderabad Contingent, at Buzurg, 14 miles from Jubbulpore. Capt. M. A. Garston, late 73rd regt. Bengal Army, at Cheltenham, Sept. 23.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. C. Milford, late 19th Bombay N.I., at Wick, South Wales.

MADRAS.—Lieut. S. Simpson, Commissariat Department, at Madras. Maj. C. F. Kelly, 18th Royal Irish, at Secunderabad. Lieut. Bute, 3rd L.C., at Kanpetee.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MANKILLIES.—From Bombay.—Mr. Dickinson, Mrs. W. Osborne and infant, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. J. King, Ems. Morant, Mr. Dutton, Mr. J. Roper, Mr. R. Prestorjee, Lieut. Daniell, Col. Crasley, Mr. Hordern, Ens. Hennell. From Alexandria.—Mr. Gisset, Mr. Baumbach, Mrs. Baumbach, Mr. E. Lapi.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, Oct. 8.—From Bombay.—Mrs. Reed and three children, Mrs. Champion and five children, Capt. A. Miller, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Col. Payne and two children, Mrs. Turnbull and infant, Mr. Fey, Mr. Webb, Lieut. Burnes, Mrs. Rowlands, Rev. E. Wynne, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. E. W. Ledger, Mr. R. Frizell, Mr. D. Ross, Col. Payne, C.B., Major Champion, Capt. W. R. Capt. McNeil, Cornet Davis, Lieut. Wallace, D. Turnbull, Quar. Wooden, Capt. Renshaw, Capt. Clark, Lieut. Davies.

THE REPUTED NANA— HIS EXAMINATION.

[From the *Times of India*, Sept. 9.]
CAWNPORE, Aug. 25.

Yesterday Dr. Cheke and others went before the Cawnpore magistrate, and swore that the prisoner brought from Ajmere was not the Nana of Bithoor, nor the least like him in features, stature, or expression of face! The man in custody is at least sixty-two years of age, snow white hair, and two inches and a quarter shorter than the Nana of Bithoor.

Great was the disgust expressed at any man being subjected to the deep degradation of being dragged half over India in irons, simply because the Government did not take the trouble of having the alleged rebel identified on the spot by those European gentlemen who have now come forward to swear to one of the most extraordinary instances of mistaken identity on record. It is a most humiliating mistake.

From what follows you will see that the Cawnpore authorities have on their hands a very nice little job in the prisoner who has been brought here as the rebel Nana Dhoondia Punt. While a thousand circumstances tend to the substantiation of his identity with the traitor Bithoor, a thousand witnesses are ready here to swear, not only that this man is not the Nana, but that no portion of his person, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, even resembles the rebel. To add to the mystery, the age, height, complexion, voice, and features of this prisoner are not those of the man as he stood before Colonel Davidson, the Deputy Commissioner at Ajmere. Judging by the carefully drawn descriptive roll, the prisoner has decreased at least 3½ inches in height, lost sundry teeth, acquired a new conformation of jaw, gained at least fifteen years of age, with the unerring marks of actual senility, has lost at least half a maund of flesh, and, in fact, has been the subject of a general and thorough metamorphosis. Minutely and surgically examined at Ajmere, the authorities, with the Nana's descriptive roll before them, declared the prisoner to be unquestionably the man therein described; his appearance corresponded therewith in every particular most remarkably. With the self same document before them, the Cawnpore authorities cannot find one particular in which this prisoner resembles the Nana. The thing is thoroughly perplexing. At one time we all were ready to believe that the Nana was the devil incarnate. Are we still to think so? and that we can change his form, in this man at will? Or is this case an instance of the direct interposition of the fiend—a sort of diabolical miracle—to save from justice his arch apostle of Bithoor? Surely the Ajmere authorities measure and weigh by the same standard as we do; surely the terms "middle age" and "old age" have the same meaning here as there; and surely a plain descriptive roll conveys the same meaning there as at Cawnpore. And yet it scarcely seems so. I append the descriptive roll of the Nana by which the prisoner was identified at Ajmere, and that of the prisoner as taken at Cawnpore by two skilled surgeons and the magistrate—

The Nana in 1858 was
36 years of age.

Of fair complexion.

5 feet 8 in. in height.
Well built and stout, and
of powerful frame.
Face, flat, full, and
round.

Straight, well-formed,
and even graceful in
figure.

Large round dark eyes.
Regular well set teeth.

The prisoner here is
At least 55. He has the
arcus senilis, an absolute
physiological proof that
he is above 50.

Of a rough dark complexion.

5 feet 4½ in.
Spare and boney marked,
unmuscular.
Sunken features, longular
face, nose singularly
prominent and large;
large chin, with eyes
large and sunk, but
eyeballs prominent.

Lean, stooping, bent, and
ungraceful, with an
habitual shrug of the
shoulders.

Greyish bearded eyes.
Irregular teeth, two lost,
most of the rest loose,
some secured with wire.

Black hair.
Holes bored for ear-rings.
Spoke English.

Hair quite grey.
Holes bored for ear-rings.
It is believed he does not
understand a word of
English.

Had the cicatrix of a
lance wound on left
big toe.

No such mark perceptible.

Nothing unusual about
chin or lower jaw.

Has a peculiar and heavy
underhanging lower jaw,
protruding beyond the
upper one.

And yet the captors of the man have a clear and consistent story, tending very nearly to conviction, that there has been no mistake in their capture. And, even to our knowledge here, there occurs in the man's presence and admitted antecedents, as also in his remarkable silence on points which must instantly clear him, if innocent, reasons of very grave suspicion. The personal appearance of the man has changed and is changing. It was openly admitted by the magistrate and the officers assisting him this morning, that not one of the photographs sent from Ajmere is the likeness of this man. Of this you shall judge for yourself, as I have obtained permission to take his portrait as he lies in jail. You will see that the chief informer, whose evidence is given below, attaches very great importance to the prisoner's change of appearance since his capture. Next, it must not be overlooked that it is proved that almost regal ovations have been made to this man, whose birthplace no one knows (if his tale be true); whose existence is of no importance; of whom nobody can give any account; who has wandered for forty years at least no one knows where; and who, in addition to the plainly concocted romance with which he has favoured us, has given us only two statements which are tangible and credible, namely, that "he and the Nana were of the same caste and age, though one used to be a king and he is a beggar," and that "he used to cook Bajereow's bread," an expression full of meaning from a prisoner on his examination suspected to be Bajereow's adopted son.

The above would seem perplexing enough, but the difficulty is now further complicated by the evidence of a native of character and respectability here, servant to a gentleman (E. Mackintosh, Esq.) whose family were residents of Cawnpore for a quarter of a century till slaughtered by the Nana; said witness declaring that the prisoner is well known to him as a faqueer dependent of the Nana's, named Lalpoorie. Of this, however, more to-morrow. At this stage of the proceedings it is right that you should be informed of a few particulars affecting the case, which, though they refer more to the Ajmere Cutcherry than that of Cawnpore, must, in mere justice to him, be mentioned in a report showing that he, the District Superintendent of Police at Ajmere, has brought down to Cawnpore as the Nana, a man sworn to be as dissimilar to him as one man can be to another. Captain Carnell was from first to last persuaded that the prisoner was not the Nana, and was certain that there was no fear of a rising in his behalf. He brought him down here in custody, attended only by an orderly guard of three Sikhs. It will no doubt turn out, as Captain Carnell expects, that this man, though not the Nana, has, or has had, some connection with him, and may, perhaps, be an emissary of his. It is certain that he has been accepted in various places as the Nana's known representative, if not the Nana himself, and that he has received almost regal ovations, made as if to the Nana.

I now append the evidence taken yesterday.

Captain Carnell proved that the prisoner was the man made over to him at Ajmere on the 11th instant. On the way down nothing had transpired tending to prove either that he was or was not the Nana, or a rebel of note, or even a rebel at all, or, indeed, other than he described himself, namely, "a Dekkanee Brahmin faqueer, and so was the Nana; but the Nana was a king, while he (prisoner) is a beggar."

Noor Mahomed, an old, well-known, and respectable inhabitant of Cawnpore, swore positively that the prisoner was not the Nana, whose person he knew well—was nothing like him. (Witness then detailed the various points of dis-

crepancy, for which see the tabular descriptions (given above.)

Hindoo Singh, a resident of Bithoor, to whom the Nana was personally and intimately known, swore unhesitatingly to the same effect. This witness minutely described the persons of the Nana and his two brothers, Baba Bhut and Bala Rao, to neither of whom the person of the prisoner bore the slightest resemblance.

Gunesh Shastree, a Maharastra Brahmin, who knew the Nana for 10 years consecutively, swore that the prisoner did not in the least resemble him, neither did he resemble Baba Bhut.

Shew Churn, another old and respectable resident of Bithoor, who had known the whole family from childhood upwards, both here and in the Deccan, swore positively that the prisoner was neither Nana Dhoondia Punt, nor Baba Butt, nor Bala Rao. (It is well known that the latter has long been dead.)

Dr. Cheke, civil surgeon of Benares (formerly civil surgeon of Cawnpore), deposed:—"I am of the most decided opinion that the prisoner is not the Nana of Bithoor, whom I knew from the year 1849 till the year 1853. I was then civil surgeon at this station, and repeatedly attended upon him and his family, professionally. This man is not so tall as the Nana, nor so stoutly built. The Nana would not now have been much older than forty; this man is at least fifty-five." Dr. Cheke then detailed the particulars of the prisoner's personal appearance (as given above).

Choonee Singh, another old and respectable inhabitant of Bithoor, swore positively that the prisoner resembled neither the Nana nor Baba Bhut. The latter had a defect in his left eye; it was partially closed, though the sight was not quite lost.

Dr. Jones, Civil Surgeon of Cawnpore, then confirmed the prisoner's descriptive roll (given above) as drawn out by himself and Dr. Cheke in the magistrate's office on Saturday last.

Next follow the statements of the informers and spies who effected the capture of the prisoner. These are lengthy and interesting, and I must reserve them for my next.

WEDNESDAY, August 26, 6 P.M.

I have just time to add that, after hearing and sifting the informers' evidence and the testimony of Narrain Row and others of Bithoor, the Cawnpore authorities have definitively pronounced that the prisoner is *not* the Nana. The special guard over him in gaol has been withdrawn.

CANPORE, August 28.

It is now certain that the prisoner brought to Cawnpore is not the Nana Dhoondia Punt; there is no resemblance whatever between them. It is sworn, too, by many witnesses from Bithoor and elsewhere, whose evidence places the matter beyond doubt or question, that whatever the man may have been, or may have done elsewhere, he was never a person of note here. Among these witnesses is Narrain Row, of Bithoor, who was one of Bajee Row's household, was at Bithoor throughout the rebellion, and to whom the person of every conspicuous rebel is known. Under these circumstances, the special guard which had been placed over the man has been removed; and he remains merely an ordinary prisoner, on suspicion, in the gaol. Indeed, unless some evidence of a more definite nature than is at present forthcoming turns up speedily, the authorities have, I believe, resolved on releasing him forthwith. Notwithstanding the above, the informers and the blind man, who was with him, still persist in declaring that the prisoner is the Nana. The following is the statement of the principal informer and spy, a man named Gya-pershad, formerly a resident of Bithoor:—

"I often saw the Nana at Bithoor before the rebellion, and knew his person well. The prisoner at the bar is he. This is the same man who was arrested by Colonel Davidson at Ajmere. Since his arrest his person has very much changed. He was then a good deal stouter, double his present size, and, besides this, his countenance has undergone a great change. He looks older, more haggard, and more bony than he did; then he was fairer and in good condition, now he is dark, thin, and worn out in appearance. Nevertheless, he is, without doubt, the man—the Nana of Bithoor. I have been after him

more than three years, having determined to capture him, because I and my family had been ruined by him and his people at Bithoor. It was only within the last eight months, however, that I got certain and definite information of his movements. At that time, at Poona, I heard that Kishen Rao, formerly an adherent of Bajee Row, and afterwards of the Nana, had endeavoured to raise a disturbance in the Nana's behalf in that part of the country, and that he and the Nana had been together at Hyderabad for the purpose of carrying this measure out. This I heard from Kishen Rao's people, who told me, moreover, that Kishen Rao was then hiding in a garden at Poona, the police being in hot pursuit of him. They had already one man in custody on suspicion of his being Kishen Rao, but no evidence of his identity could be got. The real Kishen Rao was at length caught, and was taken a prisoner to Bombay, but witness did not know what had become of him. The servants of Kishen Rao after a few days became familiar with me, and I gave them to understand that I was disaffected to Government, and only waiting for an opportunity to join others in an insurrection. At last I was taken to Kishen Rao himself, and I told him a long false tale of the way I had been oppressed at Bithoor. I led him to believe that, utterly ruined by Government, I was thirsting for revenge. Kishen Rao then spoke of a rising there on behalf of the Nana; said he himself had been robbed and ruined by the British at Hyderabad, where he lost 4 or 5 lakhs of rupees; and he told me that the Nana, who had lately been at Poona, had now gone to Jeypoor, having taken with him some of his family whom he had left at Ramrajgar Bunder. A man named Pershotum Bhut was with Kishen Rao, performing pooja for the Nana in a toolsee garden; and I went and stopped with him. After a few days I went to Captain Nuttall, of the police, at Sholapore, and told him what I had learnt. As the commissioner was away on his tour I had to wait a few days, when two detectives were given me, and I went on to Jeypore, and there I heard that the Nana had left. I returned to Poona, and found that Pershotum had left, leaving word where I should follow him on. I went to the place, and found three other Brahmins, all doing pooja for the Nana. Pershotum was gone to Jeypore, but Kishen Rao was at Kandallah. I had with me Shewdeen Singh and Dwarka Pershad, two detectives. They remained while I went on to Bombay to give information to Mr. Forjett. That officer sent me back to Jeypore after the Nana with full powers, and two secret police officers. At Ooriha-nauth I found some Brahmins, from whom I learnt that the Nana was gone on to Saloombar. I offered them large bribes to show me the Nana, and one of them consented. To him I gave Rs. 600. With this man I went to Indore, and there (at a little distance) came to a place where an old subadar and some other old servants of the Peishwa live. Two of these were prevailed upon by the Brahmin with me to accompany us, and they did so. From them I heard that Tintia Topee's family had been left by the Nana at Ramrajgar. Thence we went to Joorce, and afterwards near Saloombar. We were afraid to go into Saloombar, but remained in the jungle, a little way off. After a short stay there the Nana came out, and passed the spot where we were. He was mounted upon a white horse, attended by 150 or 200 mounted men and as many on foot. It was the Nana—this prisoner. I recognised him instantly. I saw him very often at his own place before the rebellion. When at Ajmere, before the Deputy Commissioner, he did not look so old and dark as he does now; nor did he stoop as he now does. At Ajmere, before Colonel Davidson, the prisoner himself declared his age to be forty, or thereabouts, adding, 'I used to cook Bajee Rao's bread.'

The informer went on to state how he had tracked the prisoner step by step from Saloombar to Ajmere; but this was not recorded, as it seemed irrelevant to this inquiry, which is merely directed to ascertain whether the prisoner is or is not the Nana in person.

The authorities have reported, finally, that the prisoner is not the Nana, and they are now waiting return orders.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—In your issue of the 2nd instant you publish from your Cawnpore correspondent a description of the prisoner supposed to be the Nana, drawn out by Drs. Cheeke and Jones, compared with the descriptive roll published by Government of what the Nana was in 1858. The Cawnpore surgeons depose that the prisoner is at least fifty-five years of age, whereas the Nana at the present time would not be more than forty-one, and found their opinion on the fact of the man having a certain condition of the eye called *arcus senilis*, which they say is an absolute physiological proof of the man being over fifty. This would appear to perfectly set at rest all doubt in

the matter and decide that the prisoner is not the man so much needed. Now, if these gentlemen had stated that as a rule *arcus senilis* only occurred in persons over fifty, instead of laying it down as an absolute physiological proof of the man's age, they would have been correct; for, as an exception, this condition of the eye does sometimes exist in persons much younger than the age these gentlemen mention. "Lawrence on Diseases of the Eye," 356, in a section devoted to *arcus senilis*, mentions the following:—"It occurs much earlier in some individuals than in others, being occasionally seen between thirty and forty, but usually not till after the latter age." Again, Dr. Watson, in his lectures on the practice of medicine, mentioning *arcus senilis* in his lecture on diseases of the heart, states:—"I am acquainted with a gentleman under forty years of age who, enjoying excellent health, presents a well marked *arcus* in both his eyes, in whom that appearance has remained unaltered certainly since he was twenty-four years of age, and perhaps from an earlier period."

Under these circumstances I think you will agree with me that this condition of the prisoner's eye goes for nothing as proof that he is not the Nana; for presuming that the Nana had no such affliction five years back, the mental anxiety that he has undergone, combined with the exposure to which he has been subjected since, would be sufficient to age the man, producing degeneration of tissue, and consequently such a condition of the eye. Then, again, the prisoner himself states that he is the same age as the Nana, whereas if he was older, it would be to his advantage to say so.

I have brought these facts to your notice, as great stress appears to be laid upon the apparent age of this man. M. D.

BENGAL.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE AT LAHORE.

The following movements of troops will take place in the Punjab in the ensuing cold season, consequent upon the Viceroy's tour, and the formation of a camp of exercise at Lahore:—

The 23rd N.I. will escort the Governor-General's camp as far as Sealkote. Then the D Battery, 5th Brigade, R.H.A., squadron 20th Hussars, 7th Royal Fusiliers, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, 24th P.N.I. will escort it as far as Peshawur.

At Peshawur the Battery of R.H.A. and the 24th N.I. will be relieved by E Battery 2nd Brigade R.H.A. and 14th N.I. respectively.

On arrival at Rawul Pindie in return, E Battery will be relieved by A Battery 5th Brigade R.H.A.

The arrangements for the escort have been formed as much as possible on financial grounds, advantage having been taken of troops marching in relief. The 93rd, we believe, were intended to escort the camp, but in consequence of their being so sickly, the 7th Fusiliers were substituted.

The Commander-in-Chief starts from Kalka about the 15th November to Meeran Meer, escorted by the 2nd Goorkha Regiment.

The following troops will form the Camp of exercise at Meeran Meer. They are to be assembled in December:—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY:—E Battery 5th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery; B Battery 5th Brigade (Armstrong guns); A Battery 5th Brigade; F Battery 5th Brigade.

ROYAL ARTILLERY:—E Battery 24th Brigade (Heavy); A C Battery 19th Brigade; E Battery 19th Brigade.

CAVALRY:—20th Hussars; 21st Hussars; 2nd Bengal Cavalry; 9th Bengal Cavalry; 10th Bengal Cavalry; 9th Bengal Cavalry.

INFANTRY:—3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 7th Royal Fusiliers; 42nd Royal Highlanders; 93rd Highlanders; 94th Foot. Head quarters, Sappers and Miners.

NATIVE INFANTRY:—6th Native Infantry; 3rd Sikhs; 23rd Native Infantry; 27th Native Infantry; 1st Goorkhas; 2nd Goorkhas.

Altogether, 4 batteries of Royal Horse Artil-

lery, 4 batteries Field Artillery, 2 regiments of Hussars, 4 regiments of Bengal Cavalry, 5 regiments of British Infantry, 4 companies of Sappers, 5½ regiments of Native Infantry; or a total of about 47 guns and 10,000 men.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE RAILWAY FROM DELHI TO KURRACHEE.

It is difficult to over-estimate the changes which the completion of the railway system of India within the next four years will make in all departments of our administration, and in many of the social habits of both Anglo-Indians and Asiatics. It will affect the locality of the Imperial capital and the character of the Imperial legislature. It will lead to the formation of new civil stations, and to the construction of roads, solely with reference to the railway lines. It will influence travelling allowances as well as the strength of the staff of almost every department, and will give new facilities for our administration to penetrate to the obscurest villages and the humblest classes. In a military point of view, the completion of the trunk system will work most radical changes in the strength of our army, the position of our cantonments, the health of the soldiers, and the expenditure of the twelve millions sterling devoted to the army every year. The society changes have already begun, and may prove the most radical of all, though they are at present too subtle in their nature for us to estimate them.

The most patent changes in India effected by railways will certainly, however, be seen in the extent and flow of traffic. Confining our attention to India north of the Nizam's country, a study of its physical geography, and of the facts recently taught us by the excited cotton trade will lead us to pretty definite conclusions as to the various courses trade will take. The civil station at Allyghur is called Coel, a place of importance at the time when William the Conqueror landed in England. The traveller who cares to look around him will see, at the junction of three roads, a table of distances erected for his guidance, and from this he will learn the fact that Coel is equidistant from Bombay and Calcutta, being, as near as possible, 800 miles from each. We should be inclined to fix upon this as the culminating point of the great trade-shed of Northern India. We believe that in general all traffic to the east of this will find its way by the railway down the Doab and Gangetic valley to Calcutta; all traffic to the south and south-west will be attracted to Bombay; while that which awaits transit to the north and north-west will seek an outlet by Delhi or Seharunpore, Lahore, and Kurrachee. During the past two years bales of cotton have actually followed these geographical lines, in spite of the obstacles which at present make the last the least attractive. The line from Delhi to Kurrachee is as yet opened only for the few miles from Umritsur to Lahore, and from Kotree on the Indus to Kurrachee, not 150 in all. It is clearly the interest of the Punjab and Sind authorities to complete that line, without a break, with all possible speed.

The line from Delhi or Meerut to Lahore has been surveyed and sanctioned. The capital is guaranteed, and we should like to see the energetic chairman of the Sind and Punjab Railways, Mr. W. P. Andrew, really beginning the work. Every day's delay will prove a serious obstacle to the future railway and commercial prosperity of the Punjab and Sind. Traffic is like a little water, it will run to the best channel and avoid all obstacles. Dammed up as it now is at Delhi, it will soon wear away so good a bed for itself to south-east and south-west, that the tardily completed Delhi and Lahore Railway will work in vain. But there is another obstacle which must be removed, even were that line and the Lahore and Mooltan section complete. Whatever may be done to improve the navigation of the Indus, either by engineering or by first-class steamers, it will always be dangerous, tardy, and unpopular. It is madness to dream that Kurrachee will become the actual as it is the natural port of the Punjab and Western Central Asia, if an unsafe river navigation is to be the link between the Punjab and Sind Railways. The Sind and Punjab Railway Company have already

urged the survey of the Indus *hiatus*, but we should like to see the Government of the Punjab and Sind clamorous for its immediate construction. The evil—perhaps, in some cases inevitable—of our past railway construction has been that we have made lines and sections of lines piecemeal instead of simultaneously. The result is a serious loss to the public. The two railways from Calcutta to Bombay will long be unable to pay the guaranteed interest, because the Jubbulpore link is wanting. Let not this mistake be repeated in the Punjab. Simultaneously with the construction of the line from Delhi to Lahore, let a railway be laid from Mooltan to Kotree, so that in less than five years Kurrachee may become as much the port of Delhi as Calcutta will soon be of Ailhabad, and Bombay of Nagpore.

The interests at stake are so great as to demand importunity on the part of the Punjab and Sind authorities. Sir Robert Montgomery, at least, does not overlook them, and we are sure Sir Bartle Frere, whose protégé Sind is, will still less ignore them. The former has just induced the Maharajah of Cashmere to concede certain commercial facilities, which we ought never to have given his father the power to refuse. In spite of the disturbed state of Central Asia, the trade returns of Kurrachee during the past official year show that its wool, fibres, and drugs are steadily pouring down in exchange for our cloths, cutlery, and condiments. Moreover, there is the Punjab itself, a province which might feed England with wheat as fine as that of the Ukraine, and which, in one year, has produced nearly a million bales of cotton. Surely the small but annually increasing colonies of tea planters on the slopes of the Western Himalayas will never consent that their communication with the sea should be broken by that horrible gap from Mooltan to Kotree, where steamers are always breaking down in their tedious voyages and people are dying from the heat. And if already the trade of Kurrachee has grown in two years from two and a half to five and a half millions sterling in value, what will it not become when man, by his railways, makes it what nature has physically intended it to be—the drainer of all the vast country from Khylat, Peshawur, Cashmere, and Central Asia, to Coel, Delhi, and the yet to be fertilised deserts of Rajpootana and Sind? Hitherto British Burmah has distanced its elder sister. Sind, if not in itself yet as the outlet of the hardy millions of the Punjab, will prove a formidable rival to Bombay, if the Indus link is riveted simultaneously with that from Delhi to Lahore. Kurrachee must become the port of Delhi.—*Friend of India*.

SATYENDRA TAGORE AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The last overland mail brings the happy tidings of a decisive step in advance taken by our countrymen in the march of progress. Among the names of the successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service appointments is found that of Satyendra Tagore, a Calcutta Baboo, late of the Calcutta University. The Tagore is an historical family, that has played a very important part in the history of the progress of British enlightenment in India; and we are glad to find that its present representative, Mr. Satyendra, has proved himself worthy of the well-known house. It has recently been the fashion to compare the people of Western with that of Eastern India, and many an observing writer or speaker has deemed it appropriate to pronounce us as fast gaining in our race over the Calcutta Baboos. Often do we read expressions of admiration and respect bestowed in the Calcutta papers upon our enlightenment, public spirit, and all that. Even in point of intellectual attainments, we have had one-sided admirers. Our own travellers to Calcutta boasted the other day of our knowledge and our improvement; and the *Indian Field*, an independent English journal, in reviewing a recent Bombay work, in spite of one fault, which it discerned in it, made some admission highly flattering to the Bombay people:—"Latterly the natives of Bombay are rapidly stealing a march in the progress of civilisation in full competition with their compatriots of Bengal, and unless the Bengalees exhibit greater

energy, public spirit, and patriotism than they have hitherto manifested, they are sure to be overmatched by the Parsis and Hindoos of the Western Presidency, an earnest of which contingency is undoubtedly presented in the work of Framji Bomanji now under review."

But this is all undue sanguineness; and we believe it will be many years yet before the Parsis or the Hindoos of Bombay will supersede the Baboos in any respect. We are only noising in the world, while all earnest efforts are being made by our friends in Bengal. Our social progress—our so called refinements of female society and the breaking down of religious monstrosities—we only recently contrasted with the silent workings of the Baboos, and found ourselves wanting in the balance of comparison. Let us now see what we have done in point of intellectual advancement. The Baboos have got among themselves a native barrister and a native civil servant, too. We have as yet sent no one from among us to England for passing a course of instruction at the Temple to join our bar, while the great noise we made in the world for the civil service grade has brought to us only shame and chagrin. We sent up several of our youths, but one returned after complaining that he was unjustly treated in the standard of the required age being lowered after his joining the college only upon the faith of the old limit, though there is no reason why he should not have competed at all a year previous to his intention. Next went two young men of the Kama family, as if, because they could afford the expense, they could also afford labour and brains for the standard, but both returned after some three or four years' trial and an enormous expenditure of money, giving up the prize they were so sanguine at first to obtain. A fourth candidate, who promised well in the beginning, and who stood firm to the last, gave up his ambition and joined a mercantile firm some six months ago. He is also expected to return in a month or two. These have been our successes in the intellectual race; let that of Mr. Satyendra speak itself for the people of Calcutta.—*Indian Banner*, August 29.

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

One of the most extraordinary papers that ever issued from a public office is one recently published by the Indian Government, "regarding the Aborigines of the Andaman Islands; the establishment of a village on Ross Island, called the 'Andaman Home' for their accommodation; and the measures commenced for their civilisation and instruction." The sentence just quoted is not a bad example of the style and tone that characterise the report itself. The obvious meaning of the second clause is, that Ross Island is called the Andaman Home in order to accommodate the Aborigines. The paper in question consists of an absurdly stiff and stilted letter, in King Cambyes vein, from Lieutenant Colonel Tytler, Officiating Superintendent of Port Blair, forwarding a most laughable communication from the Rev. Mr. Corbyn. Mighty warriors are not compelled to be agreeable writers—Caesars and Napoleons being the exception rather than the rule—but we do not expect of a clergyman of the Church of England that he should express himself with propriety and decorum, and neither act nor write like a lad just escaped from a public school. Anthing more ludicrously stately than the "I, therefore," with which Colonel Tytler commences half-a-dozen different sentences can hardly be conceived. His account, too, of the success achieved by Mr. Corbyn is a trifle more highly coloured than that reverend gentleman's detailed narrative altogether warranted. He states, truly enough, that a village or home had been formed on Ross Island, in which twenty Aborigines, men, women, and children, were living quietly and peaceably on the 25th June. Then, warming with poetic fire, he launches out into an idyllic strain. Here, he says or sings, "here they may be seen sitting down (an interesting spectacle, certainly, and one worthy of official record), some working and making baskets, the women sewing clothes, and the two prisoners learning and repeating the alphabet

of the English language under the guidance of instructors whom I have appointed." This "strange and somewhat marvellous change in their habits"—including, we presume, their sitting down—Colonel Tytler attributes to "the management and assistance rendered to me by the Rev. Mr. Corbyn;" but we are not informed who or how many are "the instructors appointed by me" to teach the English alphabet to two of these pigmy savages, or what amount of salary is awarded for the performance of such high educational duties.

But if Colonel Tytler's letter to the Government, and his instructions to Mr. Corbyn remind one of a child "making believe" to be king, with a Noah's Ark for a kingdom, what shall we say of Mr. Corbyn's absurd and conceited narrative? His notion of civilising and instructing the barbarians is extremely comical. One of the boys proving refractory while conning his alphabet, his instructor, by way of enforcing his attention to his lesson, held down his head over the book. Just so have we seen gardeners at home peg down a bough or twig, in order that it should strike roots downward and grow up a beautiful and ornamental shrub. But Mr. Corbyn did not confine his labours to the schoolroom. Armed with pistol and dagger as a member of the Church Militant, and escorted by a boat's crew also armed to the teeth, he made frequent excursions to the mainland, taking with him plantains and cocoanuts and occasionally a pig. The following extract will sufficiently illustrate the reverend gentleman's mode of proceeding, and also the general tone and tenour of his very minute narrative:—

"An aged woman now came up, a fierce-looking virago; she appeared idiotic, and talked loud and angrily, as if cursing. I made the usual salutation, which she returned, but after doing so gnashed her teeth close to my hand, and then contemptuously flung it from her, as much as to signify that she had a good will to bite and tear me if she could. She exhibited the same animosity to other Europeans. I concluded that she was insane, and she may possibly have been rendered fierce by losing a son or other near relative in affrays with Europeans. The other savages were extremely demonstrative in their friendship; most of them felt my limbs, and examined my hands and fingers, as if tracing the veins; they pointed with pleasure to a souvenir which I wore, given to me by Polly, a piece of her coral bracelet which she had fastened to my necktie. After joining in their dance we embraced them and returned, bringing with us a small axe and some bows and arrows which they offered us of their own accord; none of them showed an inclination to return with us, the pig which we had left behind being for the time the absorbing attraction."

Imagine an English clergyman, by his own account a muscular Christian, joining in a dance which appears to be a sort of cross between the "double-shuffle" and the *cacoon*, with a party of savages dressed in red mud, and winding up with embracing his partner, who after all seems to have been thinking more of roast pig than of her clerical cavalier, notwithstanding his Christian muscles. At another time he was delighted to see an infant "after satisfying itself from its mother's breast clamour to her to hold down her mouth, and try with its tiny arms resting on her necklace to raise its mouth to kiss." A charming vignette, no doubt, but unhappily for Mr. Corbyn's sentimental emotion, the object of baby's excitement "was explained by the mother putting her lips down to her child's, and giving it from her mouth some munched cocoanut which the child had watched her chewing. The other women," he goes on to say, "occasionally gave it food and water in just the same way that birds impart nourishment to their young." How charmingly graphic! And what a pretty idea is this of "imparting nourishment" as the little dicky birds do! In a similar spirit and with equal force of character Mr. Corbyn depicts the process of tuition, so enthusiastically alluded to by the superintendent of the settlement:—

"The four Andamanese whom we brought over were a woman known as Queen Vic., and renamed by me Bess, and three men who are well known as Joe, Jacko, and Jingo. It was thought advisable to employ the new party as well as the former comers, and accordingly Snowball and Jumbo, besides their instruction in the alphabet, were sent to work at basket and morah-making, at which Jingo, a very quiet and tractable man, but who at first seemed the most unruly, assisted them; while Jacko

and Joe were daily instructed by a Burmese to make bamboo matting for flooring, the women Topsy and Bess receiving lessons in sewing. They all showed a strong disinclination to do work of any kind. Joe, who is a very dodging and deceptive man, but extremely playful, almost always laughing and in high spirits, would try every artifice to escape the mat-work—at one time making a show of working hard at it, and as soon as he was not observed quietly sliding into a corner, or pretending to be raking the fire, or to want something left on the machaun, or to be under the necessity of going out for a few moments, or else simulating illness, or if all these shifts failed, half petulant, half amused with a bellow of disgust returning to his work, only to try the same tricks again and jest at all around him. Jacko showed a more pugnacious spirit, and was inclined to resist with force till he found such resistance unavailing. The same opposition was encountered in teaching Topsy and Bess sewing, but they were soon overcome by firmness; and though now, for other important reasons, these industrial occupations have been abandoned, yet in the time they were thus employed, both the Andamanese women gave proof that they had a real aptitude for delicate manual labour, and that they would be capable of doing the finest work in sewing under a course of proper training."

Could no better names, we should like to ask, be devised than Joe and Jacko and Jingo? Surely something more decorous than the names usually given to pet monkeys might have been found for these neophytes of civilisation. But the entire paper bears the imprint of a weak and vulgar mind, and as the old rhyme quaintly if coarsely expresses it:—

None can a pitcher turn to a silver piece,
Nor make a goodly silk of a goat's fleece;
And hard is also to make withouten fail,
A bright two-handed sword of a cow's tail.

—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOLERA.—We are happy to state, on the authority of the *Oudh Gazette*, that cholera has almost, if not entirely disappeared from the civil station and cantonments of Lucknow. The two companies of the wing of H.M.'s 107th Regiment, which went into camp on the first appearance of the disease, continued remarkably healthy, notwithstanding the fact that the camp was formed within a short distance of a native village in which the cholera was raging at the time. Another site will be selected as soon as the weather will admit of the camp being broken up.

THE BURNEY TRIAL.—The great Burney trial is over, and judgment has at last been pronounced. Major-general Burney comes out of the fiery ordeal through which he has just passed with untarnished honour, though not without a slight smell of burning on his garments. The only points, however, on which he appears at all in an unfavourable light were his omission to place Colonel Gordon and Mr. Eyre under arrest, and his lamentable weakness in resigning his command. For this reason he has been awarded comparatively small damages—Rs. 2,000—but enough to vindicate his character as an officer and a gentleman. On the other hand, Mr. Eyre has been clearly convicted of uttering the most vile and deliberate falsehoods, while Colonel Gordon has been shown to have been actuated by harsh and uncharitable feelings. Indeed, not one member of "the combination" escapes a severe wiggling from the learned Judge, who has tracked out all the doublings of this extraordinary case with the courage, persistence, and sagacity of a sleuth-hound. For the moment, we shall say no more than that the admirable judgment delivered yesterday by Sir Mordaunt Wells is a worthy culmination of his Indian glories, and will not easily be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to be present on the occasion. A concise summary of the case will be sent home in our overland paper to-morrow, and on Monday we hope to give a tolerably full narrative of all the incidents of this extraordinary romance in real life. On the following day the narrative, evidence, and judgment will be made up together in the form of a pamphlet.—*Overland Bengal Hurkaru*, Aug. 29.

BRIGADIER SWINLEY.—We regret to hear that Brigadier Swinley, of the artillery, is dangerously ill at Nynee Tal, suffering from what is called Bright's disease.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Aug. 19.

AGRA SAVINGS-BANK.—The half-yearly meeting of the Agra Savings-bank was held on Saturday, when the report of the manager showed a gross profit on the half-year's operations of Rs. 27,938; of which, after deducting interest on deposits closed, transfers to doubtful debts, &c., a divisible surplus was left of Rs. 8,642-7. The usual dividend of 24 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 12 per share, was declared, and a bonus of Rs. 16-10-8 per share, consequent on the late increase of capital. We shall publish the proceedings in detail to-morrow.—*Allahabad Gazette*, Aug. 11.

STAFF CORPS FURLONGS.—A despatch from Sir Charles Wood, dated 16th May, 1863, is published for general information, and lays down that for the future Staff Corps officers formerly under the old furlough regulations will be under the operation of clause seven of the Furlough Rules of 1854. That clause it will be recollected allows a second furlough of two years, after ten years service in India from the date of return from the first furlough of two years. Officers who have been to Europe on medical certificate are entitled to their furlough six years after their return to duty.

INDIAN CURRENCY.—At the close of last month the state of the currency was, according to the *Friend*, as follows. As some securities are still under adjustment, the amount invested may be estimated at one million sterling, or only one-fourth of the sum allowed by law. The profit of the currency of the State is thus at present the interest of a million sterling at 5 per cent. Notes in circulation, Calcutta, 2,65,00,000; Bombay, 1,81,00,000; Madras, 65,00,000; total, 5,11,00,000. Silver coin reserve, Calcutta, 1,75,94,247; Bombay, 51,00,000; Madras, 65,00,000; total, 2,91,94,247. Silver bullion reserve, Bombay, 1,30,00,000; total, 1,30,00,000. Government securities, Calcutta, 89,05,753; total, 89,05,753.

N. W. PROVINCES.—An interesting trial is likely soon to take place in the High Court in Calcutta, in which Colonel Crommelin, late our chief engineer, will be defendant. It appears a Mr. Sutton, late a sergeant in the Sappers and Miners, and an overseer in the Department Public Works, and who lately got his discharge from the army, is about to proceed against Government, or rather Colonel Crommelin as their representative, for publishing in the *Government Gazette* that Mr. Sutton had been suspended from Government employ, and also for sending circulars to parties with whom Mr. S. had contracts, by which he lost those contracts. The facts which gave rise to Mr. Sutton's dismissal are these:—Mr. Sutton was overseer in charge of the road between this and Cawnpore, and was charged by his immediate superior, Mr. Nolan, (late ex-engineer here, but now employed under the contractors Jubbulpore Railway) in conjunction with a native supervisor, with an attempt to defraud Government. The native was convicted and duly punished, but a court of enquiry at Colonel Crommelin's request was assembled, and Mr. Sutton was examined on charges made against him by the Colonel. The court on these charges recorded their opinion that Mr. Sutton was only guilty of negligence, and that the charge of fraud could not be proved against him. The Judge Advocate-General, however, differed with the court's opinion, and asserted that Mr. Sutton could be tried on the charge of embezzlement, but now came the difficulty; by what tribunal was he to be tried, whether by a court-martial, or by the civil powers, for previous to the court of enquiry he had obtained his discharge from the service. Government in their decision considered that the punishment of dismissal from his situation was enough, and accordingly the order was issued by the chief engineer. Mr. Sutton has memorialised Lord Elgin, praying the order for his dismissal may be cancelled, setting forth at the same time many extenuating facts as a plea in his favour. It remains to be seen what view Lord Elgin will take of the case, but should it be favourable to Mr. Sutton, he intends to proceed against Colonel Crommelin for defamation of character, and for compensation for the contracts he has lost through the order published in the *Gazette*.—*Delhi Gazette*.

PRIZE-MONEY.—His Excellency, the Governor in Council, authorises the issue of the first distribution of prize-money, captured at the following places, at the rate specified opposite to each. Nurgood prize-money, Rs. 15 per share; Shorapore prize-money, Rs. 27 per share; Hulgullee prize-money, Rs. 20 per share; Sathpoora (Khandesh) prize-money, Rs. 55 per share.

THE BARQUE "POMONA."—The Government *Telegraph Gazette* of last evening announced that the barque *Pomona* had got ashore below Bedford's Channel whilst proceeding down the river in tow of the steamer *Linnet*. The *Pomona* left Calcutta on the morning of Tuesday last, and was bound for Singapore. The steam tug remains in attendance.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 27.

PERSIA.—TABREEZ, Aug. 25.—Mr. Alison, her Majesty's minister to the Shah, arrived here on Wednesday last, on his return from England to Teheran, accompanied by Mr. Watson, one of the secretaries of the mission. He was received, of course, with the usual official honour, long since abandoned with you in Turkey, but still maintained here in as much barbaric completeness as when Tamerlane, or Nadir Shah at least, was king. A whole legion of Persian functionaries went out to meet him, followed by a perfect troop of led horses, splendidly caparisoned, and 200 mounted *gholams*, all gaudily dressed and armed, their horses being, if possible, more splendidly brilliant than themselves. To these were added the English Consul-General and a goodly company of British *protégés*—for we still "protect" largely in Azerbidjan—all in the fullest holiday finery. Mr. Alison was met a long way out in the plain in his carriage, which he had brought with him from England, but on the cavalcade coming up he mounted a led charger, and, being in full uniform, came on like a real *elchee*, with his barbaric train behind. Half way in a large tent was spread for his Excellency's reception, and there the party halted and partook of the usual Persian refreshments—*calouns*, tea, sweetmeats, and sherbet. These over, the journey in was resumed, and the cavalcade made its "solemn entry," amid nearly as much dust, hubbub, turning out of guards, and all the other *et ceteras* of official honour as if Nousedreddin Shah himself had been there in bodily presence. Since then the Sirdar, who acts as a kind of dry nurse to the heir apparent, who, though in this case only a boy eleven years of age, is prescriptive Governor-General of this province, gave a grand entertainment in honour of the returned minister. The dinner on the occasion was excellent, being a happy mixture of native and European dishes, and served up with the infidel accompaniments of knives and forks and excellent wine. The host's garden, one of the best in Tabreez, was brilliantly illuminated; fireworks, too, were let off in startling abundance, and a military band discoursed such "music" as should, even at this distance, have made the bones of Mozart or Donizetti rattle in their graves. A great gun of the evening was a celebrated native *tenore*, who frequently sings before the Shah, and who on this occasion rendered a variety of native airs, and recited choice poems of Afiz and Saadi, on the whole not unpleasantly. The scene was right Oriental in every detail, and in none more, perhaps, than in the fact that the giver of the feast enjoys practically unlimited power of life and death—a right, too, which is no dead letter in his hands. He can, and does, strangle, behead, chop off limbs, torture, and blow up (with gunpowder) as many of the Shah's lieges in this province as he likes; and, as I say, he makes a pretty liberal use of his power. With all this, however, he is "as mild a mannered man as ever cut a throat"—in fact, a perfect type of a Persian gentleman; and as our heads and limbs, at least, were safe from his power, we enjoyed his company and his good cheer immensely. Speaking of the heir apparent, I may just say that he is a very pretty, bland, intelligent looking boy, with fine regular features—quite a type, in fact, of his Royal Kandar race. His natural disposition is said to be excellent; but through what influences must he pass before he reaches manhood and his throne!—*Levant Herald*.

NOTWITHSTANDING that cholera has at last assumed an epidemic form throughout the province, and is now prevailing in the Roy Bareilly, Fyzabad, Seetapore, and Hurdi districts, we are happy to announce that, since our last issue, there have been no fresh cases amongst the European troops. Of the twenty-two cases that, from the commencement, have occurred in H.M.'s 107th Regiment, only nine have proved fatal; and out of three men of H.M.'s 48th Regiment attacked, two have died. Since Friday, the 31st ult., there has not been a single case in the Central Jail; and all the convalescents in hospital are recovering rapidly. During the last five days the mortality in the native city has decreased 75 per cent.—*Oudh Gazette*, August 12.

Mr. S. D. BIRCH, Deputy-Auditor and Accountant-General at Bombay, leaves for England immediately, and Mr. F. Lushington, Deputy-Auditor and Accountant-General for Madras, now on sick leave, will not return to the country. It is also believed that Mr. R. P. Harrison, Accountant-General and Auditor-General for India, will not again risk his health in India, and two uncovenanted officers also vacate their appointments. This will promote all hands in the Account Department, certainly not before promotion has been deserved. Some dissatisfaction exists in consequence of the claims of many having been set aside, although they were highly recommended by their superiors in office. We hope Sir Charles Trevelyan will act for himself and advance the view of those who have been recommended on the present occasion. We are not aware that the probationers have as yet distinguished themselves in any way, and until they do we certainly think they should not stand in the way of thoroughly practical men, to whose exertions Sir Charles Trevelyan owes the success of his Budget.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The receipts of the Great Southern of India Railway for the week ending 8th August, 1863, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 2,852-11-0, and for luggage, goods, &c., to Rs. 2,338-8-0, making together Rs. 5,191-3-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 65-11-0. During the corresponding week in 1862 the receipts were Rs. 4,836-5-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 61-4-0.

A DYING RAJAH.—We learn with deep regret that Rajah Radha Kanta Deb Bahadoor is lying dangerously sick in his garden house at Sukhchar. A vernacular contemporary reports the following conversation to have taken place between the venerable Rajah on his sick bed, and Pundit Maheslia Chandra Nayaratra. The Rajah turning to the Pundit said,—"Bhattacharjee, the present is a fit time for the abandonment of this body. I don't think I shall survive this attack. You are a Brahman, and are acquainted with the Vedas, please go through the ceremony of Swastayan, that I may soon be emancipated." The Nayaratra replied,—"Yes, the time is seasonable, so far as you are concerned; but the state of the country is such that we cannot bid you farewell. When you disappear, what will be the fate of practical religion and Sanscrit-professing Brahmans and Pundits?" The old Rajah, putting his hand on Rajah Kamal Krishna, who was sitting by, said,—"This full moon will continue to shine. May God give him long life. So long as he lives, no one will regret my departure. He will yet do more glorious things than I have done."—*Indian Reformer*.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—We received last evening the following letter from S. Gladstone, Esq., Sheriff of Calcutta, which acknowledges the receipt, by the Prince and Princess of Wales, of the Address from the European and native inhabitants of Calcutta.—Marlborough House, June 30, 1863.—Lieutenant General Knollys had the honour of laying before the Prince and Princess of Wales an Address from the European and native inhabitants of Calcutta on their Royal Highnesses marriage, and to convey their sincere thanks for the warm congratulations contained therein. Their Royal Highnesses are very sensible of the earnest good wishes which the inhabitants of Calcutta offer for their future happiness.

—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Aug. 22.

REMARriage OF HINDOO WIDOWS.—The remarriage of Hindoo widows is being carried out with energy and perseverance in Lower Bengal, according to the following, which we take from the *Indian Reformer*:—"It gives us great pleasure to inform our readers that the marriage of a Hindu widow was celebrated on the 30th ultimo, in the village of Chandrakona, in the district of Hooghly. The bride, whose name is Nilamani Dasi, is the daughter of Baboo Gopi Nath Dutt, of the Kayastha caste, an inhabitant of Bachua, in the district of Midnapore. Her first marriage took place when she was only seven years of age; at eight she became a widow; and now she is twelve years old. The fortunate man who has obtained the hand of the young widow is Parvati Charan Sarkar, the son of Baboo Laksmi Narayan Sarkar, an inhabitant of Keshal, in the district of Midnapore. The nuptials were witnessed by a large number of respectable Hindu gentlemen. Thus slowly but surely is reform taking place in Hindu society."

A NEAT THING.—Here is a neat thing in the way of Joint-Stock Companies. A Mr. R. J. Hodge, who keeps a small watchmaker's shop in this street, is blossoming out into a "Limited Company." At least, he has put forth a prospectus with that object in view. He does not, indeed, ask for any enormous amount of capital, the withdrawal of which from general circulation might derange the operations of the money market. Rupees fifteen thousand is all that he demands, and he is willing to sell a share for the small sum of three pounds. Though candidly confessing that he is not himself a wealthy man, he offers to guarantee a dividend of 12 per cent. for the first three years, which he does the more readily from entertaining a well-founded conviction that the annual profits will not be less than 25 per cent. One advantage is that there is nothing to pay for old stock, and not much for old customers. Shareholders will, consequently, be in a position to procure their own stock and acquire their own customers, besides engaging the services of Mr. Hodge as manager for a nominal salary of Rs. 130 per mensem, and a trifling commission on all sales effected. Mr. Hodge will also consent to act as secretary, in consideration of a further nominal salary. And so enormous are the profits of watch-making that shareholders will be charged 10 per cent. less on purchases, and 20 per cent. less on repairs, than ordinary customers. As soon as the first instalment of Rs. 15 per share has been realised, a remittance will be sent to England for the purchase of stock. The purport of the company will, therefore, be to collect a sum of £1,500 to enable Mr. Hodge to pay his landlady the three hundred and odd rupees for which she obtained a decree against him the other day in the Small Cause Court, and to secure to him a small annual income in place of a small annual loss. The object is a good one from Mr. Hodge's point of view; but a supremely ridiculous one from any other.—*Hurkaru*.

Mr. J. H. MORRIS, who has ably filled the office of magistrate and collector of Allahabad for upwards of two years, has, we understand, been transferred to the Nagpore Commission, as settlement commissioner. There are, we believe, few officers under Government who so thoroughly understand the intricate revenue system of our provinces as Mr. Morris; and his late successful settlement operations in the Trans Jumna Pergunnahs of Bara and Khyragurh show that he is peculiarly qualified for the post which he is now going to occupy. He has deservedly earned the thanks of Government for this work. Both as magistrate and collector, and as superintendent of the affairs connected with the civil station, Mr. Morris has always given the highest satisfaction to those with whom he has come in contact. He will carry with him the good wishes of the whole community.

CAPTAIN SLADEN's battery of artillery, D, of the 5th Royal Horse Brigade, has been warned that it will form part of the escort of his Excellency the Viceroy on his approaching tour. We believe the battery will meet his lordship at Sealkote, and march with him to Peshawur.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Aug. 15.

A DISPUTED POLICY OF INSURANCE.—A question of very considerable importance to insurers on the one hand, and to insurance companies on the other, will shortly be decided before the High Court of Madras. It appears that the plaintiff in the action is the father of a late member of the Civil Service, and the defendants, the Albert Medical Life Insurance Company. The point at issue is the payment of a policy for ten thousand rupees on the life of the deceased. The company declines to meet the claim, on the alleged ground that the deceased died from the effects of intemperance, "and that, at the time he effected the insurance, his habits were not such as were certified to in his declaration, nor in that of his private friend." The deceased died within a short period after the insurance was effected, and this, for reasons not stated, is regarded as a suspicious circumstance. The company did not, however, demur to paying a policy for twenty thousand rupees, effected on the life of the deceased at a former period, on the ground "that it was not supposed that his intemperate habits had been contracted until recently before his death." A somewhat parallel case was brought before the High Court of this Presidency about two years ago. We refer to the case of Farquhar v. Albert Medical Life Insurance Company, and in that case judgment for the full amount claimed was given in favour of the plaintiff, the court holding that the case did not disclose such evidence of intemperate habits as would entitle the company to plead non-liability. No doubt, while the law should protect insurance companies against fraud of this nature, the security of insurers would be greatly jeopardised if claims were to be set aside, unless upon the clearest and most satisfactory evidence of fraud having been committed. Judges naturally look with suspicion upon attempts made by insurance companies to shirk their responsibilities, and, while dealing out impartial justice, the strongest evidence of fraud is invariably required. If this were not so, all faith in the value of life-policies would be lost. Happily, it is in comparatively rare instances that the payment of policies is disputed.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 25.

RUMOURS OF A LITTLE WAR.—There is good reason to suppose we shall have a little war on the borders when the cold weather sets in, and already an expedition against the Judoons and the Hindostanis of Sitani is talked of. These latter actually made a raid into the Eusofzaie valley recently, when two troops of the Guides marched immediately to "protect the integrity" of our dominions. A blockade is being enforced against them, and carried out as rigorously as possible, both in Eusofzaie and the Huzarah district.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Aug. 15.

CAPTAIN DANBUZ, R.A.—The special court of enquiry which assembled at Lucknow last month to examine into certain charges brought against Captain Danbuz, R.A., of having, whilst in command of a party of recruits between Allahabad and Saugor, used, or caused to be used, violence to Commissariat servants, and with unlawful seizure of carriage, &c., and which was adjourned for the production of further evidence, has again been convened at that station. The *Oudh Gazette* remarks that the charges now to be investigated are "of a different and more serious nature, preferred against another officer of the artillery at present quartered at Lucknow, which, if proved, must involve his ignominious expulsion from the service, but, whether proved or not, must always cause a certain indelible stigma to be attached to him."—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 26.

THE STAFF CORPS.—About a year ago we announced the fact that there were actually a thousand young officers then in India for whom no career whatever was demonstrable, and whose prospects were of the gloomiest possible hue. Since then how changed is the aspect of affairs for these young officers!—now obviously destined to conduct the large portion of the military, political, and other administration of India, which was formerly carried on by the officers of the Company's armies. The Staff Corps of the three Presidencies are a failure, and as good as gone; they are so spoken of, and admitted to be at army head-quarters; the Royal officers will not go in

for an Indian career; month by month the Company's officers, in and out of the Staff Corps, are dropping away; and, as they go, the field opens clear, and without any competition whatever, to the young officers who, but a comparatively short time ago, seemed to have no destiny but future idleness, a kind of hybrid military general duty existence, and despair. If these officers will now only pass the easy tests of qualification in the native languages and acquaintance with military duty which are required, nothing can keep them out of a most prosperous, and according to their energy and capacity, a most successful and distinguished career. It will be a long time before any new system inaugurated in England for obtaining successors to the company's officers can bring forth the required fruit, if, indeed, it should succeed at all; and, in the meantime, the crowd of young officers who flocked out to India at and after the time of the company's decadence, will be gradually getting the stage to themselves, and it will be their own fault if they do not make themselves masters of the situation. Placed by chance in the position they hold, they will form the connecting link between the company's system and officers, and the system of administration that is one day to succeed them; whatever that may be.—*Englishman*.

THE NEW HIGH COURT.—We are informed that the three old houses adjoining the late Supreme Court purchased by Government have been sold for twenty-one thousand rupees for the purpose of being pulled down. The materials are to be removed before the 1st September next, in order that the new building for the High Court may be commenced on the 1st October, for which the Government has sanctioned an outlay of one million of rupees.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 24.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN MENDIES.—The *Allahabad* paper announces with deep regret the death of Mr. John Mendies, one of the oldest residents of India, the contemporary of Carey, Ward, and Marshman, to the former of whom, it seems, he had been an amanuensis. He was subsequently known as the compiler of a Dictionary, about the commencement of the present century. He was also the author of the Dictionary, in two octavo volumes, in English and Bengalee, and *vice versa*.

THE CLIVE FUND.—In our last we stated that the widow of an officer of the Bengal army had been admitted to a pension equivalent to that which she would have received under the Clive Fund, previously to the late decision of the House of Lords. Since we published that statement, an officer has been admitted to a pension under exactly similar circumstances; so that there cannot exist any reasonable doubt that the Government recognises all rights in the Clive Fund as being covered by the guarantee of the Amalgamation Act.—*Delhi Gazette*.

EPIDEMIC IN THE HOOGHLY.—Dr. Elliot's report on the effect of the measures taken to check the epidemic in the Hooghly, Nuddea, and adjacent districts, is quite as satisfactory as could be expected at so early a date as the 20th July. Even then, however, a considerable falling-off in the number of deaths was remarked, with a corresponding diminution in that of new cases. But some time must yet elapse before the real benefit of the sanitary measures instituted by the Government will be fully appreciated.

THE AMERICAN VESSEL "BRITANNIA."—Messrs. Auschletzky and Co., of Akyab, have requested us to notify that "the American vessel *Britannia*, 1,114 tons, Captain E. H. Hill, which left Calcutta on the 23rd July for London, with a mixed cargo of rice, sugar, linseed, and jute, put in at that port on the evening of the 16th August, in order to stop a leak. It is reported that there are three feet of water in her hold, and that she will have to land the whole of her cargo."—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 24.

DESTRUCTION OF LOCUSTS.—The number of young locusts destroyed in the Hissar district during the month of July was 254 millions and 271 thousands, more or less, this result being obtained by weighing, estimating 1,700 insects to a chutack. It has been ascertained by experience that damp and rain or immersion in water

are fatal to old locusts, while young locusts are not affected by these influences. It also appears that neither disturbance of the eggs nor their separation from the cone impair the vitality of the embryo, and therefore something else is required to destroy them besides ploughing up the ground. We understand that some ravines about the Murree hills are choked up with dead bodies of myriads upon myriads of locusts.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 23. Evangeline, Wolfe, Liverpool; Sabino, Woodward, Aden.—24. Botanist, Edgar, Madras; Casuar, Evans, Cardiff; Cid, Bizet, Bourbon.—25. Alhwick Castle, Taylor, London.—26. Thomas Howard, Robinson, —.—27. Talavera, Brown, Liverpool; Peveril of the Peak, Coombe, Melbourne; Humber, Mitchell, Madras; Fatty Allum, Arthur, Mauritius; Mooltan, Dunn, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Evangeline.—Mr. W. L. McDonald.
Per Botanist.—Mr. Brown, Mr. Galan.
Per Alhwick Castle.—Mr. Hay and child, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Serres and three children, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Bain, Miss Bain, Miss G. Bain, Miss Law, Miss Morris, Mrs. Lawes and three children, Mr. Morris, Capt. Serres, H.M.'s 51st N.I., Mr. Law, H.M.'s 14th N.I., Capt. Lawes, Paymaster 90th Regt., Mr. Malcolmson, H.M.'s 46th Regt., Mr. Began, 46th Regt., Rev. J. Hay, Rev. Mr. Dennis, Capt. Marsden, Mr. Sampson, H.M.'s 34th Regt., Mr. Moncreath, 38th Regt., Mr. Crumroft, Mr. Thompson, H.M.'s 54th Regt., Mr. Brooke, Ceylon C.S., Mr. Lecklar, Mr. French, Miss Power, Miss Ezan, Miss Hennessy, Miss Donovan, Miss Mulcany, Mr. Wylie, Mr. Wakley, Major O'Neil, Mrs. O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Appleford, three Misses Christies, Miss Goble.
Per Thomas Howard.—Mrs. Robinson and child.
Per Fatty Allum.—Mr. McGarry.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 20. Ravensraig, British Port.—21. Marguerite, Elizabeth, and Chillingham, str. Persia and Lightning, British Ports.—23. Vespasian, St. Charles, Philosopher, and Hengist, British Ports.—24. Aladdin, Derbyshire, C. S. Lemon, Henry Reed, Schah Jehan, Le Beauvoir, and str. Thunder, British Ports.—25. Nubia str., Queen of the Clyde, and Anglo Saxon, British Ports.—27. Beana Uamba, James Crossfield, and Blue Jacket, British Ports.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Madras.—Mrs. Pakenham, Mr. Willis, Lieut. Tomkins, R.E., Mr. John Tomkins, Mr. Spark, Mr. Hosack, Mr. J. W. Donaldson, Mr. Philipson, Mr. Edes, Mr. R. Haly, Mr. Poynton, Mr. Stern, Mr. G. D. King, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Smith, Mr. Williamson, Mr. D. G. Gilmour, Mr. Davis, Rev. Mr. Vallings, Sergt. Smea and wife.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Talavera.—4th June, Jumna, in lat. 17 13 N., long. 27 2 W.
By Mooltan.—Simla str.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Aug. 29, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. Rs. 100	Rs. 95 3 to 95 12	
Do. Transfer Stock. Sa. Rs. 100	2 6 2 8	
4 per Cent. Co's Rs. 100	107 12 to 108 0	
5 per Cent. P.W. Co's Rs. 100	118 4 to 118 12	
5 per Cent. Co's Rs. 100	108 4	

EXCHANGE.

On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills at 6 months' sight	2 0 1
First Class Credit at 6 months' sight	2 0 1
Bills with Docs. at 6 months' sight	2 0 1 9 16
Bank Post Bills at 1 month's sight	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra and United Service Bank	500	1050
Assam Tea Company	200	520 to 540
Bank of Bengal	4000	9775
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	1620 to 1650
Do.	200	300 to 320
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1270 to 2000
Bengal Printing Company	100	...
Bengal River Company	1000	50 dis to par
Bengal Tea Company	100	100 to 200 pm.
Bismuth Tea Company	200	20 to 25
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	650 to 690
Cachar and Assam Tea Company	200	par to 5 pm.
Cachar Tea Company	600	150 pm.
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1310
Calcutta Steam Tug Association	600	300 to 400 pm.
Central Assam Tea Company	100	130 to 140
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	120 to 130 pm.
Deim Bank Corporation	500	625 to 650
Dooh Teria Tea Company	30	90
East India Coal Company	100	15 to 20 dis
East India Railway Company	218	225 to 230
East India Tea Company	50	...
Do.	100	...
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	218	Nominal
Eastern Steam Tug Association	1000	750 pm.
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	500 to 400
Gola Ghaut Tea Company	250	25 to 50 pm.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	400 to 415

Hooghly Steam Tug Association	1000	...300 to 350 pm.
Hope Town Equitable Tea Company	100	... 10 to 20
Hope Town Tea Association .....	...	... 50 p.ct. pm.
Hunter and Company	250	... Nominal.
Hurkaru Press Company	1000	... Quite nom.
India General Steam Navigation Co.	1000	...
Leboing and Minchou Tea Company	30	... 5 to 10 pm.
Mutual Tea Company	100	... 30 pm.
New Fort Gloster Company	600	... 1600 to 1700
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	£1	... 17 to 18
Oriental Tea Company	£20	... Nominal.
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	... 50 to 60
Punjab Bank (Lim.)	75	... 105
R. Scott Thompson and Company	500	... 700 to 710
Simla Bank	500	... 570
Soom Tea Company	30	... 30 to 40 pm.
Spence's Hotel Company	250	... 30 to 40
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company	200	... 10 to 20
Tukvar Tea Company	100	...
Victoria Tea Company	250	... 20 to 30
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	... 120 to 130

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre ...	£2 0 0 to £0 0 0	£1 17 6 Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	0 0 0
Rice .....	...	2 2 6
Seeds	4 12 6 to " 0 0 0	4 2 6

MADRAS.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT SIMPSON.

It was our painful duty to record the death at the Presidency on the 25th instant, of Lieutenant Samuel Simpson, of the Commissariat Department. This fine old soldier entered the Madras artillery in 1819, and in the humble capacity of a gunner soon made himself conspicuous for the qualities which afterwards raised him to the rank of a gentleman, and gained for him the respect and regard, we may almost say the affection, of every officer under whom he served. He was a native of the West of Scotland, the nursing mother of those stern old Covenanters, who, with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other, poured out their blood like water in defence of their right to worship God in the only form their consciences permitted them to consider lawful; and, had Samuel Simpson come into the world a century and a-half earlier, he was the very man to have fought to the last on the Bridge of Bothwell; to have led the Psalm on a hill side in the Wilds of Galloway, with the bloody Dalzell hovering near; or to have met an ignominious death in the grass-market with the triumphant feelings of a martyr strong in faith.

But although no such career was open to the veteran whose loss we have to lament, it was impossible for any man to have done his duty better in the condition of life in which it had pleased God to place him. A more upright and conscientious servant of Government never existed. Whilst overseer at the Remount Depot at Oosoor, he did his work with untiring industry and ceaseless vigilance, and thus acquired an immense stock of horse-lore, which he was ever ready to communicate with an amusing quaintness and originality which rendered a "talk with old Simpson" one of the greatest treats we knew.

His constitution had been broken by hardships in early life, and his friends had for some time remarked that he was rapidly failing, and at last he met death as became a good and brave man. In concluding this imperfect notice, which comes from one who knew him long and well, we cannot do better than quote the fine lines of Dr. Johnson:—

"His virtues walk'd their narrow round,
Nor made a pause, nor left a void;
And sure the eternal Master found
His single talent well employed."

—*Madras Times*, August 28.

PRINCE AZIM JAH.

The two recent parliamentary debates on Indian affairs exactly illustrate the working of that selfish policy which is but too often manifested towards this country by the British statesmen at home. The motion for an inquiry into the claims of Azim Jah to the Nawabship of the Carnatic was smothered by a "count out," whilst the cotton debate was characterised by an amount of extravagance, perversion of facts, false reasoning, and intense regard to self-interest, to the exclusion of all other interests, almost leading us to the conclusion that the parliamentary people of England are not only unworthy but utterly un-

fitted to maintain any supervision over or to carry out any interference with the administration of India.

The inquiry into the antiquated claims of Prince Azim Jah to the titular dignity of Nawab of the Carnatic, and to a fabulous amount of pension to enable that hoary spendthrift to support such dignity, by means of nautches, tumashas, and polygamous expenditure,—this inquiry, we say, serves to prove to the Secretary of State for India the extreme imprudence and rash culpability of his interference in behalf of the descendants of "Citizen Tippoo." As a question of abstract justice, which can only be approximated but never realised in this world, where might will over ride right so long as one man is stronger, or wiser, or better than another, the claims of Azim Jah, as the claims of other *effete* stipendiaries, are well worthy of consideration by a British Parliament, if only to enable them to understand the nature of such claims, and the policy which has been pursued by the Government in their disposal. As a matter of fact, we may say that they are far stronger than those of the Mysore family, inasmuch as they are put forward in behalf of a descendant of a once illustrious ally, whilst the latter were put forward by the descendant of a treacherous and cruel foe; nor would their revival be so utterly pernicious and demoralising as appears to have been the case in the precedent which the Secretary of State himself laid down only three years ago. But still we regard the claims themselves, abstracted from all other considerations, as having been finally settled and disposed of long enough ago; and if any selfishness or injustice has been displayed in the settlement, that, too, must be regarded as something which may be deplored, as we may deplore many an unjust act of the successive Ministers of George III., but which no measure of the administration in the present day can ever retrieve, except by a remedy which would prove worse than the disease, or an atonement which would prove a greater injustice than the original crime. The discussion, however, as already indicated, would have served to enlighten the people of England upon the subject of native stipendiaries, which, on the whole, would have brought little discredit on the Government of India. Some of our contemporaries have professed to be surprised that a debate, which must have terminated advantageously to Government, should have been suffered to expire from want of a little energy on the part of the "whippers-in." But here the most serious error on the part of the home Government rendered a "count out" most desirable. The claims of Prince Azim Jah, however untenable, stand infinitely higher than those of Prince Gholam Mahomed, and an adverse vote to an inquiry into the claims of the one would have involved a damaging censure upon that other inquiry or interference, which was carried out, not only without a parliamentary vote, but in the teeth of the deliberate opinion of those who had the power or the means of forming a judgment upon the case. As it is, Prince Azim Jah had better accept the result as final, and enjoy the pension which he is now drawing in the best way he can; and any way is better than that of wasting it on a number of so called advisers, who only excite hopes which never can be realised. Some day the history of all these petty agitations in behalf of native princes will find their way into the page of history, and perhaps furnish useful and instructive lessons for all time. At present the utter ignorance of the people of England leads them to give a fond ear to such extravagant statements, and utter perversions of facts, as would altogether preclude their enjoyment of the real story; and thus the credulous patriots of some distant market towns have arrived at the conclusion that the people of the Carnatic are mourning for the restoration of their old Nabob. Upon this point we can safely say that there is not a single Hindoo in all the Carnatic, except the creditors of Azim Jah, who cares one brass farthing about his restoration to the titular dignity, and who would not oppose the restoration of the Mussulman raj with all his might and main. The question is simply one of paying off the debts of

the would-be Nawab, and when the people of England have paid off the debts of the late Duke of York, they may then consider whether it would be worth while to pay off those of Azim Jah.—*Englishman*, August 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF SIR MARK CUBBON.—The equestrian statue of Sir Mark Cubbon is in course of execution by Baron Marochetti. To insure an exact likeness of the late general, Major Martin has visited the studio of the Baron, and Major Taylor expects shortly to hear when the work is likely to be finished. Due notice shall be given when the statue may be expected for the information of all subscribers. The inscription on the pedestal is as follows:—

TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL

SIR MARK CUBBON, K.C.B.,
Of the Madras Native Infantry,
A wise, just, and good man,
This Statue is erected by Public Subscription.

Endowed by nature with singular
Clearness of intellect, serenity of temper,
And Benevolence of heart,
Regardless of his own interests,
But jealously watchful over those of his charge,
He governed Mysore for Twenty-seven Years
With a wisdom, a moderation, and a success,
Which commanded the Admiration of his Countrymen,
The Love and Reverence of the People,
And the Grateful Respect of the Rajah.

He was born in the Isle of Man, September 8, 1785,
And, dying in Egypt, April 23, 1861,
Was interred in his Father's Parish Church,
After Sixty Years passed in the Service of his Country.
—*Bangalore Herald*, August 14.

COONOR has commanding views not to be surpassed for either beauty or boldness even in Switzerland. Who has not heard of "Lady Canning's seat," that small hut perched like an eagle's nest on a small projecting rock, poised as it were in the air, with a direct fall of some 2,000 feet into the ghat below? Who, that has once stood on that spot will ever forget the glorious panorama before him? The fine old "Droog," ever majestic, with its proud head raising itself above all surrounding objects! The wonderful scarp precipice of "Lamb's Rock" forming a finer foreground for a picture than it is possible for pen to convey to imagination! but I must stop—to complete a description of this single view would occupy more space in your paper than you would be willing to give.

DR. BHIMJEE JEWANJEE.—We (*Madras Times*) learn with pleasure that a subscription has been opened among the native community for the purpose of presenting a purse to Dr. Bhimjee Jewanjee, the well-known bonesetter, who has laboured for the last fifteen years in this art, often for small remuneration, and often for none whatever. It is calculated on a rough estimate that during this period he has cured no fewer than a hundred and fifty thousand persons of all classes. Nearly forty thousand rupees have been already subscribed.

SIR JAMES HOPE GRANT, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, proposes to extend his tour of inspection considerably beyond the limits originally laid down. His Excellency will remain at Bangalore until the beginning of November next, or until the rainy season is over. He will then commence his tour and will visit every military post of importance throughout the presidency. This completed, his Excellency will proceed to Rangoon and the Burman Provinces, returning direct from thence to Madras. It is probable that his Excellency's tour will occupy not less than eight months.

THE MADRAS CLUB is still without a regular secretary, and is becoming every day more and more expensive. It is surprising that the committee do not send home for a man; but suppose the finances would not admit of an engagement embodying a passage out and a return home. I am afraid the establishment is fast losing the reputation it has hitherto enjoyed of being the best club in India.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—Beyond the fact that Sir William Denison has been laid up with an attack of fever at Oosoor, and is now on his way to Bellary, on a tour through the Ceded districts, there is but little in the shape of news to chronicle from this place. As regards our Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hope Grant, he remains at Bangalore, recruiting from the bad effects of a severe fall from his horse; but he starts shortly for Moulmein and Rangoon, on a tour of inspection. He is to be away altogether eight months from Madras; so he will not be here in November to take his seat in the Legislative Council at its first sitting some time in that month.

THE EAST INDIANS have been unduly exciting themselves, as is customary with them here every six months. They went a short while ago to hear a lecture delivered by a Wesleyan clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, who told them some unpalatable truths, and in the heat of the moment so far forgot himself as to express a decided dislike on his part to East Indians driving in carriages. This seems to have roused their ire, notwithstanding his friendly advice to them to build villas all up the Coromandel coast, start joint-stock companies for the purpose of constructing cheap railways, and come into their offices every morning by a penny train. The rev. gentleman did not remain here to answer for his misdeeds, but, like a sensible man, took ship, and was steaming out of the roads as the smashers, which were to utterly annihilate and crush him, were issuing from the press.

IT SEEMS TO BE AN ENIGMA here what the D. P. W. are doing. Only the other day the *Gazette* placed the services of the staff employed on the Upper Godavery at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and *Gazette* after *Gazette* consigns some hapless captain or unfortunate sub. for employment on regimental duty. The department seems to be undergoing a complete re-organisation; but it is a question whether these abrupt changes are judicious or wise. Colonels Birdwood and Ludlow, of the Engineers, are about to retire from the service, and will leave the D. P. W. Secretariat without either a head or a deputy. Speculation is rife as to who will succeed Colonel Birdwood. Colonels Orr and Boileau are both named, but the latter, having just returned from England, stands the best chance.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 25. James Booth, Allen, Calcutta.—26. Persia str., Grey, Calcutta.—27. P. and O. str. Nubia, Gaby, Calcutta.—29. Poctale, Allain, Cardiff.—30. Nimrod, Stuart, Bimlipatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Persia.—Mrs. Wells, Mr. Knife, Lieut. H. D. P. Bennick, J. B. Hum, Esq.
Per P. and O. str. Nubia.—For MADRAS.—Dr. Batter, Sergt. and Mrs. T. Jennings and four children, Mr. T. Hall, Capt. Lindsay, Mr. Mackay. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. J. Mitchell. For SUEZ.—Mr. Ludovic. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. McGregor. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Schiller, Mrs. Butler and inf. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. D. Fairfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bell and two children, Rev. E. L. Paxley, Mr. E. A. Phillips, Mrs. Turney and inf., Mr. C. A. Sherlock, Mrs. J. Irving, Mr. F. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Good, Mr. J. Pickles, Mr. T. Gray, Mrs. Hay and two children, Lieut. Green, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. N. Firbey, Mr. W. C. Smith, Mrs. Edwards and inf., Mr. F. G. Edwards, T. Beal, H. Beal, G. Barnes, G. Gregory, F. Jellett, G. Edgar, J. Patterson, J. Paul, C. Ricketts, J. Othen, Mr. J. Taylor.

Per str. Indiana.—For CAPE.—J. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Mrs. Kirkpatrick and five children, Mrs. Ure and party. For LONDON.—Mrs. P. B. Gordon, sister, and three children, Mrs. Grant and three children, Mrs. Sherman and inf., Mrs. E. Williams, Dr. Barclay's seven children, Dr. W. R. Burditt, Maj. J. M. Grant, Lieut. S. W. B. Sherman, Lieut. F. B. Middleton, Maj. Grubb, Capt. E. Williams, 69th regt., A. P. Hodgson, Esq., M.C.S., Mr. Templemore.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 27. Palatine, Napton, Liverpool; Indiana, Smyth, London.—28. Duc de Richelieu, Bernard, Bordeaux.—29. Birch Grove, Byron, London; Sir Robert Sale, Lansdown, Calcutta.—30. Persia str., Greig, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

NATIVE LIBERALITY.

The tide of native liberality would seem to be at its flood. To the munificent donations that have been made within the last few weeks, to our local and other charities, we have now to add the following:—

To the Strangers' Friend Society.	Rs.
Ardaseer Eduljee Chenoy, Esq.	1,000
M. Nusserwanjee Bhowngugree, Esq.	2,500
To the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.	
M. Nusserwanjee Bhowngugree, Esq.	500
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	700
To the Asiatic Home, London.	
Karsundas Madhows, Esq., and cousin	10,000

It is a gratifying feature in all these cases, that not an effort has been made to give them publicity, but we do not feel it right that they should pass unnoticed. A few days ago, also, a subscription of not less than Rs. 80,000 was raised at once, upon the representation to a few native gentlemen of the distressed condition of the Madras weavers. The donors were as follows:—

For the Madras Weavers.	Rs.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.	25,000
Honourable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee	
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.	5,000
Honourable Mr. Sunkersett	5,000
Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq.	5,000
Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq.	5,000
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.	5,000
M. Nusserwanjee Bhowngugree, Esq.	5,000
Premchund Roychund, Esq.	5,000
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.	5,000
Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.	5,000
Kursondass Madhavdass, Esq.	3,000
M. & B. C. Cama and Co.	2,000
Honourable Mr. Premabhaee	5,000
Munguldass Nathooobhoy, Esq.	5,000

The subscription list for this last purpose is in the hands of Messrs. Ritchie, Stenart, and Co., and it is hoped that some of the leading European houses will supplement the list liberally. Madras has shown herself so backward in this matter, that it is desirable Bombay should remind her of the distress she is doing little or nothing to relieve. There is great distress amongst the weavers of Conjevaram and other districts of that presidency, and, in our sympathy for the operatives of Lancashire, it would surely be unbecoming to lose sight of the sufferings of the native weavers of India. All honour to the gentlemen who have so nobly commenced this movement, which we commend very earnestly to the support of our great European firms. The form the relief should take is still under discussion. Madras must contrive to raise an equal sum with Bombay, when the Government will no doubt double the amount, to be applied as the local committees may suggest. We may mention that it has been proposed to bring a large body of these weavers round to Bombay, for employment in our mills.—*Times of India.*

BOARDING OF THE "HAHNEMANN" BY A CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER.

By the courtesy of Captain Phillips, of the *Hahnemann*, we are enabled to lay before our readers a detailed account of the Confederate privateer's boarding of that vessel.

It appears that on the 1st July, in lat. 25-25 S., and long. 32-48 W., while in company with the Dutch barque *Bulgerstyn* and another vessel name unknown, a barque was seen running without studding sails. She passed the two ships, and in doing so exchanged colours with the Dutchman. She then shaped her course for the *Hahnemann*, which was then heading S.W., on the port tack, with a light breeze from the S.E. A blank gun was fired, and the *Hahnemann* at once hoisted her ensign, but did not heave to. A shotted gun was then fired, which fell astern; another followed shortly afterwards, which dropped some distance ahead. The cross jack of the *Hahnemann* was then hauled up and the barque rapidly gained on them. While the former vessel was in the act of hauling up her mainsail the privateer luffed to and delivered two shotted guns—one pitched about twenty or thirty feet short in a line with the foremast; the other passed over the poop between the main and the mizen mast, and close to the captain and mate, who were standing there. Captain Phillips at once backed his mainyard, and awaited the strange vessel's approach. She rounded to about 400 yards to windward, and appeared to be a low, black barque, about 350 tons burthen, and evidently a very fast sailer. She then lowered a boat, containing an officer and four men, armed with revolvers and cutlasses, three of whom with

the officer boarded the *Hahnemann* and demanded her papers. He was told that his mode of procedure was considered rather sharp, inasmuch as the sailing qualities of one vessel were so much superior to the other. The officer replied that had they been sure it was a Yankee they were chasing they would have riddled her rather than she should have escaped. A minute scrutiny was then made of the ship's papers, with which the officer ultimately expressed himself satisfied. Capt. Phillips then inquired the strange vessel's name and commander, and was informed that she was the Confederate cruiser *Tuscaloosa*, commanded by Captain Low. She had run the blockade of Charleston after the repulse of the iron-clads, and had been out fifty days, but up to that time had taken nothing, although she had boarded many vessels. She was very anxious for news of the war, and was supplied with a paper containing the three days' heavy fighting at Fredericksburg. The officer, Mr. St. Clair, a native of Virginia, then left the ship, and the *Hahnemann* proceeded on her way. On the 3rd of July, at daylight, the *Tuscaloosa* was again seen about three miles to windward, and again gave chase to the *Hahnemann*, but discovering her mistake, and a sail at the same time heaving in sight to leeward, she started in pursuit. At four P.M. the *Tuscaloosa* had come up with the vessel of which she was in chase. No firing was heard, and those on board the *Hahnemann* concluded it was the Dutch barque *Bulgerstyn*.—*Times of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF MEER JAFFER ALLEE KHAN.—SURAT, August 23.—His Highness Meer Jaffer Allee Khan Bahadur, the Nawab of Surat, breathed his last on Friday evening, after an illness of a month, during which time he was a great sufferer. This melancholy event has awakened a feeling of deep sorrow and regret amongst the inhabitants of this city. This nobleman was the chief of the family, after the demise of Meer Hufzooladeen Khan Bahadur, his father-in-law. The late Nawab was much beloved by his own people, and highly respected and esteemed by the European residents of Surat, as well as by the community generally. In Meer Jaffer Allee the people had a generous and enlightened friend, and to those who needed it a sincere and benevolent patron. This prince was the projector of the Spinning and Weaving Company here which bears his name, and had extended his assistance to many other useful purposes. He was not like the greater part of native princes of India, who are in the habit of passing their time in indolence and luxury, but spent the greater portion of life in ministering to the wants of his people. He leaves two sons and two daughters. The remains of his Highness were carried to their last resting-place yesterday morning, the funeral obsequies being performed in a most imposing manner, in which due honour was shown to the exalted position in which the deceased had lived. There was a very large assemblage of people present on the occasion, and among other European gentlemen, Mr. R. H. Pinhey, the agent of H. E. the governor, was conspicuous. The Nawab Russala, as well as the Surat Seebundee Corps, with arms reversed, were present to do homage to the memory of the deceased nobleman.

CATERPILLARS.—Every year, in the month of August, a small caterpillar makes its appearance in immense numbers in Bombay. They come out of the ground, and climb on the walls of houses. After a few days they become stationary, envelope themselves in a funeral shroud and cease to exist. In "Bombay as it was and is," we are told that the managers of the Pinjrapole sent out bands of men last year, furnished with baskets and sticks and attended with carts, for the purpose of transporting these caterpillars to that institution, and thus accumulating an untold amount of righteousness, at an inconsiderable outlay. Whether the enterprise has been carried out this year again or not, we cannot say.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE MHOW COURT MARTIAL.—Mhow, Aug. 21. Colonel Payn, Major Champion, A.A.G., with about a dozen officers of 8th Dragoons and 72nd Highlanders, fifty-two non-commissioned officers and privates 6th Dragoons, one Parsee and two Portuguese cooks, were by division order directed to leave the station to-morrow en route for England, as evidence in the case of Colonel Crawley, who also accompanies the party. It was not anticipated here that any more evidence would be required than that already selected; but matters would appear to have taken a turn lately, as yesterday afternoon a peremptory order was received to the effect that every man who had been on sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley, or brought into contact with him in any way during his imprisonment, were also to be sent to England. I shall not be presumptuous enough to say anything about the merits of this unhappy case either way, but I may, perhaps, be permitted to state, that the extent to which the *suppressio veri* principle has been carried will some day cause a sensation, even now the public is ignorant of one-half the facts of the case. In a late number of your paper you commented upon the great difficulty all along experienced in obtaining authentic information on the subject. Most true, and in the earlier stages of the case you must have been grossly imposed upon by some one; even your latest remarks on Lilley's case contained a few inaccuracies, and for the reason already given not to be wondered at.—*Times of India*, Sept. 9.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—We (*Poona Observer*) hear a case came before the Assistant-collector the other day against the Patell and Ghow people at Carrigaum, charging them with assault on an officer who, it seems, was riding between Seroor and Poona. So far as we know, the facts are as follows:—A tattoo dawk had been laid to enable him to reach Poona in the morning and return to Seroor in the afternoon. He arrived at Carrigaum about 7 A.M., and as he could not see the two horses he expected to find there, he went to the Gaum to make inquiries. After calling out for a long time to try and awake some one he dismounted from his horse and was in the act of walking along a narrow lane to see if there was anyone there, when a native rushed out of a house he had passed, and calling out "choor, choor," (thief, thief,) began to make an attack on him, for which he received a blow between the eyes. Almost immediately fifty or sixty natives were on the spot, and commenced to thump and maul the officer, who was very soon overpowered and pinioned, and those who had had a taste of his fists crouched round and paid off their scores by pulling his hair, thumping him, and hitting him on the head, and although he called out that he was a Sahib, no attention was paid to him. After some struggling he succeeded in breaking away from his persecutors and ran for a short distance, then turning round he faced his pursuers and called out for the Patel; a native cried out "I am the Patel." By this time the crowd had again surrounded the officer and recommenced their assault on him, the Patel meanwhile looking on in the most unconcerned manner; they, however, gradually left off, and as soon as he could disengage himself he went up to the Patel and told him who he was, and demanded the names of several of the people who had assaulted him, which the Patel refused to give. At last, finding he could get no information, and, in fact, that the natives seemed inclined to set on him again, he mounted his horse and rode off to Poona, and in the evening a Fouzdar was out with him, and he succeeded in recognising four men, who were taken into Poona. In the scuffle his watch was wrenched from his chain and broken on the ground, his head was cut and knocked about, and his clothes very much torn. The Patel was found guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and, in addition, to pay a fine of fifty rupees, in default of which he is to be imprisoned for two months. The other two prisoners were sentenced to twenty and ten days, and in addition to pay a fine of twenty and ten rupees respectively.

COTTON.—The cotton merchants of Duckland, in consequence of the American war, have amassed princely fortunes; but what is wealth in the hands

of those who are illiterate, and do not know how to spend it? Superstitions, follies, and vices have increased with increase of wealth. During the last two months the banians and bhattias of the Vullabacharya sect, the devout and blind followers of the Maharajs, who wallow in the mire of sensuality, have spent some lacs of rupees in what are called *saptahs*, i.e., seven days in which the Bhagvat (one of the 18 Purans) is read. A certain man who has made some 15 or 20 lacs of rupees goes to a Maharaj, and requests him to invite so many Puranias (108 is the minimum), and promises to pay all the expenses. A certain character recommends X, Y, or Z as fit persons to read the Bhagvat, and preference is given to them, though they do not know a single word of the Sanscrit language, while shastrees are rejected. After the expiry of 7 days turbans, dhoots, coats, &c., are presented to each, and a sum of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. They are then paraded through the principal streets with the clatter and noise of native music. The man who incurs all this unnecessary expense is taught that this is a meritorious act, and that he will obtain the highest seat in another world, irrespective of his moral worth. If this money had been spent in erecting adhurumshalla for the protection of the poor, or in promoting the cause of education, these men would have done immense good, and generations yet unborn would have hailed them as the benefactors of their country.—*Times of India*.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—An English seminary for the education of native girls was inaugurated on the 1st inst., in a suite of apartments set apart by Mr. Monockjee Cursetjee, second judge of the Court of Small Causes, in his house, until better accommodation should be provided. The circumstances under which this novel project has been accomplished are these. For several years, since his visits to England, Mr. Manockjee cherished the object of establishing an institution of this kind, as superior to most other methods of improving the minds of native girls. He carried with him the sympathy of several ladies and gentlemen in England, with whom he conversed on the subject of such a school on his last visit to England, and who led him to form a reasonable hope of looking to them for support and encouragement when the institution was actually opened. At the performance of the third day's funeral ceremonies consequent on the death of his eldest son, Mr. Manockjee accordingly availed himself of the opportunity to explain his object to the friends who had assembled. A subscription list was at once opened, which Mr. Manockjee headed by a contribution of Rs. 4,000. It was proposed that this sum, with subsequent contributions, should form a fund, and that, when a sufficient sum was raised, a meeting of the subscribers should be called to consider the principles upon which the institution ought to be conducted, the name which it should bear, and the preliminary measures for its inauguration. Until a sufficient sum was collected for the purpose of building, purchasing, or renting suitable premises, Mr. Manockjee placed at the disposal of the supporters a suite of apartments in his own house for the institution. On the 16th ult. a general meeting of the subscribers was held at Villa Byculla, when Mr. Manockjee took occasion to express his thanks to the supporters of the school generally, and Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama in particular, who has afforded the most liberal encouragement in its establishment. Without an English education, Mr. Cursetjee Cama entertains very enlightened notions on all subjects of improvement and reform; and Mr. Manockjee admitted that but for his support and the interest he took therein, the establishment of the school might have been delayed. It was resolved at the meeting, among other things, to open the school on the 1st September with the designation of "The Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution," and to leave the subscription list open to all castes and classes of the community. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of directors for the institution:—Messrs. Manockjee Cursetjee, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Kursondas Mahadewdas, E. D. Sassoon, Curset-

jee Rustomjee Cama, and Dossabhoj Ruttonjee Colah. At the first meeting of the directors, held on the 17th ult., Mr. Manockjee was elected the chairman, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama treasurer, and Mr. Dossabhoj Ruttonjee Colah secretary to the institution. The subscriptions amount to Rs. 58,400.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—We learn that Messrs. Treacher and Co. have resolved on handing over their extensive business, stock, and premises to a joint-stock company, on the limited liability principle. The project has been very favourably received in several influential quarters. Mr. Treacher and Mr. Colclough retain an interest in the new company, and guarantee the management for a term of years. Both gentlemen, we presume, wish to retire from the country, and see no way so eligible for the disposal of their large and flourishing business as that of disposing of it to a company. The shares, we hear, are already eagerly sought for.

WRECK.—From Akyab we learn that the *Storm Cloud*, 971 tons, Captain Duncan, which vessel left this port in July last, to load a cargo of rice from Akyab, had grounded near the outer entrance of the channel in attempting to proceed to sea on the 6th August last, and being abandoned by the crew drifted inside a reef, where she became a total loss, and the wreck was sold by auction for Rs. 930.—*Bombay Saturday Review*.

QUICK PASSAGE.—We notice the arrival, on the 20th ult., of the ship *Lancastrian*, Captain Donaldson, from Liverpool in seventy-eight days, which, if we are not mistaken, is the sharpest passage of the season—at any rate, it is a right quick one.

THE ROYAL BANK.—The preliminary arrangements of this bank are finally settled; Mr. Gordon being the Bombay manager, and Mr. Macculloch, late manager of the Agra and U. S. Bank, proceeding to England by the present mail to organise a staff in London, where he will assume the management.

MR. FORETT.—We (*Times of India*) regret to learn that Mr. Forrett is seriously ill at Poona, and is likely to be ordered away to Europe by his medical attendant. The services rendered our community by Mr. Forrett admit of no adequate return; and the attacks incessantly made upon him from certain quarters are, we believe, regarded with just indignation by the public.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 23. Jeddah str., Browne, Suz.; Behar str., Dundas, Hong Kong.—24. Chapman, Harland, Lond. n.—25. Shunlee str., Milbank, Singapore.—27. Euroclydon, Wight, Aden.—28. Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell, Glasgow.—30. Minnehaha, Morgan, London; Hahnemann, Phillips, Liverpool.—31. Malratta, Wilton, London; Diogenita, Porter, Basrah; Monitor, Eaton, Kurrachee. Sept. 1. Sydney str., Melville, Colombo.—2. Princess Royal, Anderson, Maulmain; Josina, Bartlett, Calcutta.—3. Esmeralda, York, Calcutta; Maria Gray, Henderson, Juddah.—5. Columbian str., Grainger, Hong Kong; Edendale, Martin, London.—7. Garonne str., Arpin, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Behar.—From Hong Kong.—Mr. B. Nusserwanjee, J. Armstrong, G. Payne. From Calcutta.—Ens. Mayne, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ryneil. From Sydney.—Miss Fraser. From Galle.—Mr. Macintosh. Per Hahnemann.—Mr. J. Wrenn, Sarah Ann Abbott, Elizabeth Lewis and four children. Per str. Columbian.—Mrs. Andrianes, Mr. Tapp, Mr. Mortman, Dr. Meulman, Mr. Newell. Per Edendale.—Mr. T. R. Morrison. Per P. and O. str. Jeddah.—From Marskeilles.—Messrs. Peile, J. Smith, McKay, Dr. Cowan, Capt. Waymouth and lady. From Surtee.—Messrs. Cursetjee Jehangier, Dossabhoj Framjee, Cursetjee Pestonjee, Miller, Wiltshire. From Aden.—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinslaw, Sorabjee Pestonjee, Eduljee Cursetjee, Sorabjee Muncherjee and two children.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 22. England, Robson, Liverpool; Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair, Calcutta; str. N. rna, Bain, Aden; Dragon, Moller, Calcutta.—24. str. Orissa, Pajishi, Aden and Suz.—25. Clarendon, Dougall, Calcutta; Greife Berg, Snellman, Liverpool.—26. Dalkreith, Jo-te, Liverpool; Cyclops, Gardiner, London; City of London, Hendry, Liverpool; Mary Crocker, Stuber, Calcutta via Cochin.—27. Tiamas, Robinson, Calcutta; Mirian, Rhind, Amherst; Lezard, R. b. e. Bassadore, Contest, Amy, Liverpool.—29. str. China, Curling, China, &c.—30. Floating Light, Starkie, Liverpool; str. Japan, Laporterie, Aden; Eliza Benke, Jackson, Calcutta.—Sept. 3. Maldon, Scott, Liverpool; Jandel Manna, Grant, Cochin and Calcutta.—4. Glee Ma den, Marshall, Liverpool.—5. Margaret Jane, Bosustow, Persian Gulf; Briid India, Hatrick, Liverpool.—6. Keerata Roudrin, Nacoda, Cochin, &c.; Sirocco, Roy, Calcutta.—7. Janet Cowan, McKirdy, Calcutta.—9. str. Salsette, King, Suz.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Orissa (additional).—For ADEN.—Mrs. Richardson's child, Dr. Banc, 15th N.I., 54 men, 40 women, and 38 children of the Sappers and Miners. For MARSEILLES.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. McKay, Mr. John Middleton. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Salsette.—For SUKZ.—Mr. G. Teil, Mr. C. Van Motman, Mr. Van Motman, Dr. Meulman. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. King, Mr. W. Trevor Roper, Mr. F. Dickenson, Col. Crawley, Mrs. Willoughby Osborne and infant. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Abbott, Mr. Vining. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Rowlands, Mr. and Mrs. Baumbach, Major Champion Staff Corps, Mrs. Champion and five children, Mr. Macculloch, Col. Payne C.B., 72nd Highlanders, Mr. Reed and two children, Dr. Turnbull, 6th Dragoons, Capt. Weir, 8th Dragoons, Gr. Mr. Wooden, 6th Dragoons, Rev. E. Wynne, Capt. Macneil, 72nd Highlanders, Lieut. Wallace, 6th Dragoons, Cornet Snell, 6th Dragoons, Capt. Renshaw, 6th Dragoons, Capt. Clarke, 72nd Highlanders, Lieut. Davies, 6th Dragoons, Mr. H. Fry, Mr. W. Webb, Ens. Morant, Capt. Miller, Mrs. Turnbull and infant, Mrs. Weir, 63 men, and 1 woman, 6th Dragoons.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Sept. 9, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. —	100 Sa
4 ditto Loan.....	1832-33 Rs. 104	100 Co.
4 ditto ditto.....	1835-36 Rs. 97½	100 Co.
4 ditto ditto.....	1842-43 Rs. 99½	100 do.
4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	1854-55 Rs. 99½	100 do.
5 ditto Loan (New).....	Rs. 106½	
5 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	118½	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	270 pm. xd	
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....	162	
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....	100 pm.	
Central Bank of Western India.....	67 pm.	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....	160	
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	150	
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd up.....	Rs. 27,500	
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China.....	200 40 pm	
Chart. Mercant. Bank of India, Lond., & China.....	163 pm	
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto.....	6,200 prem.	
Hydraulic P. Company.....	4,000 ditto	200 dia. Nom.
Cotton Spinning Company.....	4,600 ditto	
Colaba L. Company.....	10,000 ditto	88,000 xd
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway 1,000 ditto.....	par. Nom.	
Bombay S. N. Company.....	500 ditto	— per share
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....	5,000	par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....	150	250
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,100	400 dis.
Throstle Mill Company.....	4,000	300 dis.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....	550	200 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	500 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,500	400 dis.
Great Ind. F. Com. (Rs. 219-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England.....	Rs. 12	
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share—Rs. Rs. 4,10		

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. for Doc. Bills.	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 0½d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	99½
Ditto at 30 ditto.....	100
Ditto at sight.....	99½
On Madras, at 30 days'.....	100½
Ditto at sight.....	100½
On China, at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 233 per 100 dols.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes.....	per 100 Rs. 240
Spanish Dollars.....	ditto £13½
Republic Dollars.....	ditto 213
German Crowns.....	105
Sycee Silver.....	per tola, Rs. 16-8
Gold Leaf.....	106½ to 106½
Bar Silver.....	221
Mexican Dollars.....	290
Carolus.....	290

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £8. to £2. 17s. 6d.; Seeds, £2. 2s. 6d. to £2. 7s. 6d.	
To London—Cotton, £2. 12s. 6d. to £2. 17s. 6d.; Seeds, £2. 2s. 6d. to £2. 7s. 6d.	

CEYLON.

MAIL BY THE FRENCH STEAMERS.—POSTAL NOTICE.—Her Majesty's Postmaster General having intimated that arrangements for the exchange of mails by means of French mail packets have been made with the French Post-office, mails will, in future, be regularly forwarded by these steamers. The correspondence sent will be liable to the same rates of postage as the correspondence sent by the British packets. The Messageries Impériales, it is stated, will have a fleet of nearly sixty steamers next year, and will then be the largest mail steam packet company in the world. We are informed that a protest has been

forwarded to the directors of the French company, by Mr. D. W. Mackenzie and other passengers, in reference to the provisions and general treatment on board the company's steamers. Mr. Mackenzie left Hong Kong by the steamer *Alphee* on the 23rd May. At Galle, we understand, some of the passengers had their passage-money returned, and came on by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Candia*. When the reply of the company is received we shall notice the matter again.—*Colombo Observer*, Aug. 21.

THE SIKHS.—We learned yesterday that the party of Sikhs now in Colombo cannot be conveyed to the opposite coast, as proposed, until they have provided means whereby they may be enabled to continue their journey to their distant homes without becoming literally beggars or thieves. To supply this necessity a subscription has been set on foot, and from the sympathy universally expressed for these innocent victims to a most unfortunate mistake, we have no doubt purse-strings will be freely and generously relaxed. But although private charity may thus suffice for the purpose in view, we cannot too strongly urge upon our Government the necessity of a change in their treatment of the Sikhs at present. However much the Indian Government may be to blame as the sole cause of all the troubles, we fear the local authorities cannot escape being held responsible for the sufferings endured, during their sojourn in this island, by men who are so highly regarded by the British nation, and justly so, for their tried fidelity and bravery on many a battle-field since they became our subjects and allies. But more especially will our Government be placed in a predicament by what has occurred, since it has become evident that these men themselves are blameless as regards our loss and disappointment. Has a telegram been sent to Calcutta, demanding an explanation and instructions? and can the answer have been in effect,—Let the fellows alone, to find their way home the best way they can? or how are our officials quiescent when it is thus proposed to land the Punjaubees on the opposite coast? We think it absurd to suppose that the Indian Government can have acted dishonestly by us; it is plain that they were under a delusion as to the services for which the pioneers were required; or, if not, that subordinate officers have practised a deception on the Sikhs. We would advise our Government forthwith to remedy the evil done, as far as possible, by collecting the men now in the island, and maintaining them comfortably out of the public purse until they be sent direct to Calcutta, and then we may well present a bill to the Indian Government for the useless expense they have put us to.—*Colombo Observer*, Aug. 21.

THE SIKHS AT KANDY.—Since the capture of the Sikh deserters there has been a deal of litigation connected with the case of these men. On Monday last it was reported that an application would be made to bail out, without loss of time, the Sikhs who were apprehended on Saturday. On that day Mr. Advocate Vanderwall, Mr. Advocate Purcell, and Messrs. Van Houten, Ferdinands, Sidde Lobbe, and others, appeared at the police court on behalf of the accused. On the motion of Mr. C. L. Vanderwall, the men were brought into court. The learned advocate then moved that the hearing of the case be postponed till Friday, and that until that day the defendants be enlarged on bail. Mr. Dickson, in a review of the circumstances under which they were captured, and on a perusal of the affidavits before him, in which it was shown that the men were ready to abscond, thought heavy bail necessary. The subadar or captain was then required to give bail in £200 for appearance on Friday next, and each of the others in £100. The bail being very excessive, none of the gentlemen present were willing to stand security. The facts were explained to the Sikhs by Major O'Brien, who was present, and they went quietly back to gaol. In the evening the other thirty-three men, who were taken up on a charge of resisting the police force in the execution of their duty, were placed in court and required to find bail in £10 each. This they were unable to do, and so were obliged to return to prison.—*Colombo Observer*, Aug. 20.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Public Works Dept.—General Establishments, Simla, Aug. 12.—No. 93gg.—Capt. F. W. Peile, R.E., exec. engr., 1st class, now offic. superint. engr., Second Circle, N.W. Provs., is promoted to the grade of superint. engr., 2nd class, v. Lieut. Col. Nicolls. Capt. Peile's promotion is to have effect from the date on which Col. Nicolls assumed charge of his office at Lucknow.

Aug. 7.—No. 90gg.—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are app. probationary asst. engr. in the public works dept., and posted to N.W.P.:—Messrs. F. Kalberer, W. Thatcher, J. F. Pope, and L. H. C. Armstrong.

No. 91gg.—The undermen. passed students of the Civil Engineering College, Calcutta, are appointed to pub. works dept., and posted to Bengal:—As Probationary Assistant Engineers.—Messrs. J. D. Beglar and J. Robinson.

Fort William, Aug. 20.—No. 89.—Leave of absence:—The priv. leave for 3 mos. granted by the chief comr., British Burmah, to Capt. S. T. Trevor, R.E., asst. to the chief engr., British Burmah, with effect from Aug. 8 last, is confirmed.

Aug. 21.—No. 373.—Political.—Her Majesty has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Don Frederico Fague as consul for Spain at Singapore.

No. 1,231.—General.—Capt. R. Ouseley, asst. settlement officer, Fyzabad, in Oude, availed himself, on the 3rd inst., of the leave granted him in G. O. dated 21st ult., No. 1,051.

No. 1,236.—Capt. H. M. Elliott, dep. superint., 1st class, Shimoga dist., in Mysore, availed himself, on March 26 last, of leave granted in G. O. No. 1,090, dated 24th ult., and returned to his duty on May 25.

No. 192.—Capt. F. L. Mackeson, 2nd in command, Meywar Bheel Corps, has obtained leave of absence for 45 days from 1st proximo, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay on private affairs.

Home Dept., Aug. 25.—No. 5,356.—Mr. H. S. Mackenzie, C.S., has been granted by the Sec. of State an extension of leave for 6 mos., on m.c.

No. 5,357.—Rev. E. J. Hubbard, of Bengal ecclesiastical estab., has been granted by the Sec. of State an ext. of leave on m.c. for 6 mos.

No. 5,358.—Two mos' priv. leave, from 15th inst., or from such date as he may avail himself of the same, has been granted to Capt. E. Hill, dist. superint. of police, Lucknow.

Two mos' priv. leave, from Sept. 10 next, has been granted to Mr. H. W. Gibson, offic. dist. superint. of police, Suttaupore.

No. 5,359.—The President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. R. M. Towers, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal div. of the presy. of Fort William.

Simla, Aug. 17.—No. 118a.—The services of Lieut. N. J. Jones, gen. list, Bengal inf., doing duty with the 27th regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment in the police department.

Aug. 18.—No. 119a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Lieut. G. E. Macpherson, gen. list, Bengal inf., doing du. with the 2nd Goorkha regt., to be a paid doing duty officer, v. Lieut. Slater.

Fort William, Aug. 22. No. 538.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Capt. H. M. Nepean, of the Madras staff corps, for 20 mos.

Aug. 24.—No. 539.—The services of Lieut. J. Liston, of the Bengal staff corps, paid doing duty officer of the 36th (the Bareilly) regt. N.I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

Aug. 25.—No. 540.—The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Brevet.—Lieut. col. C. V. Cox, royal arty. (Bengal), to be col.; Maj. W. H. R. Green, c.b., Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col.; and Capt. St. J. O'N. Muter, Bombay inf., to be major, from April 21, v. Lieut. gen. R. Blackall, Bengal inf., dec.

No. 542.—Capt. J. P. Basevi, of the royal engrs., 1st asst. Great Trigonometrical Survey, is allowed leave of absence for 2 mos., from the 1st prox., or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the presy., prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., under the new regs.

No. 543.—The following temp. proms. are made:—
ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Major G. S. Macbean, asst. commissary gen., 2nd class, to officiate as asst. commissary gen., 1st class.
Capt. G. R. Roberts, deputy asst. commissary gen., 2nd class, to officiate as asst. commissary gen., 2nd class.

Capt. W. D. Hogg, sub asst. commissary gen., 1st class, to officiate as deputy asst. commissary gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. R. N. Barlton, sub asst. commissary gen., 2nd class, to officiate as sub asst. commissary gen., 1st class, during the absence on leave of Major E. J. Simpson, asst. commissary gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

Maj. M. J. Brander, dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, to officiate as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. A. McKenzie, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to officiate as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. C. S. Lane, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to officiate as dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class.

Maj. E. A. Grubb, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to officiate as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, during the period Maj. A. D. Dickens, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, may officiate as examiner of commissariat accounts, or until further orders.

Capt. J. R. A. S. Lowe, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to officiate as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, during the absence of Major T. H. Sibley, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and v. Capt. R. Davidson, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and offic. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, or until further orders;

Capt. J. S. Ogilvie, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to officiate as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class;

Lieut. O. R. Newmarch, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to officiate as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class;

Capt. R. S. Graves, offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to officiate as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, during the absence on leave of Capt. R. Davidson, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders;

Capt. J. Graham, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and offic. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to officiate as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class;

Capt. H. R. Wroughton, sub asst. comy. gen. 1st class, to officiate as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; and

Capt. E. Bradford, offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to officiate as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, during the abs. on m.c., to Europe of Capt. J. Leven, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

Capt. S. Chalmers, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and offic. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to officiate as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class;

Capt. W. Briggs, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to officiate as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; and

Lieut. J. B. Smith, offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to officiate as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, during the abs. on m.c., to Europe of Capt. C. S. W. Ogilvie, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until orders.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Police Dept., Nynee Tal, Aug. 1.—No. 626a.—The leave of absence granted to Capt. F. Knyvett, district supt. of police at Agra, in notification No. 599a, dated 21st ult., will have effect from the 10th Aug., 1863, instead of from the 1st Sept., as therein notified.

No. 2,665a.—Asst. surg. H. Kelsall, with detachment of H.M.'s 20th regt. at Azimgurh, is temp. placed in charge of the civil medical duties and of the jail at that station, in addition to his military duties, with effect from 1st June, the date on which he received charge from Asst. surg. W. R. Hooper.

No. 2,680a.—One mo. privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. J. G. Roberts, asst. mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, with effect from the 15th Sept. next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2,682a.—One mo. privilege leave of absence, under Section XII. of the Civil Service absentee rules, is granted to Mr. C. Grant, jun., asst. in the settlement dept., at Meerut, with effect from the 1st inst., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2,684a.—Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, of the Civil Service, having been reported qualified for the public service, and attached to the North-western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh, is posted as an asst. to the Allahabad div., and is invested with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class, as described in Section XXII., Act XXV. of 1861, and with those of an asst. to the collector.

Allahabad, Aug. 4.—No. 389.—Mr. R. J. Leeds, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, was a passenger on board the *Erymanthe*, which was left by the pilot at sea on the 5th July.

Aug. 7.—No. 404.—The following notification issued by the Govt. of India, in the military dept., is republished for general information.

No. 491, dated Fort William, July 30.—The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieut. J. M. Glubb, of the late 88th regt., N.I., asst. commissioner, Jhansie.

No. 1,140a.—One mo. privilege leave is granted to Mr. Asst. eng. W. D. Bruce, attached to the Cawnpore div., pub. works, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Aug. 3.—No. 1,175a.—One mo. privilege leave is granted to Mr. A. Campbell, special asst. engineer attached to Roorkee workshops, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Allahabad, Aug. 4.—No. 3,869.—Captain C. T. Stewart, R.E., officiating exec. eng., Agra div., pub. works, is confirmed in that appointment from the 11th April last, the date on which Lieut. G. L. Watts left India on the leave granted to him in G.O. by the C. in C., dated 14th April.

Dated Nynee Tal, Aug. 8.—No. 2,822a.—The services of Mr. W. Lane, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade at Moozuffernugger, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept., for employment in Ouda.

No. 2,823a.—Mr. C. J. Daniell, dep. commsr. of Jhansie, is appd. to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade at Moozuffernugger.

No. 2,830a.—Three mos' priv. leave of absence has been granted to Rev. D. F. Clinton, chaplain of Agra, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Aug. 11.—No. 2,837a.—With reference to notification No. 2,574a, dated the 18th ult., granting to Mr. W. Roberts, offic. extra judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W.P., 3 mos' priv. leave of absence, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased, with the consent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Gov. gen., to appt. Mr. J. H. Batten, commsr. of the Agra div., to officiate as an extra judge of the court, during the absence on leave of Mr. Roberts.

No. 2,838a.—Mr. W. J. R. Carnac is appd. to officiate as commsr. of the Agra div., during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Batten, or until further orders.

No. 2,841a.—Three mos' priv. leave of absence, on m.c., under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, is granted to Lieut. A. B. Chalmers, asst. commsr. of Jaloun, with effect from the 1st inst.

Public Works Dept., dated Allahabad, Aug. 8.—No. 3,405.—Capt. D. Limond, exec. engr., Cawnpore div., public works, returned to his duty on the 1st inst., from the leave granted him in notification from this dept., No. 2,349, dated April 24.

Dated Nynee Tal, Aug. 10.—No. 1,288a.—Leave on m.c., from June 20 to Oct. 15 next, is granted to Lieut. col. A. Robertson, superintg. engr., 3rd circle, N.W.P.

Dated Allahabad, Aug. 10.—No. 3,412.—With reference to notification No. 3,145, dated 4th ult., from this dept., Ens. J. B. Sparks, prob. asst. engr., joined his appt. on the Agra and Bombay Road on July 19.

Aug. 13.—No. 3,428.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,036a, dated July 24, Mr. J. P. Armstrong received charge of the Jhansie div., public works, on the 3rd inst.

Aug. 13.—No. 3,430.—With reference to G.O. No. 416a, dated June 17, Capt. A. W. Owen took charge of the 1st Allahabad div., public works, on July 21.

By order of his Hon. the Lieut. gov., N.W.P.
Judicial (Criminal) Dept., Nynee Tal, Aug. 15.—No. 434a.—The undermentioned officers in the Jhansie division are invested with the powers described in sec. 1 of Act 15 of 1862:—

Maj. J. Davidson, offic. dep. commsr. of Jhansie.

Capt. T. A. Corbett, dep. commsr. of Jaloun.

Capt. W. B. Tyler, offic. dep. commsr. of Lullupore.

Aug. 17.—No. 437a.—Mr. J. C. Macdonald, asst. superint. of the Terai Pergunnahs, is invested with the powers of a subord. magistrate 1st cl.

Aug. 18.—No. 439a.—Mr. J. W. Concannon, dep. magistrate at Azimgurh, is invested with powers of a subord. magistrate 1st cl.

Police Dept., Nynee Tal, Aug. 18.—No. 667a.—Priv. leave for 3 mo., under rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, is granted to Capt. J. T. Watson, district superint. of police 1st grade at Benares, with effect from 15th inst., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 668a.—Consequent on the departure of Capt. Watson on leave, Mr. H. B. Goad, asst. inspec. gen. of police in the Benares division, is app. to officiate as district superint. of police at Benares during the absence of Capt. Watson on leave, or until further orders.

Aug. 17.—No. 2,873a.—The services of Mr. J. H. Morris, collector and mag. of Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the foreign dept.

No. 2,876a.—Asst. surg. W. R. Hooper, civil asst. surg. of Azimgurh, is app. to officiate as superint. of the Central Prison at Allahabad.

Dr. Hooper is invested with the powers of a mag., to be exercised within the precincts of the jail under his charge.

This notification will have effect from June 5.

No. 460.—Lieut. J. M. Glubb, asst. commsr. of Jhansie, was a passenger on board the *Erymanthe*, which was left by the pilot at sea on the 4th inst.

Public Works Dept., Nynee Tal, Aug. 15.—No. 1,348a.—Capt. J. Crofton, R.E., placed temporarily

at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, is app. to officiate as superint. of the Eastern Jumna Canal, during the absence of Major Brownlow.

Capt. Sir E. Leeds, Bart., exec. engr., 2nd class, transferred from Burmah to the N. W. Provinces, by Government of India, notification, No. 80, dated 17th ult., is posted to the Gwalior div. Public Works, v. Capt. Tovey, whose appt., notified on June 4 last, is cancelled.

Major C. B. Stewart, exec. engr., 3rd div. Grand Trunk Road, to be exec. engr. Benares div., Public Works, v. Capt. A. G. Priestley, trans. to the Central Provinces.

Capt. J. T. Tovey, exec. engr. 4th class, officiating exec. engr. Agra and Bombay road, is permanently appd. to that div.

Allahabad, Aug. 17.—No. 3,451.—With reference to G. O. No. 3,145, dated July 4 last, Mr. A. J. Macdonald, asst. engr., joined his appt. on the Rohilcund Trunk Road July 21 last.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Marine Dept., Aug. 7.—No. 203.—Mr. H. Jones is app. to take the duties of "mate" of the steamer *Napier*, on probation, v. Mr. Scholey, resigned.

Judicial Dept., Aug. 8.—No. 575.—Rev. J. Orbison is app. marriage registrar at Rawul Pindie.

Military Dept., Aug. 7.—No. 176.—Leave of absence.—Lieut. W. C. Anderson, adj. and officiating 2nd in command, 3rd Punjab cav., from 31st July to 1st October next, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Murree.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 7.—No. 1,178c.—The leave on private affairs, for 2 mo. granted Mr. V. Righy, asst. eng. 2nd class, Sutlej inundation canals, in Govt. notification No. 913c of July 13, is altered to 4 mo. on private affairs.

Aug. 10.—No. 1,472.—Leave.—Capt. J. Fulton, exec. eng., 2nd div., Baree Doab canal, has obtained 1 mo. privilege leave from the 17th current, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1,473.—Mr. W. Jarman, accountant, 2nd class, attached to the office of controller and examiner of public works accounts, is granted leave of absence in India for 1 year, under the revised rules for leave of absence to uncovenanted servants, from such date as he may be relieved by the controller.

Gen. Dept., Aug. 12.—No. 1,778.—The privilege leave of absence for 1 mo. granted to Lieut. H. Szczepanski, by Punjab order No. 1,658, dated July 31, is extended to 3 mos.

Aug. 13.—No. 1,779.—Leave.—Major J. W. Bristow, deputy commsr., has obtained privilege leave for 1 mo., with effect from Sept. 29 next.

Police Dept., Aug. 11.—No. 596.—Leave.—The leave of absence granted in *Gazette* order No. 469, dated June 23 last, to Capt. C. Smith, district superint. of police, is extended to a further period of 1 mo., on m. c.

Aug. 13.—No. 599.—Appts.—Major D. Mocatta, district superint. of police, 2nd class, to act as district superint. 1st class, v. Major Souther, proceeded to England.

Lieut. M. Ramsay, district superint. of police, 3rd class, to act as district superint. 2nd class, v. Major Mocatta.

Capt. Q. D. Parsons, district superint. of police, 3rd class, to act as district superint. 2nd class, v. Capt. Tulloch.

Lieut. A. Goldney, dist. superint. of police, 3rd class, to act as dist. superint., 2nd class, v. Lieut. Baillie.

Promotions.—Messrs. P. A. Rattigan and E. Charde, asst. district superintds. of police, 2nd grade, 2nd class, to be asst. district superintds., 1st grade, 2nd class, to fill existing vacancies.

Messrs. M. Morris and W. V. Green, asst. dist. superintds., 3rd grade, 2nd class, to be asst. district superintds., 2nd grade, 2nd class, v. Messrs. Rattigan and Charde, promoted.

Messrs. E. A. Marshall and P. White, asst. district superintds., 4th grade, 2nd class, to be asst. district superintds., 3rd grade, 2nd class, v. Messrs. Morris and Green, promoted.

Messrs. T. A. Connor and H. J. Teesdale, asst. district superintds., 5th grade, 2nd class, to be asst. district superintds., 4th grade, 2nd class, v. Messrs. Marshall and White, promoted.

The above appointments and promotions to have effect from July 1.

Judicial Dept., Aug. 12.—No. 587.—Powers.—Mr. L. Cowan, officiating deputy commsr. of Ferozepore, is vested with the powers described in section I. of Act XV. of 1862.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 10.—No. 1,209c.—Transfers.—Mr. A. C. Cregan, asst. engr., 2nd class, from bridges and branch roads, to Upper Sirhind division.

Aug. 11.—No. 1,231c.—Leave.—The privilege leave for 1 mo., granted to Mr. H. Garbett, executive engineer 8th div. Grand Trunk Road, in *Punjab Gazette* of July 29, is extended to 3 mos. privilege leave, under the operation of resolution No. 3,478, dated July 31, of Government of India, Financial Dept.

No. 1,232c.—Transfer.—Mr. H. Garbett, executive engr. 4th class, from the 8th div. Grand Trunk Road, to the Delhi div., Western Jumna Canals.

No. 1,234c.—Leave.—Mr. T. Wilson, executive engr. 1st div. Lahore and Peshawur road, is allowed 3 mos. privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it, under the operation of resolution No. 8,478, dated July 31, of Government of India in the Financial Dept.

Aug. 11.—No. 1,255c.—Transfer.—Lieut. E. A. Trevor, asst. engr. (posted to the Kohat div., in Gazette order No. 783c, dated July 4), to the 3rd div. Lahore and Peshawur road, as a tem. measure, for employment on the Attock and Makkud road.

Aug. 12.—No. 1,516.—Mr. J. Macdonald, asst. accountant, 2nd class, has been permitted to resign his appt. in the office of the controller and examiner of Public Works Accounts, from Aug. 1.

No. 623.—Mr. W. J. D'Gruyther, asst. district superint., to officiate during the absence of Captain Moseley.

Military Dept., Aug. 21.—No. 182.—The appt. of Asst. surg. Johnson, notified in Punjab order No. 127, dated June 16 last, to afford med. aid to the 1st Sikh inf., is to have effect from April 13.

Aug. 25.—No. 183.—The 3rd Sikh inf. regtl. order, by Lieut. col. R. Renny, comdg., dated Nov. 28 last, directing Lieut. and offic. adjt. A. J. D. Hawes to act as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, consequent on the departure of Lieut. and offic. 2nd in com. G. B. Stainforth, on leave, is confirmed, as a tem. arrangement.

No. 185.—Transfers.—Lieut. W. Snow, adjt. 1st to adjutancy of the 4th Punjab inf.

Lieut. H. W. Pitcher, from adjutancy of the latter to the former corps.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 17.—No. 1,304c.—Leave.—Major T. C. Merrick, superint. Western Jumna Canal, is allowed 2 mos. priv. leave, from Sept. 7, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 25.—Capt. E. G. Stone, staff corps, attached to the 44th regt. N.I., is apptd. to do duty with the 10th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

Capt. A. R. D. Mackenzie, late 1st Eur. L.C., is apptd. to do duty with the 3rd Bengal cav. on the expiration of his tour of duty at the Nynsee Tal Convalescent depot.

Appointment:—

9th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. W. L. P. Drummond, doing duty officer, to act as adjt., during the absence on med. leave of Lieut. Sampson, dated July 13.

Cornet R. Masters, of the 7th hussars, officiated as barrackmr. at Umballa, from May 9 to Oct. 13, 1862, during absence on leave of Capt. R. Nicholas.

The following order is confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. the Lahore light horse, dated the 30th ult., directing Capt. R. B. Hill, late 60th N.I., to assume command, v. Lieut. O. Barnes, who has obtained sick leave.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. L. J. H. Gray, adjt. 7th Bengal cav., from June 16 to 20, in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

Lieut. G. R. Hennessy, 2nd in command 29th N.I., from June 24 to Aug. 22, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Late 57th N.I.—Lieut. H. C. Garden, doing duty 23rd N.I., from May 1 to Oct. 31, to visit Simla, on m.c.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. G. N. Channer, doing duty with the 89th foot, from July 14 to Oct. 15, in ext.

July 27.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ens. H. J. Daubuz, of the 3rd battalion 60th foot, has been accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to H.M.'s approval. Dated July 15.

Appointments:—

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Capt. M. M. Prendergast, late 4th European cav., to be 2nd in command, v. Hankin, appointed a brigade major on the establishment. Dated July 17.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. H. L. Hawkins, staff corps, to officiate as adjt., during the absence on leave of Lieut. K. D. Osborn. Dated July 14.

32nd Regiment Native Infantry.—Maj. T. Wheeler, late 1st European Bengal fusiliers, to be 2nd in command, v. Lieut. Chalmers. Dated July 17.

Lieut. A. I. Hes, late 40th N.I., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th May last.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. G. C. Thomson (2nd in command 1st Bengal cav.), from July 1, to Oct. 31, to Simla, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.; and Maj. J. F. Stafford (commanding 19th N.I.), from Aug. 8, to Oct. 15, in ext.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. C. W. Wilson (E. battery 19th brig.) from June 2, to Oct. 31, to Murree, on m.c.

11th Hussars.—Capt. J. M. Biddle, from July 15, to Sept. 1, to Mussorie.

88th Foot.—Capt. W. C. Pearson, to Calcutta for 15 days from date of leaving the regt., and to England for 12 months.

97th Foot.—Lieut. col. S. M. Hawkins, from March 1, to March 9, to Calcutta m.c.

13th Foot.—Lieut. col. G. King, for 15 mos., from date of embarkation to England.

Late 71st N.I.—Brevet maj. H. Dinning, from July 15, to Oct. 15, to Dhurmala.

The following presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated the 14th inst.—Appg. Capt. W. J. Bell, 93rd foot, to do duty with the depot of invalids and time-expired men in Fort William, until the sailing of the ship in which he has taken his passage to England takes place.

Dated the 16th inst.—Directing Staff Asst. surg. W. C. Boyce to proceed to Dumdim.

July 28.—Staff surg. White, recently promoted, and attached at present to the 7th dragoon guards, will proceed at once to Allahabad, and assume medical charge of the 77th foot, during the absence of Surg. Halton, or till further orders.

The surg. of the 98th foot will detail an asst. surg. for temp. duty with 7th dragoon guards.

Staff asst. surg. A. Croker, attached to A battery, 22nd brigade royal art. at Meerut, is directed to proceed at once and assume medical charge of the details in the fort of Mooltan.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated the 6th inst.—Directing Ens. F. M. M. Harris, general list, inf., doing duty with the 13th foot, to do duty at the Chinsurah depot in room of Lieut. F. R. Macnamara, ordered to join his regt., the 93rd highlanders.

Permitting Capt. J. I. Robinson, late 5th European L.C., to remain at the Presidency pending the receipt of orders on his application for general leave.

Directing Lieut. H. I. Baylis, general list, inf., to proceed and do duty with the East Indian regt. at Dacca.

Dated the 17th inst.—Directing as a temporary measure Capt. G. F. F. Vincent, late 80th N.I., to relieve Capt. J. W. Hoggan, 25th regt. N.I., from the charge of the Ceylon pioneers, now at the Presidency.

Leave of absence:—

7th Fusiliers.—Capt. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., from June 28 to Aug. 28, to Simla, on m.c.; and Lieut. E. W. C. Lloyd, from July 6 to Oct. 15, in ext.

13th Foot.—Lieut. C. Fraser, from May 13 to June 23, to Calcutta, prep. to England.

19th Foot.—Capt. G. Baldwin, from June 25 to Oct. 15, to Dalhousie, on m.c.

51st Foot.—Ens. R. R. Drought, from June 1 to Oct. 15, to visit Murree on m.c.

77th Foot.—Capt. J. Lazenby, from June 27 to July 31, to Calcutta, m.c.

Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. col. R. J. Hawthorne, from May 11 to Oct. 30, to Simla, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. This cancels the leave granted in G.O. of Feb. 14 last, p. 61.

Head Qrs, Simla, July 29.—With the sanction of Govt., Capt. A. Wright, of the 81st foot, is confirmed in his appointment of district inspector of musketry.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. A. W. Roberts, doing duty with the Lahore light horse, to be a paid doing duty officer; dated July 20, 1863.

The following Barrackpore brigade order is confirmed:—

Dated 12th inst., directing Asst. surg. L. H. Lees to make over med. charge of the 31st regt. N.I. to Asst. surg. F. W. A. De Fabeck, 16th brig. royal art., as a temporary measure.

The following Meerut station orders are confirmed:—

Dated 13th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. A. P. M. Corbett, F. battery 11th brig. royal art., to assume med. charge of the 90th foot.

Dated 24th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. E. J. Crane to take over med. charge of the 90th foot, from Asst. surg. A. P. M. Corbett, royal art.

Dated 18th inst.—Appointing Lieut. C. W. Hume, 48th foot, to be A.D.C. to Brig. gen. C. Troup, c.s., with effect from the 8th idem.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad brigade order, dated Jan. 14, directing Staff asst. surg. A. Croker to do duty with the 77th foot.

By the officer commanding the 3rd battalion rifle brigade, dated April 22, appointing Lieut. A. D. Rickman instructor of musketry.

Delhi garrison order, dated the 19th ult., appointing Asst. surg. J. B. C. Read, 2nd battalion rifle brigade, to the medical charge of the garrison staff, in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. W. Moir, royal art., proceeding to join another appointment.

By Capt. C. W. Peter, staff corps, dated the 22nd ult., assuming temporary command of the 5th regt. N.I., consequent on the departure on leave of Lieut. col. G. A. Fisher, and making over charge of the quartermaster's office to Lieut. R. H. Eades.

By the officer commanding the 33rd regt. N.I., dated 9th inst., appointing Capt. E. Hyndman, officiating 2nd in command, to act as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. and adjt. W. W. Hume.

Benares station order, dated 13th inst., directing Surg. maj. G. S. Mann, 30th regt. N.I., to afford medical aid to the divisional and brigade staff, &c.,

during the absence of Asst. surg. T. W. Sheppard, royal horse art.

Sirhind division order, dated 14th inst., appointing Capt. M. B. Whish, late 29th N.I., to do general duty at Jullundur.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Lieut. C. H. A. Gower (20th brig.) from July 1 to July 31, in ext.

7th Hussars.—Lieut. col. W. D. Bushe, from July 16 to Oct. 31, in ext.

Gen. List.—Ens. R. F. Sandeman (doing duty with 89th foot), from July 15 to Oct. 14, to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

July 30.—With the concurrence of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to announce that, under instructions from H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., the rules prescribed relative to the examination of subalterns, are applicable to the 12 new regts. recently added to the line.

Appointments:—

21st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. Stevenson, 4th (late 33rd) regt. N.I., to be adjt., v. Robertson, prom. to 2nd in command of the 33rd regt. N.I.; dated July 20, 1863.

Lieut. P. Wheeler, late 15th N.I., and Lieut. H. G. Becher, late 73rd N.I., to be paid doing duty officers. Dated July 20.

22nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas, late 4th European regt., to be a paid doing duty officer from June 25.

38th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. McD. De W. Douglas, late 67th N.I., to be adjt., v. Morgan, who vacated on promotion. Dated July 20.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Col. R. R. Kinleside (19th brig.), from June 11 to Dec. 11, to Murree and Cashmere. [This is in substitution of leave granted in G.O. of 23rd ult.]

89th Foot.—Ensign I. C. Maling, from July 10 to proceed to Kurrachee, on m.c.

Official notification has been received of Lieut. M. W. O'Rourke, recently promoted, having been posted to the 3rd batt. 60th rifles.

The following officers are appointed paid doing duty officers:—

33rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. McL. Stewart, late 64th N.I.

35th Regt. N.I.—Lieuts. H. F. Bunbury and J. R. Campbell, gen. list inf.

40th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. H. Broome, gen. list, inf.

43rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. Campbell, staff corps; Lieut. G. C. De Latour, gen. list, inf.

44th Regt. N.I.—Lieuts. H. T. Larkins and H. M. Ramsay, gen. list, inf.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. E. Montefiore, from May 29 to Aug. 28, on m.c.; Asst. surg. A. O. Cowan, m.d., from July 30 to Sept. 10, on m.c.; Capt. W. D. Couchman (I. battery 24th brigade), from July 1 to Nov. 30, to Mussorie and Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.; Capt. J. Alexander (B battery 19th brigade), from May 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere and the adjoining Hills, on m.c.; Lieut. S. Cargill (G battery 19th brigade), from June 25 to Oct. 1, to Simla, on m.c.; Capt. C. Wright (C battery 14th brigade), from July 27 to Nov. 26, in extension.

2nd Drag. Guards.—Lieut. col. W. H. Seymour, c.s., from May 29 to Oct. 30, on m.c.; Major M. J. B. Dyne, from May 27, 1863, to Feb. 27, 1864, on m.c.

7th Foot.—Capt. H. Plummer, from May 27 to Nov. 27, on m.c.; Lieut. H. W. Rochfort, from May 29 to Nov. 29, on m.c.; Lieut. F. C. Keyser, from May 27 to Nov. 27, on m.c.

44th Foot.—Lieut. H. W. Heane, from date of embarkation to England, on m.c.

66th Foot.—Lieut. J. T. Ready, from Nov. 29, 1863, to Feb. 29, 1864, in extension, to remain in England.

106th Foot.—Lieut. T. H. Sangster, from date of embarkation to England, on m.c.

SUBALTERN APPOINTMENTS.

July 30.—With the concurrence of Government, the C. in C. is pleased to announce that, under instructions from H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, the rules prescribed relative to the examination of subalterns are applicable to the twelve new regiments recently added to the line.

The C. in C. is pleased to notify that Government has sanctioned the appointment of European non-commissioned officers and soldiers as hospital writers instead of natives on a staff salary of Rs. (10) ten per month in addition to their pay. &c.

H.E. further notifies that Government sanctions a hospital writer being allowed to the head quarters of each brigade of artillery, irrespective of the number of batteries present with it.

MESS ALLOWANCE.

The following extract of a resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, under date the 15th ultimo, is published for general information:—

"The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of an increased mess allowance from rupees thirty to rupees forty per mensem to the batteries of Royal Artillery in India."

Appointments:—

21st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. Stevenson, 4th (late 33rd) regt. N.I., to be adjt., v. Robertson, promoted to be second in command of the 33rd regt. N.I. Dated July 20, 1863.

Lieut. P. Wheeler, late 15th N.I., and Lieut. H. G. Becher, late 73rd N.I., to be paid doing duty officers. Dated July 20, 1863.

22nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas, late 4th European regt., to be a paid doing duty officer, from June 25, 1863.

38th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. McD. De W. Douglas, late 67th N.I., to be adjt., v. Morgan, who vacated on promotion. Dated July 20, 1863.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Col. R. R. Kinleside (19th brig.), from June 11 to Dec. 11, to visit Murree and Cashmere. [This is in substitution of leave granted in G.O. of the 23rd ult.]

89th Foot.—Ensign I. C. Maling, from July 10, to proceed to Kurrachee to appear before a medical board.

Official notification has been received of Lieut. M. W. O'Rourke, recently promoted, having been posted to the 3rd battalion 60th Rifles.

The following officers are appointed paid doing duty officers:—

33rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. McL. Stewart, late 64th N.I.

35th regt. N.I.—Lieuts. H. F. Bunbury and J. R. Campbell, gen. list, infantry.

40th regt., N.I., Lieut. J. H. Broome, gen. list, infantry.

43rd regt., N.I.—Lieuts. H. Campbell, staff corps, and G. C. De Lautour, gen. list, infantry.

44th regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. M. Ramsay, gen. list, infantry.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal artillery.—Lieut. E. Montefiore, from May 29 to Aug. 28; and Assistant surg. A. O. Cowan, M.D., from July 30 to Sept. 10, on m.c.

2nd Dragoon guards.—Lieut. col. W. H. Seymour, C.B., from May 29 to Oct. 30; and Major M. J. B. Dyne, from May 27 to Feb. 27, 1864, on m.c.

7th Foot.—Capt. H. Plummer, from May 27 to Nov. 27; Lieut. H. W. Rochfort, from May 29 to Nov. 29; and Lieut. F. C. Keyser, from May 27 to Nov. 27, on m.c.

71st Foot.—Ensign H. Fraser, from May 29 to Nov. 29, on m.c.

Aug. 1.—Appointments:—

25th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. N. Steel, gen. list, inf., to be a paid doing duty officer, dated July 21.

42nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. J. Williamson, gen. list, inf., to be a paid doing duty officer, dated July 22.

4th Goorkha Regt.—Lieut. G. E. Macpherson, gen. list, inf., attached to the 2nd Goorkha Regt., to be a paid doing duty officer, dated July 23.

Lieut. C. R. Blair, of the invalid batt., is, with the sanction of Govt., permitted to reside at Simla and hills north of Deyrah, and to draw his pay from the Meerut circle.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of abs. to the underment. officer:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. G. Carleton (23rd brig.), from April 13 to April 12, 1865.

The following presy. div. orders are confirmed:—

Dated 20th ult.—Directing Staff surg. major E. Menzies to assume med. charge of No. 3 battery, 25th brig. royal arty., in add. to his other duties, v. Surg. maj. J. C. Dempster.

Dated 21st ult.—Directing Staff asst. surg. A. M. Tippetts to report himself to the officer commdg. the 43rd foot for duty.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Seepree station order dated June 11 last, directing Asst. surg. J. B. Baker, of the 80th foot, to assume med. charge of a detachment of the 19th regt. N.I.

Lucknow brigade order dated June 25 last, making the following med. arrangements:—

Appg. Staff asst. surg. J. Dunstan, 107th foot, to the med. charge of No. 1 garrison battery, Bengal arty., in add. to his other duties, with effect from April 8 last.

Appg. Asst. surg. J. C. Shaw, 107th foot, to the med. charge of No. 1 garrison battery, Bengal arty., in add. to his other duties, with effect from May 9 last.

Barrackpore brigade order dated 8th ult., directing Capt. J. W. Hoggan, 2nd in com. 28th regt. N.I., to take temp. charge of the Ceylon pioneer detachment now encamped at the presy.

By the officer comdg. the 3rd regt. N.I., dated 16th ult., directing Capt. R. Blair, recently promoted, to continue to perform the duties of adjt., there being no qualified officer available for the appointment.

Meerut div. order dated the 20th ult., appg. Lieut. H. C. Greenway, gen. list, inf., to do duty with the 28th regt. N.I.

By the officer comdg. the 13th regt. N.I., dated the 20th ult., appg. Lieut. J. Butler, gen. list, inf., to act as paid doing duty officer, v. Lieut. R. Worsley, appd. adjt. of the 25th regt. N.I.

Leave of absence:—

6th Dragoons.—Capt. R. J. Garnett, from date of embarkation, to England for 15 mos.

52nd Foot.—Capt. A. Henley, from July 24 to Aug. 23, to Madras, in anticipation of being apptd. to the personal staff of the Government of that presidency.

Aug. 3.—Appointments:—

3rd Goorka Regt.—Lieut. F. A. Buckley, late 37th N. I., to be a paid doing duty officer. Dated July 21.

Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals, D. McRae, is transferred from the Dinapore to the Sealkote circle; and Surg. major R. B. Kinsey, recently apptd. a deputy inspector gen., with temp. rank, is posted to the Dinapore circle.

The leave to Lieut. A. L'E. H. Holmes, 7th Hussars, in G. O. C. dated May 5 last, will commence from April 24 and end on Oct. 15, instead of on the dates therein mentioned.

Aug. 4.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Jhansie station order dated the 4th Feb. last, appg. Lieut. W. G. Trevor, 80th foot, to be station interpreter, consequent on the departure of Lieut. G. A. Furse, no qualified officer being available for the appointment.

Fyzabad brig. order dated the 4th ult., directing Asst. surg. S. H. Hulanah, A. battery 11th brig. R. A., to assume medical charge of the staff and detachment 8th Bengal cavalry, in addition to his other duties, Asst. surg. J. Pettingal, 9th regt. N. I., resigned.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. J. S. Tulloh, (D. battery 19th brig.) from July 7 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave to remain at Simla on m.c.; Lieut. J. Charles, (E. battery 19th brig.) from June 29 to July 31, in ext., to remain in Cashmere on m.c.

8th Hussars.—Cornet D. J. Keane, from July 15 to Oct. 14, to proceed to the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

66th Foot.—Lieut. col. T. Benson, from date of embarkation, to proceed to England, m.c.

77th Foot.—Capt. W. J. Carden, to England from date of leaving the regt., in anticipation of his retirement from the service.

77th Foot.—Surg. F. Holton, M. B., from July 10 to Oct. 9, to Almorah.

79th Foot.—Asst. surg. G. S. Davie, M. D., from June 28 to Sept. 27, to Murree on m.c.

90th Foot.—Lieut. D. P. Murray, from July 7 to Nov. 6, to Landour on m.c.

93rd Foot.—Asst. surg. P. C. Baxter, from May 5 to July 5, to Murree on m.c.

Major gen. G. Campbell, R. A., is permitted to reside at Deyrah and Missoori, and to draw his pay from the Meerut circle.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, para. 6 of G. O. to Her Majesty's forces No. 23 of Feb. 19 last, posting Capt. D. Sullivan to the 1st batt. 13th regt., is cancelled.

Capt. Sullivan will at once proceed to join the 2nd batt. of H.M.'s 13th regt.

Lieut. J. A. Armstrong, R. E., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th ult., at I ookee.

Lance serg. J. Dwyer, 52nd foot, employed in the dept. of Public Works, is transferred to the unatt. list.

The following Benares station orders are confirmed:—

Dated 21st ult.—Directing Asst. surg. R. De B. Riordan, 38th foot, to do duty with 20th foot.

By the officer commanding the 3rd Goorka regt., dated the 10th ult., app. Lieut. E. Venour paid doing duty officer, to act as 2nd in command with effect from the 26th May last, during the absence of Capt. J. A. Tytler, V.C., or until further orders.

[This cancels G.O.C.C. dated the 3rd July].

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. G. B. Traill (adjt. 2nd brig.) from 12th July to 31st July, to Calcutta, and to England for 15 mo. on the recommendation of a med. board with the sanction of Govt.

34th Foot.—Col. Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B., from 1st Feb., 1864, to 1st Nov., 1864, in extension.

Late 5th Eurn. Light Cav.—Capt. J. I. Robinson, from 11th July to 15th Oct., to remain at the presidency to study the native languages.

4th (late 33rd) Regt. N.I.—Major H. D. Twysden, from 4th July to 30th Sept., in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Nynee Tal on m.c.

General List Infantry.—Lieut. E. A. Vine (doing duty 43rd N.I.), from 20th July to 20th Aug., to visit the presidency to appear before a med. board.

Aug. 6.—Capt. J. I. Robinson, of the late 5th Eur. L.C., having lately returned from furl. to Europe, is app. to do duty with the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and directed to join after the expiration of the leave granted to him in G.O.C.C. of 5th inst.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the officer commanding the 27th foot, dated 24th June last, appg. Lieut. F. Coffey to act as adjt., during the absence of Lieut. and adj. R. B. R. Glasgow, proceeded to Lucknow on court martial duty.

Bareilly station order, dated the 10th ult., appg. Capt. W. C. Hamilton, late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, to act as station staff at Bareilly, during the absence of maj. of brigade on duty.

Saugor district order, dated the 17th ult., directing Lieut. A. Cockburn, late 52nd N.I., to do duty with 91st foot until the commencement of the cold season,

when he will proceed to Gwalior, and do duty with the 1st regt. N.I., at that station.

Benares div. order, dated the 21st ult., appg. Lieut. H. M. Caulfeild, late 4th European L.C., to do general duty at Benares, with effect from the 7th idem, as a tempy. arrangement.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. J. R. Martin (No. 1 battery 24th brig.), from 1st Aug. to 31st Aug., in extension to Simla.

17th Lancers.—Asst. surg. D. Cullen, M.D., from date of embarkation, to proceed to England, on m.c.

34th Foot.—Capt. J. F. Wyse, from 13th July to 13th Oct., in ext.

72nd Foot.—Capt. C. F. Hunter, from date of embarkation, to England, on m.c.

107th Foot.—Capt. C. M. N. Fellowes, from 9th July to 9th Aug.

2nd Batt. Rifle Brig.—Lieut. F. Ames, from 2nd Feb. to 31st July, to Kussowlee, on m.c.

Late 4th N.I.—Lieut. W. J. Parker, from 1st Aug. to 31st Aug., in ext.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. C. Ransford, from 19th July to 15th Oct., in ext.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. J. E. P. Mosley (doing duty with 98th foot), from 14th Aug. to 14th Oct., in ext. to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

Head Qrs., Simla, Aug. 8.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to accept the retirement from the service, by the sale of their commissions, of Capt. W. J. Carden and M. W. Dickson, of the 77th foot, subject to approval by H.M.; dated July 24.

Capt. G. Cavenagh, late 39th N.I., attached to the 3rd regt. N.I., is appointed to do duty with the 1st Goorkha regt., and directed to join.

33rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. E. Sandeman, gen. list, infantry, to be a paid doing duty officer; dated July 24, 1863.

MADRAS.**BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.****Leave of absence:—**

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Aug. 22.—Mr. C. R. Pelly, acting civil and sess. judge of Nundial, pren. leave for 30 days.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. S. Wright, chaplain of the Church of Scotland, for 15 days, in ext.

Aug. 28.—Apts.—Mr. C. B. Saunders, judicial commissioner of Mysore, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, and Capt. G. A. Walker, acting asst. comy. gen., Bangalore, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of St. John's Church, at that station.

Judicial Dept., Aug. 20.—Mr. V. H. Levinge, mag. of Madura, and Mr. G. V. Agnew, acting joint mag. in the same district, are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in English.

Revenue Board Office, Aug. 26.—The Board of Revenue have granted 2 mo. priv. leave to Mr. W. D. Horsley, acting sub collector of the Kistna dist.

Aug. 27.—The Board of Revenue have granted to Mr. W. M. Scharleib, 1st asst. in that office 15 mo. sick leave, to Eur.

THE SHORAPORE AND NURGOOND PRIZE MONEY.

Aug. 26.—No. 301.—Prize Rolls as indicated,* for Shorapore and Nurgood prize, having been received from the Examiner of Prize Accounts at Bombay, claims to the first distribution of the same will be adjusted by the deputy-secretary to Government military department. The amount of each share is Rs. 27 (twenty-seven) for Shorapore, and Rs. 15 (fifteen) for Nurgood.

2. The scale of charges, as established for the Delhi and Lucknow prize, are applicable to the above prize. The forms and rules laid down in the general orders noted will be observed in submitting claims.

Aug. 28.—No. 302.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

37th Regt. Grenadiers.—Senior Lieut. N. Swanston to be capt., v. Adamson, resigned; date of commission, March 2.

Infantry General List.—Ensign A. Munro (ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), to have the position of lieut., in succession to Scott, 19th regt. N.I., prom.; dated July 16.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.**Infantry General List.**

Lieut. J. L. G. Silver, from March 2, v. Lieut. Swanston, 37th grens., prom.

Lieut. J. Arnot (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from March 13, v. Lieut. Crery, 3rd M. E. regt., prom.

* Shorapore.—Detachment 3rd Madras L.C. (E and F troops); detach. 5th ditto, ditto; detach. 1st batt. Madras art., C company; detach. H.M.'s 74th highlanders; detach. 47th regt. N.I.

Nurgood.—Detach. H.M.'s 74th highlanders; detach. No. 2 and No. 6 companies.

† Nos. 172 of April 29, 1862, and 218 of June 23 last.

Lieut. D. C. Budd (cornet in H.M.'s 20th hussars), from March 23, v. Lieut. Montgomerie, 3rd L.I., *prom.*

Lieut. E. W. G. Williams (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from March 25, v. Lieut. Georges, 30th N.I., *prom.*

Lieut. P. Justice (ens. in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), from April 3, v. Lieut. Fane, 11th N.I., *promoted.*

Lieut. H. T. H. Baber, April 10, v. Lieut. Campbell, 45th N.I., *prom.*

Lieut. S. L. Hunt, from April 13, v. Lieut. Sadleir, 49th N.I., *deceased.*

Lieut. H. E. Wilkinson (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from April 15, v. Lieut. Stephens, 31st L.I., *prom.*

Lieut. H. L. Berkley (ens. in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot), from April 24, v. Lieut. Rawlins, 17th N.I., *prom.*

Lieut. R. C. Andrew (cornet in H.M.'s 21st hussars), from April 27, v. Lieut. Sciles, 4th N.I., *prom.*

Lieut. R. G. Newbolt (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from April 28, v. Lieut. Gumm, 31st L.I., *retired.*

Lieut. J. S. A. Bruff (cornet in H.M.'s 19th hussars), from April 29, v. Lieut. Hill, 48th N.I., *deceased.*

Lieut. S. Renaud (ens. in H.M.'s 108th regt.), from May 1, v. Shirreffs, 25th N.I., *resigned.*

Lieut. A. Hamilton (ens. in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot), from May 30, v. Lieut. Kennedy, 23rd L.I., *prom.*

Lieut. J. Hotham, from June 24, v. Lieut. Tolle-mache, 48th N.I., *deceased.*

Public Dept., Fort St. George, Sept. 1.—The under-mentioned officers are permitted to resign their respective appts. from this date:—

Col. W. I. Birawood, R. E., secretary to Govern-ment, Public Works Dept.

Col. S. O. E. Ludlow, deputy secretary to Govern-ment, Public Works Dept.

Appointments:—

Judicial Dept., Sept. 1.—Mr. R. Davidson, to act as Civil and Sessions Judge of the zillah of Nundial, during the absence of Mr. Ouslow, on leave—to join immediately.

Mr. R. J. Melville, to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, in the zillah of Chittoor, during the employment of Mr. Davidson, on other duty.

Mr. P. P. Hutchins, to officiate as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, in the zillah of Chittoor, until Mr. Melville joins—to join immediately.

Public Works Dept.—Col. C. A. Orr, R. E., to be secretary to Government in the Public Works Dept.

Marine Dept.—Capt. H. Grant, master attendant of Negapatam, to be master attendant of Calicut.

Mr. R. R. Scott, acting master attendant of Calicut, to be master attendant of Negapatam.

Financial Dept.—Surg. G. J. Shaw, M.D., assay master, is directed to take charge of the Madras mint, and Surg. W. Aitken, M.D., ass. assay master, is directed to take charge of the assay office, until further orders.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. C. R. Pelly, acting civil and session judge of Nundial, delivered over charge of the court and jail to Mr. J. I. Minchin, on the 25th ult.

Revenue Dept., Sept. 1.—Mr. C. W. Reade, collector of South Arcot, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. H. M. S. Graeme, on the 27th inst.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—The Rev. W. B. Otley, M.A., is permitted to resume his duties as chaplain of Ber-hampore.

Inspector Genl's Office, Aug. 31.—Lieut. col. T. H. Campbell, offic. superint. gun carriage manufactory, will com- the duties of superint. gunpowder manufactory, during the absence, and on the responsibility of Col. Rowlandson, v. Lieut. col. Barrow, relieved.

Marine Superint.'s Office.—Mr. A. J. Rebeiro, dep. manager and record keeper, has been granted 15 days' privilege leave, commencing from the 4th inst.

Military Dept.—No. 307.—Madras Volunteer Gds.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:—

Ens. H. G. Prichard, No. 4 co., to be lieut., v. Baldrey, res.

Capt. W. Scharlieb, No. 8 co., has leave to Europe for 15 mo., from date of departure.

Capt. J. Shaw, No. 10 co., having returned from furl to Europe, is permitted to resume his duties with the corps.

No. 308.—The following extracts from General Orders by the Govt. of India are re-published:—

Fort William, Aug. 14.—No. 516.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of June 23 is published for general information:—

India Office, May 22, 1863.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the underment. proms. and alterations of rank amongst the officers of the staff corps and of H.M.'s Indian military forces:—

Brevet.

To be colonel in the army under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1859.—Lieut. col. L. S. Hough, Bombay staff corps; dated Jan. 19, 1863.

No. 309.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are re-published:—
Home Dept., Simla, Aug. 5.—No. 875.—The foll. appts. are made in the Straits Settlements, consequent on the departure of the Hon. Lieut. col. Man, resident councillor of Prince of Wales' Island, for Europe, on m.c.:—

Lieut. col. R. Macpherson, resident councillor at Singapore, to offic. as resident councillor of Prince of Wales' Island.

Capt. F. L. Playfair, asst. resident councillor, to offic. as resident councillor, Malacca.

No. 5075.—Capt. C. L. Pereira to be a 3rd class dist. superint. of police in the Central Provs., with effect from the 24th ult.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, General, Aug. 11.—No. 1,153.—Capt. E. B. Sladen, asst. comr., 1st class, in British Burmah, made over charge of the office of asst. comr., 1st class, Amherst dist., and office of registrar of deeds, to Lieut. C. W. Street, asst. comr., 2nd class, on the afternoon of the 16th ult., and assumed charge of the office of mag. of Rangoon from Major B. Ford on the afternoon of the 27th ult.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen's Office, Fort St. George, Aug. 26.—Capt. J. F. Fisher, royal engns., employed in the public works dept., reported his arrival at Madras from Eur. on Aug. 23.

Lieut. E. A. Bruce, 37th grens., is app. qrmr. and intern. of that regt.

The following removal is ordered:—
Asst. surg. J. A. Fitzpatrick, from doing duty H.M.'s 1st royals, to do duty 20th brig R.A.

Lieut. C. C. Willoughby, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, who arrived at Madras from Europe on Aug. 23, will proceed to join his batt.

The following removals and postings are ordered:—
Surg. maj. C. Barclay, from 22nd regt. N.I., to do duty 16th regt. N.I.

Surg. F. L. Clementson, to 11th regt. N.I.

Asst. Surg. L. W. Stewart, from doing duty 11th regt. N.I., to do duty 13th N.I.

Asst. surg. J. A. Cox, M.D., doing duty 13th regt. N.I., to 22nd regt. N.I.

Aug. 28.—The following addition is to be made to G.O., dated Aug. 21, granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to Asst. surg. W. R. Burkitt, 74th highlanders, in anticipation of his regt. proc. to England.

Lieut. E. G. V. Holloway, 9th regt. N.I., now attending the 1st dept. of the Civil Engineering College, is transf. to the Survey Class.

Leave of absence:—
Royal Engineers.—Lieut. P. S. Marindin, doing duty sappers and miners, from June 29 to Sept. 30, to Shevaroy Hills, on m.c. This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G.O. July 13.

Medical Dept.—Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals F. Cooper, in ext. for 2 mo., to Neilgherries.

Surg. W. Forrester, 16th regt. N.I., from date of dep. till Feb. 1, 1864, to Bangalore, Madras, and Eastern Coast, on m.c.

Aug. 29.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the underment. officer:—

60th Regt. Foot.—Lieut. Sir T. H. C. Boovey, from Oct. 14 till arrival of his regt. in England.

Aug. 31.—The underment. officers have leave of absence:—

60th Foot, 3rd Batt.—Capt. V. Tongue, to England, via either route, to appear before a med. board under either rules.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 27.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ens. H. J. Daubuz, of the 3rd batt. 60th foot, has been accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to H.M.'s approval; dated July 15.

The underment. officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery.—Capt. C. Wright, C. batty., 14th brig., from July 27 to Nov. 26, in ext.

60th Foot.—Lieut. J. T. Ready, from Nov. 29 to Feb. 29, 1864, in ext.

July 29.—The underment. officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery.—Lieut. C. H. A. Gower, 20th brig., from July 1 to July 31, in ext.

With reference to G.O.C.C., July 8 last, Lieut. A. R. Kenny will continue to do duty with the King's drag. gds. for the present, but will join the 1st regt. L.C. on Oct. 15 next.

Ens. E. P. Maltby, doing duty H.M.'s 102nd regt., is appointed to do duty with the 33rd regt. N.I.—to join.

Staff asst. surg. R. J. Owen, M.D., will afford med. aid to Nos. 2 and 4 batteries 17th brigade, royal art., proceeding to Singapore on the ship *Chatham*, and do duty therewith at that station.

Asst. surg. A. Fergusson, M.D., will return to India with the relieved battery, and do duty under the surg. of art., at St. Thomas' Mount.

Leave of absence:—
23rd Brigade, Royal Art.—2nd Capt. and Adj. G. F. Blair, in continuation, till Oct 15—Neilgherries.

74th Highlanders.—Surg. maj. J. Macbeth, M.D., in continuation, to Aug. 31—to enable him to join.

69th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. P. Shuttleworth, in continuation of priv. leave till Oct. 3—Neilgherries.

1st Regt. L.C.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. Whistler, C.B., from Sept. 1, or date of departure, for 6 mo.—Bangalore and Neilgherries.

36th Regt. N.I.—Capt. T. C. Bird, in continuation, from April 5, 1863, to Feb. 20, 1864—Ootacamund, s.c.

2nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. E. G. D. Beagin, from date of expiration of privilege leave, till Oct. 3—Neilgherries.

Gen. List, (d.d. 6th Regt. N.I.)—Lieut. H. T. H. Baber, in continuation, from March 2 to April 30—Wellington, s.c.

Ordnance Dept.—Conductor J. Revis, in continuation till Sept. 1, 1864—Mount, Palaveram, and Bangalore, s.c.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

PRIZE MONEY.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 1.—The C. in C. is pleased to notify that it has been ruled by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, that the shares of prize money to be awarded to officers 2nd in command of irregular corps, if below the regimental rank of capt., shall be 12,—the number fixed for that rank.

Marine Dept.—N. W. Oliver, Esq., acting sen. mag. of police, and Capt. W. C. Barker, master attendant and conservator of the port, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the ship *Boyne* in the Red Sea, on or about April 19 last.

The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office, Bombay, on Friday, Sept. 4, at half-past 2 p.m.

No. 442.—The appt. of Lieut. W. Goslin to be deputy asst. commissary, dated Oct. 27, 1862, is to have effect from Aug. 20, 1862.

EXCHANGES BETWEEN OFFICERS IN THE NEW LINE REGIMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 31.—No. 444.—The following G.O. by H. R. H. the Field Marshal command. in Chief, is published for general information:—

Horse Guards S.W., June 11.

H. R. H. the Field Marshal Command. in Chief is pleased, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council, to announce that exchanges will be permitted between officers who have entered the new line regts. from the gen. lists or from the cadres of European regts. of the Indian army, and officers of cav. and inf. respectively, of corresponding rank, now of the Indian army, without reference to the presidency to which they may belong.

Officers of the new line regts. of the classes above described, wishing to revert to their former positions in the Indian service, will submit their applications to the Adj. gen. of their respective Presidencies on or before Oct. 1, after which date no application will be received, and no such exchange will be permitted.

These applications, if supported by the C. in C. in India, will be entertained according to seniority, and to the numbers and rank of officers of the Indian army, desirous of joining the new line regts., whose names may be received from the Secretary of State for India.

Officers of the new line regts. permitted to exchange under this order, will revert to the positions which their names still occupy in the lists of the Indian army.

Officers of the Indian army will enter the new line regt. under this order as the junior of their grades in each case.

No. 445.—The underment. officer having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj. from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. G. C. Eveyard, Aug. 26.

No. 447.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

23rd Regt. N.L.I.—Lieut. C. J. Turnbull to be capt. from July 27, v. Capt. (lieut. in the staff corps) E. H. Shewell, deceased on the 26th item.

General List.—Ens. C. L. Heathcote (lieut. in the 106th foot) to be lieut. from July 27, v. Lieut. C. J. Turnbull, 23rd regt. N.L.I., promoted.

Sept. 1.—No. 448.—The following officers are permitted to retire from H.M.'s service from this date on the pension of their rank, with the special annuity of £200, according to the notification in G.O., No. 358, of July 7 last:—

Royal Artillery.—Cols. J. M. Glasse, R. C. Wormald, and J. Pottinger, C.B.

Royal Engineers.—Cols. H. J. Margary, and G. B. Munbee.

No. 449.—H.E. the Gov. in Council publicly acknowledges the useful services of Col. Pottinger, C.B., of the royal art., especially in his conduct of the office of commissary gen., which he resigns this day on retiring from H.M.'s service.

Maj. J. B. Dunsterville, of the staff corps, is appointed commissary gen., v. Col. Pottinger. As

commissary gen., Maj. Dunsterville will have the official rank of lieutenant-col.

No. 451.—The undermentioned officer having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj. from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861.

Capt. W. C. Parr, Sept 1.

No. 452.—Asst. surg. Lawrence, of the 7th Bengal cav., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mo., on m.c. *Political Dept., Bombay Castle, Sept. 2.*—Major W. H. R. Green, c.n., assumed charge of the office of commr. in Sind on the 5th ult.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 2.—Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, supernumerary assist. mag. of Ahmednuggur, is vested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the 2nd class in that Zillah, with power to commit under sect. 88 of Act 25 of 1861.

Revenue Dept.—Aug. 28.—Mr. E. H. Percival is appointed to officiate as settlement officer in the northern division, and assistant to the revenue commr. northern div., v. Mr. Richey.

Aug. 31.—Mr. A. H. Spry, 2nd asst. to the coll. and magist. of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence for 3 months, under Sect. XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Sept. 2.—Asst. surg. R. G. Lord is appointed acting civil surg. at Poona, v. Dr. Mainland.

Public Works Dept.—Aug. 31.—Lieut. K. A. Jopp, R.E., assist. to the chief engr. in Sind, has passed an examination in the Sindie language according to the test prescribed.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Sept. 2.—The Rev. G. C. Reynell, appointed by H.M.'s principal Secretary of State for India an assistant chaplain on this establishment, arrived in Bombay on the 23rd ult.

Rev. S. Stead, now actg. jt. chaplain of Kurrachee, is appointed chaplain of Hyderabad and Kotree.

Rev. H. W. Baguell, now actg. chaplain of Kurrachee, is confirmed in that appointment.

Rev. G. C. Reynell is appointed jt. chaplain of Kurrachee.

Notifications by the Acting Commr. in Sind:—*Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, Aug. 24.*—Mr. A. R. Wilkins, asst. supt., Indus Flotilla Company, is app. an additional member of the Municipal Commission of the town of Kotree.

Aug. 25.—Maj. M. Green, c.n., is authorised to exercise the powers contemplated in Section 1 of Act XV. of 1862, during such time as he may officiate as political supt. of the frontier, Upper Sind.

Aug. 26.—Mr. G. O. Costalo has been app. clerk of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, from 1st inst.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Aug. 20.—No. 690.—Asst. surg. C. J. F. McDowall, medical estab., returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India on Aug. 3.

Aug. 22.—No. 695.—Order confirmed:—

Dated Aug. 5.—By Maj. gen. Green, directing Asst. surg. Wilson, 28th foot, to proceed to Mhow for duty with 6th dragoons, consequent on the departure of Surg. Turnbull to England.

No. 697.—Leave.—Lieut. T. E. Strong, 3rd regt. N.I., from Aug. 20 to Sept. 18; to Poona, m.c.

Aug. 26.—No. 703.—The undermentioned officer has passed the required examination in Hindoostanee, staff test:—

Ens. F. M. Hunter, 106th foot.

No. 704.—Asst. surg. W. Fleming, med. estab., returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on Aug. 23.

No. 705.—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

Capt. C. E. H. Cotes, 21st brig. roy. art.; to England, by overland route, m.c.

Lieut. H. Stevenson, 6th drags.; to England, by overland route, m.c.

These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjutant gen., Horse Guards.

Aug. 28.—No. 707.—Assist. surg. C. J. F. McDowall is app. to med. charge of the 3rd regt. L.C., and directed to join.

No. 708.—Referring to G. O. C. No. 673, of 12th inst., the leave therein granted to Lieut. col. Travers is to have effect from date of departure.

No. 709.—The undermen. officer has passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee, Interpreter's Test.—Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th regt. N.I.

No. 710.—G. O. C. No. 69, dated Feb. 2, is cancl., and pensioned Gunner Gray, late 21st brigade R.A., is permitted to reside and draw his pension in India, as notified in G. O. C. No. 614, of May 10, 1862.

No. 712.—The ext. of leave allowed to First Hospital Assist. Framjee Cawasjee (No. 164), in G. O. C. No. 545, of June 26, and which expired on June 18 last, is further extended to the 8th inst.

Aug. 29.—No. 713.—The following appointments are made, consequent upon Major Champion, assist. adjt. gen., Mhow div. of the army, proc. to England on duty:—

Major J. A. Wood, V.C., actg. assist. adjt. gen., northern div. of the army, to act as asst. adjt. gen., Mhow div.

Major W. S. Hewett, brigade major, Ahmedabad, to act as asst. adjt. gen. northern div. of the army.

Capt. D. H. Hickman, 5th regt. N.L.I., to act as brigade major, Ahmedabad.

These arrangements will take place on arrival of Capt. Hickman at Ahmedabad.

No. 717.—The following orders are confirmed:—*Dated Aug. 5.*—By the officer comdg. 6th Inniskilling drags., appg. Vet. surg. Collins to act as qmrr. to the corps during the absence of Qmrr. Wooden, or until further orders, with effect from Aug. 8.

No. 718.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—Royal Artillery, 14th Brig.—Lieut. S. Gardiner, from July 17 to April 16, 1864, at the recommendation of a med. board.

THE WITNESSES ON THE APPROACHING TRIAL OF LIEUT.-COL. CRAWLEY IN ENGLAND.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Sept. 1.—No. 722.—The following officers of the staff, 6th Inniskilling drags., and 72nd highlanders, are directed to proceed to England by Dak and the overland route at the public expense, as witnesses on the approaching trial of Lieut. col. Crawley, of the 6th drags., who will also be provided with passage as above at the public expense:—

Staff.—Major J. H. Champion, asst. adjt. gen., Mhow div.

6th Inniskilling Drags.—Capt. A. Weir, R. W. Renshaw, F. G. S. Curtis; Lieuts. R. Davies, H. J. Wallace; Cornets W. T. S. Snell, J. S. Davis; Qmrr. C. Wooden; Surg. G. A. Turnbull.

72nd Highlanders.—Col. W. Payn, c.n.; Capt. J. M. McNeill, W. H. J. Clarke.

The detail, as per margin,* being required as evidences on the trial, will proceed under the com. of Capt. Renshaw (2 subalterns of those proceeding to England being attached for duty with the men), and will embark for England under the orders of the qmrr. gen. of the army.

The underment. private followers being also required as witnesses, will proceed to England at the public expense, and will be under the charge of Major Champion:—

Ardaser Framjee Butler, Salvador Lobo Cook.

No. 726.—The servs. of Lieut. T. C. Fletcher, roy. art., are placed at the disposal of Govt., as a temp. measure.

No. 727.—Lieut. F. D. Mander, gen. list, attached to 14th regt. N.I., has qualified in the staff test.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. H. de P. Rennick, 44th foot, from Oct. 5 to Nov. 4, on private affairs.

No. 729.—The foll. G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is re-published:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Simla, Aug. 25.—Leave of absence:—Brev. Lieut. col. J. Hackett, 44th foot, for 15 mo. from date of embarkation at Madras, to England.

Major T. C. Alban, staff corps, dep. judge advoc. gen., N.D.A., from Aug. 16 to Sept. 15, to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to final m.c. to Europe.

Capt. F. E. Medhurst, 28th foot, to remain at Bombay on private affairs until the arrival of his regt. at Mhow.

Lieut. J. E. Macaulay, 72nd highlanders, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, in ext., to remain at Poona on m.c.

Ens. T. Price, 103rd foot, to England, on m.c. This officer is available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjutant gen. Horse Guards.

NAVAL.

Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, Aug. 25.—No. 51.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of Marine.

Asst. surg. Adair, of the *Ajdaha*, to afford medical aid to the officers and crew of the *Coromandel*, until further orders, from July 21, 1863, v. Acting assist. surg. Marr, transferred to the *Semiramis*.

Mr. J. Wade to be acting 2nd officer of the *Hugh Rose* from July 27, 1863.

Aug. 5.—No. 48.—The following temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—

Mr. G. Shapcott to be 2nd officer of the *Berenice*, from July 6.

Mr. G. Leishman to be store acct. of the *Ajdaha*, from May 1.

Capt. G. S. Mignon, acting dep. asst. commy. gen., is appointed to the executive commissariat charge at Bombay.

* 1 regimental serg. major, 1 paym. serg., 1 orderly room serg., 3 troop serg. majors, 13 sergs., 17 corporals, 88 privates, 1 woman.

BIRTHS.

ABRAHAM, the wife of Mr. E. J., of a son, at Byculla, Aug. 13.

ANDERSON, the wife of Capt. H. S., Jacob's Rifles, of a son, at Kurrachee, Aug. 14.

BENNET, the wife of J. B., Indigo Planter, of a daughter, at Purneah, Aug. 22.

BINGHAM, the wife of J., of a son, who died shortly after birth, at Mhow, Aug. 26.

BLAIR, the wife of Lieut. C., of a daughter, at Erinpore, Aug. 30.

BALDWIN, the wife of Capt. Godfrey, H.M.'s 19th Regt., of a daughter, at Dalhousie, Aug. 24.

CAMPBELL, the wife of Lieut. A. E., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter, at Nowgong, Assam, July 11.

COCKBURN, the wife of W., of a daughter, at Dumrah, Tihroo, Aug. 4.

COLLEDGE, the wife of G. W., C.S., of a son, at Bolundshuhur, Aug. 14.

DAWSON, the wife of Rev. J., Chaplain, Church of Scotland, of a daughter, at Umballa, Aug. 25.

EVATT, the wife of Captain M. F., Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent Etah District Police, of a son, at Mussoorie, Aug. 14.

FORBES, Mrs. C. R., of a daughter, Aug. 20.

FORTBATH, the wife of Lieut. F. P., Adjutant M.M.'s 12th Regt. N.I., of a son, at Surat, Aug. 21.

GALBRATH, the wife of the Rev. R., of a son, at Bombay, Sept. 2.

HANSON, the wife of Condr. F. J., Ordnance Department, of a daughter, at Bombay, Sept. 6.

HENDERSON, the wife of Mr. C., of a son, at Poona, Aug. 18.

HIGGINBOTHAM, the wife of Mr. J., of a daughter, at Madras, Aug. 5.

HAZELGROVE, the wife of Mr., Ordnance Department, of a son, at Belgium, Aug. 31.

HAY, the wife of Capt. G. J., of a son, at Murree, Aug. 7.

HUMFREY, the wife of F. T., 51st Light Infantry, of a son, at Murree, Aug. 10.

JENKINS, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. V., Commanding H.M.'s 19th Hussars, of a daughter, at Lucknow, Aug. 5.

LEONARD, the wife of Commissariat Sergeant L., of a son, at Neemuch, Aug. 23.

LOWNDS, the wife of T. M., M.D., Surgeon to the Rajpootana Agency, of a son, at Mount Abo, Aug. 21.

MACLEOD, the wife of J. S., of a son, at Cotchandpore, Aug. 17.

MATHIAS, the wife of Capt. (Staff Corps), of a son, at Nagode, Aug. 25.

MALLOCK, the wife of Lieut. H. A., R.A., of a son, at Calcutta, Aug. 27.

MENESSE, the wife of Mr. J. A., of a son, at Bombay, Aug. 13.

MONEY, the wife of W. J., c.s., of a son, at Cuttack, Aug. 16.

NICOLAS, the wife of P. J., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 16.

ROBERTSON, the wife of J. L., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 25.

ROBERTSON, the wife of Alexander, of a daughter, at Dharwar, Aug. 22.

SANDWITH, the wife of W., Esq., c.s., of a son, at Surat, Aug. 27.

STUART, the wife of A., of a son, at Garden Reach, Aug. 22.

SWINOE, the wife of Mr. W., solicitor, of a son, at Calcutta, Aug. 23.

STUNOCK, the wife of P., c.e., of a son, at Nursingpore, Aug. 24.

STRANGE, the wife of Mr. T. P., of a son, at Madras, Aug. 7.

TWEEDIE, the wife of J., of a son, at Colaba, Aug. 27.

WESTLAKE, Mrs., of a daughter, at Colaba, Aug. 28.

WILSON, the wife of Mr. C. H. W., of a daughter, at Garden Reach, Aug.

MARRIAGES.

BALDWIN, Mr. A., G.I.P. Railway, to Miss Elizabeth Lewis, at Byculla, Sept. 3.

CORDELL, Mr. C. A., Artillery Division, Meean Meer, to Miss Evelyn Clara Wade, at Meean Meer, Aug. 24.

HOGGAN, Captain J. W., 25th Punjab N.I., to Eleanor, eldest daughter of W. R. Pogson, Esq., at Chinsurah, Aug. 26.

MACNAGHTON, Captain F. H., Stud Department, to Emma, daughter of the late T. R. Davidson, at Landour, Aug. 22.

MOSES, Mr. C. G., to Miss S. L. Arratoon, at Chinsurah, Aug. 16.

PARKER, Lieutenant Neville F., H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Annie, daughter of the late James W. Young, Esq., at Azingurh, Aug. 25.

PLYE, Mr. H. C., to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. W. H. Carey, at Allahabad, Aug. 17.

WALLACE, Capt. R. R., Settlement Officer, Shikarpore, to Thomasina, third daughter of W. E. Browne, Esq., at Byculla, Sept. 5.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, the wife of Capt. H. S., 23rd Regt. N.L.I., aged 18, at Kurrachee, Aug. 27.
 ARNOTT, the wife of Dr. C.B., dep. inspec. of hospitals, at Mhow, Aug. 21.
 COOPER, Mr. J., assist. comsy. of ordnance, at Dehra Ishmail Khan, Aug. 22.
 DUCKETT, E. F., son of Mr. J., Commissariat Dept., at Agra, Aug. 27.
 DAY, R. L., infant son of Capt. H., at Mhow, Aug. 23.
 DUNSTERVILLE, infant daughter of Capt. L., H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, at Shikarpoor, Aug. 22.
 FORBES, infant child of L. R., at Calcutta, Aug. 26.
 GOMPERTZ, infant daughter of R., at Hysur, Aug. 28.
 GORDON, M., infant daughter of S. St. J., at Poona, Aug. 31.
 HEARSEY, Lieut. A., H.M.'s 19th Hussars, aged 21, accidentally drowned, at Barrackpore, Aug. 21.
 HALFORD, Susanna E., aged 88, at Cherra Poonjee, Aug. 15.
 HOLLAND, the wife of Maj. W. H., assist. comsy. gen. P.D.A., at Poona, Aug. 14.
 HATHWAY, J. M., daughter of Maj. H. R., H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, at Baroda, Aug. 10.
 JONES, Mrs. E., at Calcutta, Aug. 22.
 JONES, Capt., late master of the ship *Maria Gray*, at Juddah, Aug. 9.
 JACOB, A. A., son of Lieut. William, Bombay Staff Corps, at Mehidpore, Aug. 25.
 KELLY, Major C. F., of 1st battalion 18th Royal Irish, at Secunderabad, Aug. 17.
 LEQUESNE, J., lately in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Co., at Bombay, Aug. 31.
 MURRAY, Jacob, at Calcutta, Aug. 16.
 PALMAN, infant son of Mr. Andrew J., at Madras, Aug. 3.
 PORTER, Edward P., aged 4 years and 9 months, Aug. 18; and on the 20th Aug. Anne Eliza, aged 11 years and 9 months, the children of Mr. P. Porter, Barrack Master, at Cawnpore.
 ROTCHELL, the wife of Mr. R., the Assistant in charge of Government Electric Telegraph, at Baroda, Aug. 23.
 SHEWELL, Louisa C., daughter of E. W., Esq., aged 19 years, at Mhow, Aug. 27.
 STANLEY, the wife of Mr. W., at Bombay, Aug. 28.
 THOMPSON, inf. daughter of F., Civil Service, Mysore, at Etawah, Aug. 20.
 THOMAS, Alice, daughter of Colonel Alfred, late Bombay army, at Umballa, July 17.
 WILSON, Major J. R., late inspecting postmaster Nagpore division, and of the pension establishment of the Hyderabad Contingent, at Burge, near Jubbulpore.
 WOOD, inf. son of Major John A., at Ahmedabad, Aug. 23.
 TREVOR, wife of Capt. W. S., R.E., at Calcutta, Aug. 18.
 VAUX, inf. son of Alfred H., Esq., at Calcutta, Aug. 26.
 WELLS, the wife of Capt. R., commander of the Government steamer *Sir William Peel*, at Calcutta, Aug. 26.
 WINN, inf. son of Apothecary, at Agra, Aug. 23.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Oct. 2.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. W. Holland, on the seconded list, has been permitted to retire upon half-pay; Oct. 2.
 18th Foot.—Capt. J. Purcell, from half-pay, late 50th foot, to be capt., v. W. D. Chapman, who retires upon half-pay; Lieut. E. Hall to be capt., by purch., v. Purcell, who retires; Ens. C. Dawson to be lieut., by purch., v. Hall; Ens. D. R. Macqueen, from 51st foot, to be ens., v. Dawson; Oct. 2.
 27th Foot.—Gent. Cadet D. M. Taylor, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. F. Tottenham, dec.; Oct. 2.
 42nd Foot.—Maj. gen. D. A. Cameron, C.B., to be col., v. Gen. the Marquis of Tweeddale, transf. to the colonelcy of the 2nd Life Guards; Sept. 9.
 51st Foot.—Gent. Cadet H. Talbot, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purch., v. D. R. Macqueen, transf. to 18th foot; Oct. 2.
 60th Foot.—W. Tilden, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. F. S. Blunt, who retires; Oct. 2. R. Willis, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. H. J. Daubuz, who retires; Oct. 3.
 71st Foot.—Ens. C. W. B. McKenzie, from the 15th foot, to be ens., v. W. W. Rynd, whose apt., by purch., on Jan. 30, has been cancelled; Oct. 2.
 77th Foot.—Lieut. M. A. Waters to be capt., without purch., v. H. M. L. Colquhoun, seconded on being app. a District Inspector of Musketry; Ens. E. N. Mosley to be lieut., without purch., v. Waters; Gent. Cadet W. A. Spence, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Mosley; Oct. 2.
 89th Foot.—Paymaster A. Anderson, from 87th foot, to be paymaster, v. Scott, who exch.; Oct. 2.

Rifle Brigade.—The Hon. H. Marsham to be ens., by purch., v. Hudson, prom. in the Grenadier Guards; Oct. 2.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Gen. H. Beauchamp, Earl Beauchamp, colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, on Sept. 8:—
 Lieut. gen. Sir G. P. Wymer, K.C.B., colonel of the 107th foot, to be gen.; Sept. 9.
 Brev. col. M. Smith, lieut. col. 81st foot, to be maj. gen.; Sept. 9.
 Maj. P. Robertson, 25th foot, to be lieut. col.; Sept. 9.
 Capt. J. R. Maun, royal engineers, to be major; Sept. 9.

The undermentioned alterations of rank and promotion to take place in H.M.'s Indian forces, consequent on the death of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Outram, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., on March 11, 1863:—
 Maj. gen. Sir C. S. Stuart, K.C.B., Bombay infantry, to take rank from March 12.
 Maj. gen. T. H. Shuldham, Bengal infantry, to take rank from March 18.
 Maj. gen. J. Butler, Bengal infantry, to take rank from April 3.
 Maj. gen. W. B. Goodfellow, royal (Bombay) engineers, to take rank from April 6.
 Maj. gen. W. M. Coghill, royal (Bombay) artillery, to take rank from April 14.
 Maj. gen. G. Burney, Bengal infantry, to take rank from April 17.
 Col. T. Anderson, Madras cavalry, to be maj. gen.; April 21.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the death of Gen. Sir J. L. Caldwell, G.C.B., royal (Madras) engineers, on June 28, 1863, and Maj. gen. J. A. Barstow, Bengal infantry, on June 9, 1863:—
 Lieut. gen. S. Swinhoe, Bengal infantry, to be gen.; June 29.
 Maj. gen. H. Sargent, Madras infantry, to be lieut. gen.; June 29.
 Col. H. James, Bombay infantry, to be maj. gen.; June 10.
 Col. W. Lang, Bombay infantry, to be maj. gen.; June 29.

The undermentioned officers who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—
 Maj. A. H. M. Chesney, Madras infantry, to be lieut. col.; Oct. 2.
 Maj. B. Revell, Madras infantry, to be lieut. col.; Oct. 2.

LORD CLYDE'S BEQUEST TO GENERAL VINOY.

In a codicil to his will, dated May 23 last, the late Lord Clyde thus expresses himself in reference to the above distinguished French general, now commanding the 1st division of the army of Paris:—"I give and bequeath to Lieut.-general Vinoy, commanding a division in the French army, and my old and beloved comrade in the Crimea, the sum of £500, as a token of my especial esteem and regard." During the Crimean campaign General Vinoy commanded a body of French troops placed near those commanded by Sir Colin Campbell at Balaklava. On several occasions difficult and perilous duties were confided to their united forces. The upshot was a warm and lasting friendship between the two generals, whose example contributed much to the establishment of that thorough good understanding, kindly feeling, and mutual admiration, which marked the intercourse of the Zouaves and Highlanders throughout the Crimean war. If we are not misinformed, a portrait of General Vinoy, painted expressly for Queen Victoria, now hangs in her Majesty's writing closet at Windsor Castle, as a companion picture to that of his comrade in arms, Sir Colin Campbell. At the assault and capture of the Malakoff General Vinoy greatly distinguished himself, and at this moment there is no officer in the French army more likely than Vinoy to obtain a marshal's baton.

MAJOR PINKNEY'S WILL.—The will of Major Francis Wingrave Pinkney, C.B., late a commissioner of Jhanssee, in Central India, a Major in her Majesty's Indian Forces, was proved in London by John Rees Withcombe, Esq., M.D., one of the executors—power being reserved to Lieut. H. P. Lane, of the Madras Artillery, the other executor and trustee nominated in the will. This gallant military officer executed his will a few months before his decease, devising his freehold estates in Glamorganshire to his eldest son, and dividing his personal property amongst his children.

NOTICE.—LUCKNOW PRIZE.—(India Office, Oct. 2.)—Prize Rolls of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the late 1st Madras Fusiliers engaged at Lucknow have been received at this Office. Payment of these Shares will be made at this Office on and after Monday, the 5th inst., between the hours of eleven and three.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	At per Rupee.	Actual Sales.	
		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100	
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ...	Sa. R.	—	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	—	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	—	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	—	—	100
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	—	—	98½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	—	—	98½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	2 1	—	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	2 1½	108	—
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	2 2	117½	—

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.	Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	22½ 54	
India 5 per cent.	108 ½ 54	
India Enfranch Paper 4 pr. ct.	98½	
India 5 p. ct. Enfranch Paper	107 ½	
India Stock, Enfr. Paper, 5½ per cent.	117	
India Stock Debentures, 1854	95½ 54	
India Stock Debentures, 1859	108½	
" " " 1864	99½	
" " " 1864 or 1866	103 ½	
" " " 1864 or 1866	100 ½	
India 5 percent. for account...	108½	
India 5 per cent., 1870	108½ 54	
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½	
India Bonds (£1,000)	20s.	
Ditto (under £1,000)	19s. pm.	
RAILWAYS.		
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	107 to 108
20 New	11	1 to 1½ pm.
20 Ditto E Shares	7½	1½ to 1½
Stock Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	107 to 108
Stock Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	109 to 110
Stock East Indian	all	108 to 109
20 Ditto G. Extension	10	1½ to 1½ prem.
20 Ditto H. Extension	10	1½ to 1½
Stock G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	108½ to 109½
20 Ditto (New ditto)	12	1½ to 1½ pm.
20 Ditto J. a., 1862	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock Great S. of India (lim.) Scrip	100	98 to 100
Stock Madras guar. 4½ per ct.	100	107 to 108
Stock Ditto 5 per cent.	100	101½ to 102½
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	101 to 102½
20 5th Extension	2	12 to 13
20 Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	100	107 to 108
Stock Scinde 5 per cent.	all	107 to 108
Stock Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	162 to 164
Stock Ditto Delhi gun. 5 p. ct.	all	107 to 108
20 Ditto	2	4 to 4½ pm.
Stock Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	107 to 108
20 Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	1½ to 1½ pm.
BANKS.		
100 Agra and United Service lim.	50	117
40 Australasia	all	74 to 79 x.d.
40 New	10	27½ to 28½
25 Bank of Egypt	all	28½ to 29½
25 Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	38 to 39
25 Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	68 to 72
100 Hindostan, China, & Japan	25	4½ to 5½ pm.
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all	59 to 61
25 Ottoman Bank	all	—
20 Do. New	2	—
20 Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	1½ to 2 pm.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
5 Bombay Gas	3	½ d. par.
20 Ceylon	5	½ to 1 pm.
10 E.I. and London Shipping B	all	—
10 E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	3 to 6
20 East India Irr. & Can.	5	½ dis. to 1½ pm.
20 Egyptian Com. & Trad.	2	2½ to 2½
10 Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3½ pm.
10 Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (lim.)	all	2½ to 3½
20 Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1 to 2 pm.
20 Do. New	1	1 to 2
1 Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1 Do. New	½	4 to 4½ pm.
10 Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	3½ to 4
50 P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	80 to 82
50 Ditto New	30	18 to 20 pm.
20 Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	—
1 Submarine Telegraph	all	50 to 55
1 Ditto Registered	all	—
10 Ditto Scrip	all	½ to 1½
2 Telegraph to India	1	½ to 1½ dis.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

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. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, October 5, 1863.

AMALGAMATION ROYAL COMMISSION.

SEVERAL inquiries have been made of us as to the proceedings of the Royal Commission now sitting to report on the Amalgamation of the Indian and Royal Army. We have not been able to obtain any certain or satisfactory information on the subject. These Royal Commissions move slowly, and those interested in their decisions have always rather serious calls upon their patience. The Commission has already spent about half-a-year on its inquiries and meditations.

SIR MORDAUNT WELLS AND THE MISSIONARIES.

THE recent decision of Sir Mordaunt Wells in the High Court of Calcutta in the case of Hemnath Bose, the Hindu-Christian convert, has excited so strong a feeling of dissatisfaction and alarm amongst the Anglo-Indian Missionaries, that on the 4th of August last the Calcutta Missionary Conference, consisting of representatives, lay and clerical, of all Protestant denominations, deemed it necessary to issue a full and formal statement respecting the whole affair, from first to last, with a record of their deliberate opinion upon the subject. From this statement it appears that Hemnath Bose was not educated at any missionary institution, but at the Calcutta Training Academy, which, if we remember rightly, is carried on exclusively by Hindoos. Still his conversion to Christianity was originally due, however indirectly, to the General Assembly's School, an avowed missionary institution, for Hemnath Bose's first ideas and impressions of Christianity were derived from conversations with a friend and countryman, who was a student at that school. His new religious opinions were confirmed by conversations with the Rev. Lal Beharey Day, the native missionary connected with the Free Church Mission. The convert at last expressed a desire to quit his father's house, or, in the words of the Statement, "his heathen home," and take up his residence at the Mission-house. Twice he was persuaded to return to his father, but on the third application, on his explaining that his parents would not allow him to read the Bible at home, the Rev. Mr. Day complied with his urgent request, and received him as a catechumen. Dr. Duff was immediately informed of what had occurred, and "cordially ap-

proved of the course which Mr. Day had adopted."

Hemnath Bose was in his sixteenth year, and seems to have possessed considerable intelligence. A Hindu of sixteen years of age is, perhaps, generally as far advanced intellectually as an English youth of twenty or twenty-one. Whether at the age of sixteen a Hindu is in a condition to examine the claims of the various religions of the world, and decide whether they are all false, or whether one of them only is true, and decide which that one is, a task that has clearly been often beyond the reach, from whatever cause, of mature and strong intellects in all countries—for there is scarcely any religion, however absurd and extravagant, which has not been enthusiastically embraced by men of sagacity and learning—is a question that we must leave untouched at present; but it is quite obvious that Hemnath Bose was precisely of an age to be influenced by new views and new arguments, if skilfully presented to his fresh and plastic mind. If he had been sixty years of age instead of sixteen, it would not have been so easy to indoctrinate him with a novel creed. Our missionaries rarely make proselytes amongst the natives of India of middle age or of more advanced years. The minds of Hindoos and Mahomedans, with respect to religion, like those of most men in all lands, soon become fixtures. It must be admitted, therefore, that the interpretation of the law by Sir Mordaunt Wells, who at once on the application of the father of Hemnath Bose restored the son to the parent against the son's wishes, is exceedingly unfavourable to the missionary cause in India, which has already so many other serious obstacles to contend with. We need not be surprised, therefore, that the whole missionary body in India should have met to express their sorrow at the result of this trial, and that they should have appealed, as they have done, to the Christian public of Great Britain to consider attentively, and to agitate perseveringly, the question of whether Sir Mordaunt Wells has rightly interpreted the existing law, or whether such a law, if it has been rightly interpreted, ought not to be repealed or modified. According to the Statement of the Anglo-Indian Missionaries, such a law must practically prevent Hindu youths under sixteen from becoming Christians, and "is at variance with the principles of religious liberty."

We heartily sympathise, as all true Christians must do, with the disappointment and vexation of the Anglo-Indian Missionaries at the decision of the High Court of Calcutta. It cannot be denied that it seems at first thought a sad and almost fatal blow to their high and holy cause, but, perhaps, on maturer and more cool reflection there will appear less reason for despondency or alarm; and this very obstacle or difficulty may serve in some cases to check a zeal beyond discretion that might injure the cause which it seeks too impatiently to advance. There is no mode of making converts that is more odious and more likely to frighten and to irritate the whole Hindu community than any direct personal collision between Hindu parents and Christian missionaries, or any conduct on the part of the latter that even bears the semblance of forcible conversion or the encouragement of children to desert and defy their own parents.

No Hindu can fairly complain of the results of sending his child for instruction to an English educational institution of a professedly missionary character. There is in that case no sort of deception. The system of Christian education is open and honest. The Hindoos love their religion, but they love money too, and even the wealthiest amongst them are eager on most occasions to save a few rupees—even a few pice. Thus Missionary Schools, as many of them really give as good an education as the Government Colleges, sometimes quite gratuitously, and always at a lower charge—are well filled with the children of orthodox Hindoos, who flatter themselves that the effects of any religious poison which may be mixed up with the wholesome secular food supplied to their children in the Christian schoolroom may be counteracted by the application of strong remedies at home. If their avarice and self-flattery or self-confiding fanaticism tempt them to run the risk, they cannot with any show of justice complain that the missionary teachers have availed themselves of unfair advantages. But even in this case, when a Hindu father or mother withdraws the converted child from the Christian school, we think the missionary would act wisely in declining to take any steps that would look like a direct denial of the right of parents to the obedience of their children: He surely ought not to instruct the child that he is freed by the Christian religion from all subordination to his natural guardians. Yet the Missionary Statement now before us asks very triumphantly whether a child ought not to obey God rather than man? which, though it sounds plausibly, must practically amount to the assertion that a converted boy ought in all cases to obey his new priest—be he whom he may—in defiance of the commands or wishes of his own father or mother. But the Christian religion teaches all people to honour their father and mother, and we cannot allow any priest to so interpret this command as to make it apply exclusively to the fathers and mothers of a particular country or creed.

We think the missionaries have good reason to urge that Sir Mordaunt Wells, whether wrong or right in his decision, was not justified in speaking harshly and passionately, as he is said to have done, of the Indian missionaries as a body; for though they may often act indiscreetly, and are sometimes mistaken in their choice of means to advance a consummation most devoutly to be wished, there is not on the face of God's earth any considerable number of human beings more truly moral and religious, more inspired with good intentions, more thoroughly Christian, or more characterised by a truly generous zeal and all sorts of worldly self-denial, than the missionaries in India.

THE DINAPORE SCANDAL.

THERE is no such community in the world as that of British India for public and private scandals. In all times of political peace in India there is sure to be a marvellous amount of social strife. The report of the trial consequent upon the Dinapore scandal case—*Burney v. Eyre*—occupies no less than nine closely-printed columns of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, so that the editor is obliged to apologise to his readers for confining his comments on things in

general to the very narrowest limits. As the affair has been very incorrectly reported in the home papers, and has excited such lively interest in India, and involves the reputation of so many parties of some position in society, and even the Indian Commander-in-Chief has been compelled to give evidence on the trial, and has not come off with flying colours, we think it as well to put the matter as fully before our readers as our space will permit.

The following somewhat silly and indiscreet epistle from Colonel Burney (brigadier of the station) to the lady of Colonel Willis, of her Majesty's 38th Regiment, was the origin of a great social disturbance and public scandal, and will serve to show, quite as forcibly as the famous Rape of the Lock—

"What dire offence from amorous causes springs,
What mighty contests rise from trivial things."

THE BURNLEY LETTER.

"My dear Mrs. Willis,—How is the promised hair chain progressing? As I think Mr. Eyre could get the man you must not disappoint me. I have invited Colonel Loftus to dine with me on Monday with the Waltons. I do not write and ask you to come, as I know not if Mrs. Bayley can be with you, as I met her going in a palkee towards Bankipore. Have you seen her? Now, I am going to make an offer, that I pay you half house-rent, provided you allow me office room—that is, two rooms where J. P. S. remained. The half rent you can give Mrs. Bayley, and she be always with you. I find Fan's room is not my own—that is, I occupy a corner where the M. B. comes; and I am not private, which I wish to be. I want to be locked up from 10 to 5, when I would return home, see officers on business, and the M. B. at 9, 10, or 11, as most agreeable. My brougham and horse will be in your stables always. I am going to see the rejected horses.—Yours very truly
"GEO. BURNLEY."

"J. P. T. O.

"P.S.—I am glad you accompany Major Cunningham in his dog-cart; as it is so high you must get all the air. I have been looking over my heap of correspondence, and for the life of me I cannot find out if Mrs. Gordon's name is Mary Magdalene, for with me you must know a Christian name is something. Now, keep this last to yourself and acquaint me at leisure. I hope you enjoyed the party. Did you approve of Fan's dress? It appeared chaste to me—that is, it was not very very low in body, inviting attention and impertinent remarks. Oh, I was sorry to find some fair ones who were whirling round at paddle rate of fifteen miles an hour make an unnecessary exposé. Who invented that horrible dress, a crinoline? The China toys must have given the notion. What say you?"

"Coffee and cream will be with you at sunset."

No gentleman would dream of writing a letter of this nature to any lady with whom he was not on very intimate terms—but that Brigadier Burney had some reason to suppose that he might write familiarly and confidentially to Mrs. Willis, without offence, is evidenced from the fact that he was in daily intercourse with her husband and herself—that he was in the habit of supplying her with coffee and cream every morning and evening, at sunrise and sunset—that he presented her with a piano and a Delhi scarf, and many other tokens of friendship, with the knowledge and sanction of her husband; and that she evidently appears to have promised Colonel Burney a chain made of her own hair. Even her answer to the obnoxious and too famous letter, according to Colonel Burney's account, was not such as indicated the slightest anger or change of feeling.

Now comes the defendant, Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre, of the 38th Regiment, upon the scene. Colonel Willis was absent on duty at Darjeeling. He had left his wife, it seems, in some way in charge of his adjutant and her own relative, Colonel Gordon. As Mrs. Willis was not accustomed to housekeeping and the management of servants, her husband left Rs. 1,000 in the hands of Lieutenant Eyre to assist her in her domestic economy. On obtaining a

sight of Colonel Burney's epistle, the younger of the two guardians flared up at once into an outrageous passion, and, according to his own account, went to Brigadier Burney, in all haste, in company with Colonel Gordon, who was himself, of course, not a little irate and sore, mainly, perhaps, from a grievance of his own—the punning allusion to his wife's Christian name, Mary Madeline. Lieutenant Eyre says that he called the Brigadier a coward, and that the Brigadier quietly accepted the insult. The Brigadier flatly denies that Lieutenant Eyre applied such an epithet to him, and Colonel Gordon does not confirm Lieutenant Eyre's statement. The Brigadier, on being told that Mrs. Willis was deeply offended by the letter, emphatically denied all intention of offence, and not only expressed his extreme regret, but very imprudently placed the lady's answer in the hands of her champions, who say they destroyed it; and when the Brigadier subsequently asked for a copy of his own letter that he might know how to frame his defence, as he had forgotten the exact words he had used, and even in some degree the substance of it, his request was positively refused. That the letter was not only extremely silly and indiscreet, but in more serious respects objectionable, cannot be denied by the most partial of the writer's advocates; but then, again, it must be admitted by all reasonable and impartial persons, that he certainly did all a man could do to redeem his error. He earnestly and humbly apologised to the lady and her husband, and even to her friends, and he promised never again to claim acquaintance with the offended lady. If the Brigadier was a little too presumptuous as a letter-writer, he was, perhaps, almost too humble as an apologist; and it might have been thought, if his opponents had had any magnanimity, they would have been more than satisfied with his humiliation and repentance, and have let the matter drop, and not have endeavoured to bring utter ruin and disgrace upon an old soldier of high rank who had served his Queen and country with distinction for forty-three years, and who held a testimonial from a civil authority (Mr. Yule) to the effect that in the time of the great mutiny he had "saved the country from Rajmahal to Patna."

In reply to a letter of explanation and apology (sent in duplicate by separate posts), Colonel Burney received the following curt epistle from Colonel Willis:—

"Colonel Willis, on his arrival at Darjeeling this day, received two letters from Brigadier Burney: Colonel Willis purposes replying to them in person very shortly."

"Darjeeling, March 6."

Brigadier Burney had received privileged leave of absence, but as Colonel Willis's letter looked like a promised demand for personal satisfaction, he remained at his post for about two months in readiness to meet his offended friend. But, to his utter astonishment, he found that Colonel Willis and Lieutenant Eyre had sent statements of the case to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose.

Now Sir Hugh Rose enters upon the field, and we must say not very creditably, for, before calling upon the Brigadier for any explanation, and coming to an adverse decision on a wholly *ex parte* statement, unseen by the accused, Sir Hugh directs Brigadier Burney to send in his resignation of his command im-

mediately, and he is told that if he deliberately declares that he is able to free himself from the charges brought against him, he is to be immediately placed under arrest, and his Excellency "will cause a searching inquiry to be made in the matter by a superior officer whom he will name; but in that case it will remain with the Commander-in-Chief to judge whether he shall be brought to a court-martial." Colonel Burney at first chose the alternative of the Court of Inquiry, but his friends represented to him that the Commander-in-Chief had evidently already made up his mind against him, and that he had better resign. It does not appear that the Commander-in-Chief had a word of disapproval to bestow on a young officer like Lieutenant Eyre, going to the house of an old superior officer, and, by his own account, calling him a coward and threatening him with personal violence; and when it became known that Colonel Burney was about to bring his case before the highest Civil Court in the country, the Lieutenant, to his great convenience, was appointed to proceed on duty in the ship *Holmsdale* to England. But Colonel Burney's legal advisers were too sharp to allow him to escape. After a full and most careful trial of five days' duration, Lieutenant Eyre was convicted of having uttered a libel against an old and distinguished superior officer, and condemned to Rs. 2,000 damages, which, of course, carried costs. This civil decision places the highest military authority in a very awkward position, and is almost as much a condemnation of the Commander-in-Chief as of Lieutenant Eyre. It is pretty clear that with all Sir Hugh Rose's noble qualities in the field, he is but a poor administrator in the cabinet or in cantonment, and the consequence is that he is continually getting himself into some unpleasant difficulty that must tend to abate the moral influence of his high office.

Brigadier Burney, after being bullied and frightened into a resignation of his command, subsequently solicited an investigation of the charges against him, when he was coolly informed that, having availed himself of the alternative offered to him, he was held to have "voluntarily removed his right to further inquiry into his conduct." The Commander-in-Chief, however, condescended to tell him that the option of resigning was based solely on the statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon. From a generous and delicate consideration of the feelings of Mrs. Willis, the letter to her was to be ignored; indeed, the Commander-in-Chief states in his evidence, on oath, that he had not even seen it, and, therefore, the sole official charge against the Brigadier was of a purely military nature—namely, that he had submitted to be called a coward by Lieut. Eyre, and to threats of personal violence from him, which charge, according to his Excellency's belief, was supported by Col. Gordon. This turns out to be a gross mistake on the part of his Excellency, for Col. Gordon (an angry and hostile witness, be it remembered) admitted that, though present on the occasion referred to, he heard no such epithet, and no such threats. When the Commander-in-Chief was under examination himself, he virtually admitted that Colonel Gordon's "support" was merely an unhappy guess or false surmise of his own! We give his own words

"Question 25. In what way did Lieutenant-colonel Gordon support these charges? Did he do so in writing? and, if so, please to produce the same. If not in writing, did he ever, previous to the 7th of June, 1862, make any statement to your Excellency, and, if so, what statement, on the subject?"

"Answer 25. Lieutenant-colonel Gordon did not support the charges or complaint by any direct statement prior to the 7th of June, 1862; but as Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre in his written statement said that Lieutenant-colonel Gordon had accompanied him and joined him in using insulting and insubordinate language, and imposing the improper conditions I have mentioned above, it was concluded that Lieutenant-colonel Gordon's statement would support him."

Thus an old officer, after forty-three years' honourable service, was to be deprived of his appointment and disgraced and ruined on a mere guess or surmise of his official superior! His Excellency, in an official letter wholly prejudging the case, suffered himself to speak of Colonel Burney's "disgraceful conduct" when he had not seen a line of the letter which was the original cause of scandal, and when he had only Lieutenant Eyre's *ex parte* statement. Lieutenant Eyre was clearly guilty either of a gross and abominable falsehood, or of a great military offence, that of abusing and threatening his superior officer, and in either view of the case his Excellency was bound to subject him to an inquiry into his conduct; but, instead of that, though he, Sir Hugh Rose, was aware that Colonel Burney was going to call Lieutenant Eyre to account in a civil court, he is quietly directed to take charge of invalids to England; and when it was found that his Excellency's guess or surmise about the evidence of Colonel Gordon was wholly untrue, the least his Excellency could have done would have been to confess his mistake, and remedy, as far as possible, the gross injustice of pronouncing on *ex parte* evidence that the Brigadier was guilty of *disgraceful conduct*, and frightening him into a resignation of his command. However, thank God! there are civil courts as well as military ones, and civil judges as well as military commanders. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in England, and his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose in India, have learnt, to their extreme mortification, that their hasty and illconsidered decisions are not final, and that they themselves can be put upon their defence, or be called upon for explanations and apologies. The Crawley, and Priestley, and Burney cases have certainly not tended to raise the reputation of our highest military authorities as administrators of justice.

LORD CLYDE'S WILL.

The following is a *verbatim* copy of the last codicil appended to the will of the late Lord Clyde, dated July 11, 1863, executed at General Eyre's house, Chatham, and bearing the signature of "Clyde, F.M." This codicil, strange to say, is written on a sheet of paper stamped with the Athenæum Club mark.

"I Field-marshal Colin Lord Clyde, do declare this to be a codicil to my will. Whereas, in my said will I have bequeathed the sum of £1,000 to my friend Major-general Eyre, for the purpose of purchasing a house, now I do hereby revoke that particular bequest, and in the place thereof and instead of the said sum, I give, bequeath, and assign to the said Major-general Eyre all my interest whatever in my leasehold house, No. 10, Berkeley-square, and in all premises pertaining thereto, with all furniture, pictures, plate, wine, and other effects whatever therein contained or thereto belonging. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eleventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. CLYDE, F.M. [L.S.] Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said Lord Clyde to be a codicil to his will, in the presence of us, who, in his presence and in the presence of each other, have set our hands as witnesses. J. Summers, Sergt.-maj. R.E.; William White."

Under the several codicils to his will, Lord Clyde further leaves to Major-general Eyre, "to assist in the advancement of his son, Henry Eyre, an ensign and lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards," the sum of £9,000; for division between General Eyre's two daughters, £4,000; to Mrs. Eyre, wife of General Eyre, £500; and finally appoints General Eyre joint residuary legatee, along with the deceased field-marshal's sister, Alicia Campbell, to whom he leaves only an annuity of £1,000.

The will makes no reference to the large amount of Kirwee and Banda prize-money which may yet be awarded to the deceased's estate, and which will thus fall to the residuary legatees.

The trustees, viz., Major-general Henry Eyre; Lieutenant-colonel Archibald Alison, C.B.; Colonel W. M. S. M'Murdo, C.B.; and Lieutenant-general D. A. Cameron, are enjoined "to reclaim from Anthony Sterling all papers of every description connected with my official duties, whether in his handwriting or in the handwriting of others."

Lord Clyde pays the following high compliment to Sir William Mansfield:—

"I would have asked my dear friend Sir William Mansfield to have undertaken the duty of trustee, but he is one whose services the Government of the State is certain to require where important duties abroad demand the presence of his high abilities. I wish my trustees to present to Sir William Mansfield, to whom I give and bequeath the same, the sword which the City of London presented to me, together with the document conferring on me the freedom of the City of London."

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENTS.—(*Downing-street, Sept. 28.*)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Thompson and John Capper, Esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The shipments of specie by the *Pera*, which left yesterday (Sunday), represent £100,905, of which £58,645 is gold and £51,260 silver. The quantities are—India, £1,045; China and the Straits, £57,200; and Alexandria, £57,000.

CHINA INDEMNITY.—The following is a statement of the sums received on account of the China indemnity, under the treaty of Peking, of the 24th day of October, 1860, made up to the latest date to which accounts have been received from China, and of the balance which then remained unpaid:—Payable by the Chinese Government, under the treaty of Peking, dated 24th October, 1860, viz.:—1. Indemnity for the prisoners who were unfairly captured by the Chinese on the 18th September, 1860, 300,000 taels; 2. Indemnity for Canton losses, 2,000,000 taels; indemnity for war expenses, 6,000,000 taels; total, 8,300,000 taels. The sums actually received under the treaty are:—Indemnity for prisoners—received at Peking on 25th October, 1860, 297,577½ taels. The amount stipulated for was 300,000 taels, but on weighing the sycee at Hong Kong there was found to be a deficiency of 2,422½ taels. Amount realised from sale of the above by public tender at Hong Kong, £92,733. 11s. 6d.; deduct expenses, £1,293. 10s.; balance, £91,440. 1s. 6d. On account of the indemnity of 8,000,000 taels for Canton losses and war expenses:—Total amount received in taels, 3,450,457; balance remaining unpaid on 31st December, 1862, 4,549,543 taels. The sum payable at Canton was subject to a deduction on account of the sum advanced by the authorities at that place towards the completion of the foreign factories (Shameen site).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 25. South Carolina, Shapcott, Bombay; Fanny, Chase, Ceylon; Neptune's Bride, Weatherburn, Pudsey Dawson, —, Bombay; Anna Kimball, Marsh, Undine, —, Calcutta. —26. Roberts, —, Lion, —, Akay; Duke of Wellington, Auld, Bombay; Orpheus, Hogg, Calcutta; Gladiator, Young, Ceylon. —28. Ocean Farmer, Rippon, Maulmain; George Duncan, Barrett, Countess of Seaford, Pounder, Mauritius; Haddington, Brown, Bombay; Bernice, Wyllie, Bombay; Success, Uytendoven, Harvest, Loring, Akay; Hollandsdorp, —, Bassem; Benedic, Houston, Singapore. —29. Millicades, Lidbeck, Cochin; Evadne, Constantine, Corinza; Sam Mendell, Ellwood, Bombay. —30. Fanny, Rosser, Akay; Skinner of the Seas, Adamson, Ceylon.—Oct. 2. Falcon, Keay, Foo-chow.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, October 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Stewart Wood, Mr. J. J. Hulbert, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Pigou and two Misses Pigou, Major and Mrs. Moffat and infant, Mr. W. F. Stutz, Mr. M. J. Stephen, Mr. Molyneux, Miss Colquhoun, Miss Plaskett, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Maj. and Mrs. Hall and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Tarubull, Col. and Mrs. Cuetin, Mr. James Simpson, Mr. J. D. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Gilbert Money and infant, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Banister, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Mr. D. Testro, Mr. E. Dennis, Mrs. Bazeley and daughter, Mrs. Theobald, Capt. Hon. J. D. Drummond, Mr. C. E. Cresswell, Miss Good-eve, Mr. A. J. Macbay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving and infant, Captain Denneley, Dr. Hare, Mrs. Barter, C. W. Gordon, Miss Plowden, Miss Budgen, Major and Mrs. H. Drummond, Miss Clara Burne, Rev. A. W. Irvine, Mr. G. George Probyn, Miss Warmold, Captain B. R. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. J. B. Coles, Mr. Beadon, Miss Cheape, Mr. Hamilton, Captain Grindall, Mr. Sherer, Dr. and Mrs. Tresidder and two children and two Misses Tresidder, Mr. Eisentolr, Mr. S. Carlisle, Mr. D. Moule, Dr. A. L. S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Parker, Mr. W. Clifford, Lieut. Pickard, Mr. C. F. Magrath, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. A. H. Fraser and infant, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. W. M. Soultar, Mr. Thomas Roberts, Mr. Spiers, Dr. O. B. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lattey, Mr. Jones, Mr. Harris, Lieut. Neal, Miss Burne, Mr. Donald, Mr. R. Tod.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Alired Dixon. For MADRAS.—Miss Gehagan, Miss Bittleston, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. C. A. Galton, Mr. John Cameron, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Keupater, infant, and child, Miss Cherry, Mr. A. Hall, Mr. J. G. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton, Mrs. Dawson, Captain Simpson, Captain G. Forbes, Captain and Mrs. Raimey and infant, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Skinner and daughter, Mr. J. B. Evans, Miss Mary Blackwall Evans, Mrs. Horne, infant, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Tarrant, Mr. Skinner, Mr. A. McGruer, Miss A. Mackwood, Mrs. Hungerford, Miss Oakley, Mr. W. G. Forbes. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Duncanson, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Rothwell. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Frater, Mr. J. Thorpe. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. G. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Bick and two infants.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

October 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. Loch, Mrs. Forsyth Hunter and daughter, Asst. surg. Therold, Mrs. Edward Pryce, Mr. and Mrs. Haylor and child, Mr. A. J. Hunter, Lieut. Col. Taylor, C.B., Miss Hollis, Mr. D. A. T. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham, Viscount Elmley, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Young, Hon. Mr. Plunkett, Mr. A. G. Graham, Mr. W. Greenwood, Miss Greenwood, Mr. R. S. Sinclair, Maj. and Mrs. Westropp, Mr. Watson, Mr. J. G. Ward, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. E. A. Pasick, Mr. Crawford, Lieut. McMurdo, Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, Miss Nicholson, Mr. J. M. Hall, Mrs. A. Burner and infant, Mrs. Dundas, Mrs. Francis, Mr. G. H. Johns, Mr. Fred. Stevens, Col. Stanley, Mr. Rodgers, Ensign Athorp, Mr. F. B. Norris, Miss Wellings, Capt. Bagrie, Mr. E. J. Davies, Mr. G. Hammond, Miss Cahill, Mr. F. Stringer, Mr. Kramer. For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. Isla Sitwell, Mr. Anderson. For CEYLON via BOMBAY.—Mr. Tempier. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. Hubbard, Mr. R. Swinhoe. For CALCUTTA via BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Chambre, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tritton. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. G. A. Foster, Capt. Johnson.

October 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Stainton, Mrs. Weichman, Miss Welchman, Mrs. Sandys and infant, Mrs. W. F. McDowell and infant, Miss Bayley, Mrs. J. R. se, Mr. D. K. Mair, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Biechvinden, Miss Biechvinden, Miss Tweedie, Miss Driver, Captain and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Derman, Mrs. Paul, Mr. Jas. R. Beard, Mrs. Greenhall and infant, Mrs. G. W. Allen and infants, two Misses Wintles, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. A. Aglasto, Mrs. Obbard, Mr. G. Smith, Miss Willows, Captain J. H. Moore, Mr. Dumaine, Mr. F. W. Borelling, Mr. H. Koebe, Mr. Rivers, Mr. F. Ferguson, Miss C. Simpson, Miss Sandys, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cole and four children, Mr. C. Trevor, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Vansittart, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael, Mr. Harrison, Miss Shaw, Mrs. H. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Molony, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Miss J. W. Milroy, Mr. D'Agulias, Mr. J. Keswick, Mr. and Mrs. Dacosta, Miss Dacosta, Mr. James Birkmyre, Maj. and Mrs. Cobbe, Mrs. Fisher, two Misses Peugree, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mr. Melany, Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, Mr. E. H. Ruddock, Lieut. Col. Davies, Mr. J. T. Crawford, Miss Hastings, Mr. J. C. M. Forbes, Mr. W. S. Paterson, Mr. T. G. Hanson, Miss Golding, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. W. H. Verner, Mr. James Simpson, Mrs. Thornhill and two children, Miss Kirke, Mrs. Hobhouse. For MADRAS.—Miss Thompson, Major and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Miss Simpson, Mr. H. Wigram, Captain T. Beckley, Mrs. Touch, Captain Farlie, Mr. F. D. Meppen, Mrs. Cameron Geddes and child, Mr. W. H. Glenny, Mr. A. L. Lister, Mr. Smith, Asst. surg. Howell, Mr. E. R. McDonnell, Mr. T. M. McDonnell. For CEYLON.—Mr. Morris, Mr. Barter, Mr. Robinson. For HONG KONG.—Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, Mr. P. Toledo, Mr. Wadman, Mr. H. Merry v. Colom, Mr. Bryans, Mr. A. Robinson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. K. McDonnell, Mr. Crawford Kerr. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Callaghan, Mr. R. Bruce.

October 27.—For BOMBAY.—Major W. A. Dick, Mr. W. East, Mr. Walter Cassels, Mrs. Thorn, Lieut. G. N. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Watts, Mrs. Nesbit, Miss Marshall, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Barker, Mrs. Barker, and Miss Barker, Mr. John Bettle, Col. and Mrs. Glyn, Mr. G. Crawford, Miss Janet Taylor, Mr. W. H. Mayher, Lieut. E. H. West, Mr. A. Gibson, Mr. W. Woodward, Mr. W. Lanz, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Coles, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Mr. Thos. Stanes, Miss T. B. Stanes, Col. Fuller, Mr. G. D. Wilson, Capt. Hodgson's two children, Mr. Stanes, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Mangles, Mr. F. Mangles, Mrs. Betham. For HONGKONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jarvie, Mr. Barton, Mr. W. Lang. For CALCUTTA via BOMBAY.—Mr. Geo. Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Browne. For SINGAPORE via BOMBAY.—Mr. J. M. Webster.

November 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. P. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prinsep and infant, Capt. G. J. Reeves, Dr. and Mrs. Corbyrn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knowles, Miss Tilotson, Miss Crocher, Mr. W. Laidlaw, Mrs. and Miss Petthall, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. C. W. Gordon, Capt. B. W. Ryall, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Banbridge, Miss Hills, Mrs. T. Shakespear, Mrs. Sage and infant, Mr. Wicnholt, Lieut. McCausland, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bullen and infant, Mrs. Davidson and infant, Mrs. B. W. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew, Mr. H. Rait, Mrs. Clark and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Grimley, Capt. G. M. Dobbin, Dr. J. E. and Mrs. Tuson, Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Alone and two

children, Mr. Pittar, Mrs. Hills, Capt. J. Hunter, Mr. H. Mosley, Mr. J. C. Williams, Miss Littlejohn, Mr. J. Smidt, Mr. W. Irvine, Mr. R. E. Golden, Mr. Champneys, Miss Brougham, Miss Brougham, jun., Mr. T. W. Talbot, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. Jones, Mr. Harris, Mr. L. P. Evans, Mrs. Falls, Miss Falls, Miss A. Pigott, Miss Cooper, Mr. H. M. Hancock, Mr. J. Woodburn, Mrs. and Miss Berry, Mr. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Miss Riddell, Mrs. and Miss Downlands, Mr. R. T. Lattey. For MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss Brett, Miss Pelly, Lieut. G. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and two infants, Miss Pycroft, Mr. J. C. Hugheson, Miss Boyson, Mr. G. A. Parker, Mr. W. Donald, Mr. Brett, Mr. C. S. Crole, Miss L. Clarke. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Young, Mr. A. Campbell. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. Young, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Warburton.

November 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hutchinson, Lieut. F. J. Stubbs, Mrs. A. B. Warden, Miss Dennis, Miss Rose Palmer, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Price and two infants.

November 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bandon, Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth, Major and Mrs. Hopkinson and lady friend, Mr. H. S. Reid, Capt. Caylor, Mr. Sherriff, Mr. A. Sherriff, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rochfort Davies, Mr. M. R. Cowie, Rev. F. H. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington Balfour, Capt. John Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. A. Pixley, Mr. J. Buckland, Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Frith, Hon. and Mrs. Pellet, Mr. G. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mr. W. Newton, Mr. Thomas Skelton, Mr. F. S. Growse, Mrs. John Watson and child, Capt. Farquharson, Mr. G. N. Dodd, Miss Allen, Capt. Betts, Mr. Coxhead, R.N., Mr. C. C. Quinn. For MADRAS.—Mr. F. L. Moncrieff, Capt. T. Sweet, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Miss Faunce, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Mr. A. C. Smith, Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Dr. Donaldson, Captain R. Church, Captain Plant, Miss Ford, Miss Plant. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Kigg, Mr. J. Fraser.

November 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Thornhill, Lieut. J. G. Bell and friend, Mrs. and two Misses Giaml. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Betts and two children, Mr. Fitzmaurice and two children.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BROWNLOW, the wife of Major Charles St. George, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at the Vicarage, Witley, Godalming, Surrey, Sept. 27.

GROUNDS, the wife of Capt. H. W. I.N., of a daughter, at Freemantle, Southampton, Sept. 25.

MACLEAN, the wife of the late Capt. Henry T., Indian Army, of a son, at 7, Portland-place, Gosport, Sept. 25.

WOOD, the wife of H. W. J., of Calcutta, of a son, at 9, Blackheath-hill, Kent, Sept. 22.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE, Montague G., Royal Horse Artillery, third son of Col. C. R. Browne, late of the Bengal Army, to Marion Frances, only daughter of the late James Alex. Seton, of H.M.'s 11th Hussars, at Cupar, Fife, Sept. 29.

BURNETT, Major general F. C., of Gadgirth, Ayrshire, late of the Royal Artillery, to Mary, daughter of the late Major general John Grant, Bombay Artillery, at the British Embassy, Stuttgart, Sept. 22.

GILLIES, Robert R., Capt. 106th regt. Light Inf., to Minnie, daughter of Admiral J. Townsend Coffin, at Bath, Oct. 1.

HESSEY, Capt. William H., Madras Staff Corps, to Louisa, daughter of Philip Cazenove, Esq., of Clapham-common, at Christ Church, Battersea, Sept. 24.

LE GALLAIS, Alfred, Captain H.M.'s Indian Staff Corps, to Amelia, daughter of Nicholas Le Quesne, Esq., at St. Helen's, Jersey, Sept. 26.

MAUGHAM, Robert O., to Edith M., daughter of the late Major Charles Snell, Madras Army, at the British Embassy, Paris, Oct. 1.

MCDONALD, John, of Liverpool, to Janet C., daughter of Major-General Charles Wainab, Madras Army, at Edinburgh, Sept. 24.

POLE, Sir Peter Van Noorden Bart., to Louisa, daughter of the late Samuel Lanes, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, at St. George's, Canterbury, Oct. 24.

TREVELYAN, Walter Raleigh, to Marion Adelaide, only daughter of the Rev. Charles W. Leslie, at Trinity Church, Ryde, Sept. 29.

DEATHS.

FINCH, Frederick, of Shahporecondce, Tirhoot, Bengal, at Bordeaux, aged 51 years 11 months, Sept. 24.

FISHER, Andrew, late Major 35th Bengal N.I., at York, aged 55, Sept. 16.

GARRET, William N., late H.E.I.C.C.S., at Blairgowrie, Sept. 28.

GARSTEN, Capt. Marcus A., late of the 73rd regt. Bengal army, at Huntley Villa, Cheltenham, aged 88, Sept. 23.

HEARSEY, Albert H., son of Capt. J., Bengal army, at Boulogne-sur Mer, aged 11 months and 12 days, Sept. 25.

MILFORD, Lieut. Charles, late of the 19th Bombay N.I., at Wick, South Wales, aged 33.

TREVELYAN, George P. L., youngest son of Colonel H. W., C.B., Royal Artillery, at Rock-house, Bath, aged 11 years 7 months, Sept. 26.

WIGRAM, Isabella C., wife of Octavius, at 27, Bryanston-square, Oct. 1.

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FROM

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 600.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Sept. 9	Burmah (Rangoon)	Aug. 14
Madras	" 15	Bombay	Sept. 9
Agra	" 1	Ceylon	" 18
China (Hong Kong)	Aug. 28.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 19th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 19th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 1 oz. 6s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 4s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 1s. 8d. | 2 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb., 4d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb., an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 2 oz. 4s. 0d. | 3 oz. 6s. 0d.

Via Marseilles.
 1 oz. 1s. 4d. | 1 oz. 2s. 8d. | 2 oz. 5s. 4d. | 3 oz. 8s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta papers by this mail are almost wholly filled up with the elaborate reports of the great Burney scandal case. It cannot be said that Sir Mordaunt Wells, though a little eccentric and much too verbose, is deficient in talent, integrity, or courage. His decision in this famous case furnishes an ample and most honourable display of all these good qualities. He has placed the Commander-in-Chief in India in a most awkward and humiliating position, for he has most clearly convicted him of gross partiality and injustice. This case, following so quickly upon the exposure of his Excellency's want of temper and judgment in the Priestly and Crawley affairs, will surely tend to shake the confidence of the Home authorities in his fitness for the high post which he still fills; but which his best friends begin to fear he will sooner or later be called upon to resign, in spite of his influential connections in high places. If the result of the coming Crawley court-martial should confirm the unfavourable opinion of the public as to his Excellency's proceedings as an administrator of military law, the public press of England will no doubt strongly protest against his being entrusted any longer with the serious responsibilities of his high office, though it must be with a generous regret that his countrymen will see one who has done such gallant and efficient service in the field exposed to punishment and mortification for his want of judgment and discretion in what may be called his civil economy, or the administrative department of his duties. Sir Mordaunt Wells has certainly not spared him, and the reader of that judge's summing up cannot help feeling that Sir Hugh Rose is almost as much a defendant in the case as Captain Eyre. The *Hurkaru* states that Captain Eyre's friends, dissatisfied with the decision of Sir Mordaunt Wells, have given notice of appeal to the Bench of Judges. It is also said that one of Captain Eyre's friends has sent him £150 to enable him to go back to India and take his chance of a court-martial. After the decision against him in the civil court he must, we suppose, either undergo a military trial or resign the service. What will be done with Colonel Burney? The judge considers that his decision must have the effect of restoring that officer to the position he was supposed to have forfeited. Will Sir Hugh Rose be obliged to reinstate him in his old appointment? Must his Excellency acknowledge his own injustice? Must he swallow so bitter a pill?

Sir Mordaunt Wells quits the shores of

India very triumphantly. All India acknowledges that on his last decision as a judge he has exhibited a clear intellect and a bold and honest heart; and though he excited for a time the anger and the hatred of the native community by his fearless exposure of and denunciation of their too frequent forgeries and falsehoods, he has lived down his unpopularity, and the natives themselves have had the good sense and candour to bow to his well-meant correction of their faults. On leaving Calcutta, on his way home through the Upper Provinces, Indore, and Bombay, an address was presented to him from three thousand of the most wealthy and influential and enlightened members of the native community. This is equally honourable to both parties.

The Commander-in-Chief was to leave Simla on the 15th of this month for Cashmere. He was to meet Lord Elgin at Sealkote, and then to move down to the Camp of Exercise at Lahore.

The East Indian Railway is to be open to the public from Delhi to Calcutta, with the exception of crossing the Jumna at Allahabad, on the 1st of February next. As a temporary measure, the railway company will either have a pontoon bridge over the Jumna, or a steamer to convey the traffic across the river.

The great Rent Appeal case, which is of at least as much importance as the Burney scandal case, though of less social or personal interest, has been decided at last. It was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Elphinstone Jackson, now himself a Judge of the High Court. Sir Barnes Peacock has decreed that the rent of one rupee per beegah all round, instead of nine and ten annas allowed by Mr. E. Jackson, is not only absolutely fair and equitable to the tenant, but at least three annas below what the Court would have given Mr. Hills had he asked for it. The High Court has done more. It has decided that the twelve years' occupancy tenant has no interest in the land under Act X. His right of occupancy depends on his willingness to pay the market rate, or as much as others would pay.

Her Majesty's 101st Regiment, the 1st Punjab Infantry, and Huzaru Mountain Battery have received orders to march towards Ulm, on the Indus, with the object of watching the Judoon frontier.

No less than four public entertainments have been given in Madras in honour of Mr. H. E. Church, the traffic manager of the Madras Railway, on his leaving India. One of these entertainments was given by the Mahomedans, who, in addition to "an elegant dinner," celebrated his departure with fireworks and a nautch.

The *Englishman* says that the military examinations on the parade-ground, to be conducted in September at the Presidency, for all officers, from the rank of Lieutenant-colonel downwards, who have not previously passed and who wish to retain their appointments, will be carried out by Brigadier P. Harris, commanding at Barrackpore. These examinations, it is expected, will be strict and trying.

His Excellency Sir William Denison, Governor of Madras, has received a long and complimentary address from the natives of Kurnool.

It is said that orders have been received for the immediate despatch of H.M.'s 68th Foot from Rangoon to New Zealand.

We are glad to hear that Dr. Duff, who was en route to Java, had much improved in health.

Money still continues to be plentiful in all the chief cities of British India.

The Messageries Impériales Company, according to the *Friend of India* of August 28th, "have reduced their rates of passage for all Dutch officials in Netherlands India 30 per cent., as they have done in the case of Indian military officers. They are wise in their generation."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

Disturbances have occurred upon the North-west frontier, but nothing of a serious character has taken place.

The London mail of the 3rd of September has arrived.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

A large speculative inquiry for grey shirtings and cotton. Opium, Malwa, 1,600 rupees. Exchange on London, 2s. 0½d. Government Securities: Four per Cents., 99¾; Five per Cents., 107¾; Five-and-a-Half per Cents., 117½.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

Grey shirtings and mule twist advancing. The indigo crop is still estimated at 100,000 maunds. Exchange on London, 2s. 0¾d. Government Securities: Four per Cents., 100¾; Five per Cents., 108¾; Five-and-a-Half per Cents., 118½. Freight: Seeds, 82s. 6d.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Massilia, with the above mail, left Alexandria for Marseilles on the 13th inst., at 10 A.M.

The Ellora, with the heavy portion of the mail, sailed for Southampton at the same time.

The Jeddo brought the mails to Suez, arriving there on the 11th inst.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Tiltson and child, Mr. Carter, Capt. Gordon, Pearson, Mr. Boyce, Hon. E. Cowie, Mr. Oakey. From MADRAS.—Mr. Church, Mr. Scherbel, Mr. McMin, Mr. Thompson. From HONG KONG.—On Calcutta, Don Jurez, D.P. company, gen. Hoene. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Denton, Mrs. Baver, Mr. Marden, Sir C. Siring, Bart., Mr. McLean, Mr. Dajot, Mrs. Dajot and four children.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Poonah, Oct. 20.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Gardner, Mr. E. H. Hedze, Mr. Wilson, Capt. Gordon, Mr. English, Sir T. W. Mier, Lady Mier, Capt. Edridge. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Baver and three infants, Mr. and Mrs. Pody and three children, Mr. G. E. Laybourne, Col. and Mrs. Burwood and infant.

THE GREAT BURNEY TRIAL.

HIGH COURT OF CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

EXTRACTS FROM SIR MORDAUNT WELLS'S

SUMMING UP.

The alleged slander stands on a different footing from the written slander. I intimated at the commencement of the case that I had some doubt whether it was actionable. I have since carefully considered it, and I am now of opinion that it is actionable. My attention was not pointedly called to the words "whereby the plaintiff being a military officer was brought into great contempt, and was believed by the said Colonel J. Gordon and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the army to whom the said Colonel J. Gordon repeated such conversation, to have submitted to threats of corporal punishment from an officer under the command of the plaintiff without taking any steps to clear his honour." These words were spoken of the plaintiff in his professional character. They were spoken to Colonel Gordon and contain a serious imputation, to the effect that the Brigadier in military command of a division implored mercy when threatened with personal violence by a subaltern under his command.

Any words tending to injure a merchant or tradesman are actionable whether they reflect on the honesty of his dealings or his credit. Imputations which affect a man in his office, profession, or means of livelihood are actionable. It has been held that to say of a bishop that he is a wicked man is a slander and actionable, as it reflects on his profession; and to say anything of a soldier derogatory to his character as a man of honour and courage is to reflect upon and disparage him in his profession. 2. MoC. 159.

There is no disguising the fact, that the question at issue between the parties is a momentous one, and I feel the responsibility of my position sitting here as a single judge. In England the judge in such a case would have had the assistance of a jury, upon whom would rest the responsibility of determining the questions of fact; but here I have to determine the questions of fact as well as of law; and in a case like this, so important in its issues to the parties concerned, I cannot but feel deeply the responsibility of my position. The broad issue is, whether the plaintiff or the defendant has committed perjury—the defendant having sworn to the truth of his statement, and the plaintiff having upon oath denied its truth.

I have given to this case the closest attention. Night and day it has been weighing upon my mind; and my anxiety to arrive at a right conclusion may be conceived when the nature of the issue between the parties is considered.

Mrs. Willis's conduct in accepting the present and replying in a friendly note so completely discredits the defendant in this part of his statement that it must be rejected as untrue; and this especially as the defendant himself never saw the letters complained of, and they are not alluded to by Colonel Willis in his evidence, and are not produced.

Mr. Eyre complains of the request as to the hair-chain; and yet it is remarkable that he is mentioned as the person who was to be asked to assist Mrs. Willis in enabling her to comply with the request. That circumstance alone shows conclusively that the letter was not intended to be confidential. The hair-chain is spoken of as having been already promised, and it is now certain that the plaintiff had previous to that asked Mrs. Willis for a hair-chain and that this was known to her husband, who did not treat it as an improper request, but made light of it. It has been urged on the part of the defendant that that was an improper application, but it was no more than a repetition of the first application which was not treated by Colonel Willis as improper. And I cannot conceive that any one reading this part of the letter in a spirit of fairness and proper feeling will impute to the plain-

tiff improper conduct, or suppose that he had committed the slightest breach of etiquette.

Dr. Wall, the plaintiff's son-in-law, says:—"In the letter there is an offer to pay half of the house-rent for the use of two rooms in Mrs. Willis's house, and there is an allusion to my wife. The explanation of this is, he at one time used our breakfast-room as his office, and saw the brigade-major there. He did not like that room as it was very noisy, and removed into our drawing-room and sat at the small table in the corner of the room. He was disturbed there by my wife playing the piano and my playing the guitar. He therefore went into his own house, so that the brigade-major had to go out there about two and a-half miles whenever he wanted to see the brigadier. There was no conversation with us about this. I could not give him any other accommodation. It was very inconvenient to us both. I don't know how long it was before the writing of this letter to Mrs. Willis that he had left our house. It might have been a month or a fortnight. I took no particular notice of it. Upon reading this paragraph in the letter it did not create any surprise in my mind." The evidence of this witness is stamped with truth and sincerity, and was given in such a way as to make a favourable impression on my mind. It throws considerable light upon the subject. It shows that the plaintiff was living at an inconvenient distance from the station, and was anxious to have rooms where it would be more convenient for his officers to meet him on business. His son-in-law and daughter accommodated him for a time in their house at great inconvenience to themselves, but the accommodation was not suitable, and was given up. Shortly after the plaintiff found that rooms in Mrs. Willis's house, adapted for his purpose, had just become vacant; he also became aware about the same time that Mrs. Bayley was about to leave, and thought that it would benefit Mrs. Willis as well as himself to make the offer which he then made. The plaintiff could not have intended that the offer should be accepted without the consent of Colonel Willis, and if it had been accepted without reference to him, he must soon after have become aware of it. The plaintiff could not have expected to occupy the rooms without the knowledge of Colonel Willis; and if he considered the offer an improper one, and such as would give offence to Colonel Willis, would he have made it? And if his motives were impure, would he have suggested, in connection with the offer, that Mrs. Bayley's services should be continued, so that she might be constantly with Mrs. Willis?

Considering the plaintiff's age and station; his previous intimacy with Colonel and Mrs. Willis; the general kindness of his character, as appears from the defendant's evidence; that he was in want of office rooms; that Captain Smith had just vacated the rooms which he had occupied in Mrs. Willis's house; that Mrs. Bayley was about to leave; and the nature of Mrs. Willis's reply,—I cannot but come to the conclusion that the plaintiff, as far as Mrs. Willis was concerned, was not actuated by improper motives but by a generous and friendly feeling. If I thought otherwise, I could scarcely trust myself in considering subsequent parts of the case, and should be inclined to infer everything against the plaintiff.

I do not wish unnecessarily to cause Colonel Burney any pain and annoyance, but must observe that his position at Dinapore was not a dignified one. I think that an officer in command of troops should scrupulously avoid mixing himself up with the discreditable gossip and scandal that occasionally disfigure European society in India.

The defendant states that in consequence of the note he went to Mrs. Willis, and the state of distress in which he found her is thus described by him in his statement:—"On the evening of the 16th of February, at about eight o'clock, I received a note from Mrs. Willis, begging I would go over to her house immediately, and on my arrival witnessed a scene of distress I trust I may never see again." And in his evidence he says,

"Mrs. Willis was in a state of agitation. She was sitting in her drawing room crying. . . . When I first went to Mrs. Willis she was sitting on an ottoman with the baby in her arms, crying. She had the letter in her hand, and gave it to me as soon as I went in. She said, "Mr. Eyre, what am I to do? How am I to be subjected to such treatment when my husband is absent?" Can it be imagined that a scene so agonising could have taken place so soon after the coffee and cream had been accepted and a friendly note written to the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff's letter, to which the note was a reply, could have been the occasion of it? Mrs. Willis herself ought to have been here to have described the scene, and to have stated how, though overwhelmed by such agonising feelings, she yet never thought of summoning to her help her relatives and near neighbours, the Gordons, or if she at any time thought of doing so, how it was that she was able under such trying circumstances to abnegate self so completely as not to wish to put them to the trifling inconvenience which would be occasioned by disturbing them at dinner.

In his statement, which forms the subject of the libel, the defendant says:—"I here added your conduct is that of a coward," and he has sworn to having said so. Colonel Gordon's statement is silent about any such expression having been used; and in his evidence he says, "I did not hear Lieutenant Eyre say, 'your conduct is that of a coward.' If I had heard such an expression it would have aroused my attention and surprised me." And is it to be supposed that an officer of the plaintiff's standing and reputation, and one who has rendered such important services to his country, could have heard the word *coward* addressed to him calmly and in silence? He has solemnly and indignantly denied that any such word was used to him. He says:—"It is not true that he then called me a coward—devil-a-bit. It is wholly false. I was in a false position, which caused me to allow Colonel Gordon to show such temper, but if Lieutenant Eyre had used such language I should have ordered the guard, and have sent him off at once under arrest." . . . These words of Mr. Eyre are words which I can emphatically consider the most offensive part, and that of saying "your conduct is that of a coward" is what no officer should submit to. The use of the word "coward" by a subaltern to a superior officer is incompatible with a respectful manner towards that officer. I cannot believe that a subaltern could have used such language to an officer in the position of the plaintiff, except in a frenzy of passion, when he had lost all control over himself, and could not have preserved a respectful demeanour. And is there anything in the letter itself to have led a subaltern to forget himself so far as to call his commanding officer a coward, and thereby expose himself to certain and fearful risk? Is there a man acquainted with the ordinary ways of life who can come to the conclusion that any such word could have been used? But not only is it stated by Colonel Gordon that he heard no such word used, and it is denied by the plaintiff that any such word was used, but it is a fact of the utmost significance that neither Mrs. Willis nor Colonel Gordon nor Colonel Willis were informed that any such word was used till after the second interview.

When the defendant told Colonel Gordon that he had threatened to chastise the plaintiff, Colonel Gordon says, "This startled me, that Lieutenant Eyre used these words to his commanding officer." Would he have been so startled if he had been aware that the defendant had already used words as insulting to his commanding officer? It appears that the defendant wrote to Colonel Willis on the night of the first interview (February 15), immediately after his return from the plaintiff's house. That letter is another of the documents not produced, but it could not have made mention of the serious imputation against the plaintiff, as Colonel Willis had not heard of it till long after that had been received by him. Why was it kept a secret? Not because he was afraid of conse-

quences, as he was restrained by no such consideration in regard to the imputation relating to the second interview. Was it because it had no foundation in truth, and had not then been thought of? I am satisfied upon the evidence that the defendant never mentioned to any one till after the second interview that he had at the first interview said to the plaintiff, "Your conduct is that of a coward;" and seeing the plaintiff's denial is supported by the strongest probabilities, I am clearly of opinion that no such words were ever addressed to him. The word "coward" is so grating to the ear, and particularly to the ear of a military man, that it is not likely not to have attracted the attention of Colonel Gordon, whose attention was aroused by a less offensive word, viz., the word "dared," or to have been heard by the plaintiff; and if heard by him it is impossible to believe that he would not—whatever the occasion, and under whatever circumstances such language may have been addressed to him—have instantly exercised the power he possessed of putting the defendant in arrest.

On the 16th of February the plaintiff wrote to Colonel Gordon:—

"Dear Colonel Gordon,—In positive ignorance of what I have written to cause such dire offence to Mrs. Willis, may I crave the favour of your obtaining for me a copy of my writing. The only questionable word that I remember was *expose*, to which I ought to have added 'of crinoline.' I certainly passed my strictures on the abominable crinoline dress which so distressed me at the ball, room. I could not, nor did I, intend in my writing to say anything offensive to Mrs. Willis, who has often been assured by me I had her good at heart. I have been sadly distressed, and will make any sacrifice to obtain forgiveness for my indiscretion, as I never intended any offence, but as my writing has offended Mrs. Willis, I tender my most humble apology, having great respect for her husband, of whom I have already expressed my opinion. Pray obtain for me a copy of the writing which has given such umbrage, and you will do me a kindness.—Yours faithfully,
GEO. BURNLEY.

"Sunday, February 16, 1862."

This letter shows that the plaintiff had been informed that Mrs. Willis had taken deep offence. He does not profess ignorance of what he had written, but only of what he had written to give offence. He repeats again that he never intended to give offence, but he says—"as my writing *has* offended" (he had been informed it had) "I tender my most humble apology." If he had been told merely that the letter was an offensive letter he might have disputed the fact, but when that it had actually given offence, and great offence, he commenced to doubt his own recollection of what he had written, and earnestly requested to be furnished with the means of judging for himself, and he asks not for the original letter, but only for a copy. But will it be believed that his request is not complied with? Colonel Gordon writes:—

"Sir,—A copy of the letter you refer to has been sent to Colonel Willis, and pending hearing from him I must decline, according to your request, to endeavour to obtain a copy of the writing for you, which, however, cannot be, I imagine, of much matter, as you can scarcely have forgotten so entirely the contents of a letter written so lately as yesterday afternoon. Adding the word *costume* as mentioned in your note now under reply would have been quite inapplicable in the original. I must also inform you that the note of yesterday is not the only one of those you have lately sent which is considered offensive.—I am, &c., F. GORDON."

To say nothing of the style and tone of the letter, to which the plaintiff ought not to have submitted, Colonel Gordon declines, pending a reference to Colonel Willis, "to obtain a copy of the writing," words which imply that the writing was not in his possession, although it was in his possession at that very time. The only reason that Colonel Gordon was able to give for not having furnished the plaintiff with a copy was that he did not believe the plaintiff did not remember what he had written. If he had no doubt, why should he have applied for a copy? But what difference would it have made to Colonel Gordon whether the plaintiff did or did not remember what he had written? If he did fully remember what he had written, a copy of the letter, if furnished to him, would have cleared up

any doubt produced on his mind in consequence of what he had been told. If he did not fully remember what he had written, then it was of the utmost importance to him that he should not be kept in the dark.

How different the conduct of the plaintiff! When asked to return Mrs. Willis's letter he did not say, "Why, Mrs. Willis having just written it must know its contents;" but acting like a man of honour he at once gave it up. That letter would have been of the utmost importance in this case, but it was destroyed because it is said it was expected that it would be no more required. Why was not the plaintiff's letter destroyed for the same reason?

The plaintiff's letters to Colonel Gordon and Colonel Willis contain the outpourings of his mind to them. On the 4th of March he wrote to Mrs. Willis:—

"Pardon, pardon me Mrs. Willis, and pray intercede with your husband, and obtain for me his forgiveness. I do assure you in verity and in truth that I am ignorant of what I have written, but the knowledge of having given you dire offence has been to me a severe affliction."

Colonel Willis had not yet declared his mind, and the plaintiff thought that if Mrs. Willis would only believe that he had intended no offence, and use her influence with her husband, any unpleasantness might yet be avoided. But when Colonel Willis had once declared his mind, and the plaintiff found that they could be friends no longer, he wrote no more letters, and assumed the attitude of defence which the occasion required. That time, however had not yet arrived, and he presents himself before Mrs. Willis as suppliant and sues for pardon.

The plaintiff received the following letter from Colonel Willis:—

"Colonel Willis, on his arrival at Darjeeling this day, received two letters from Brigadier Burney. Colonel Willis purposes replying to them in person very shortly. Darjeeling, March 6th."

The plaintiff did not shrink from meeting the husband of the lady whom he was said to have offended, but he is supposed to have lost all heart in the presence of the defendant, the friend of the husband, and a subaltern! It is remarkable that Colonel Willis did not carry out the intention expressed in his letter. It is clear that when he wrote to the plaintiff he intended nothing more than to seek personal satisfaction, and this, I think, shows that at that time no imputation had been made reflecting on the plaintiff as a soldier. But when he found soon after that such an imputation had been made, he abandoned his original intention, and made a complaint against the plaintiff, believing that he had now some tangible ground to go upon. Was it honourable and fair on the part of Colonel Willis to leave the plaintiff under the impression produced by his letter, and, without the slightest intimation to him, to go up to the authorities? There is a meanness about this discreditable to Colonel Willis. He does not come to Dinapore, nor does he say he was intending to complain against the plaintiff; but on the 26th of April he writes to Dr. Wall, saying, "Your respectable father-in-law is to lose his brigade." Why? No charge had been made against him—none had been threatened; and how could he predicate in the language of certainty that the plaintiff was about to be disgraced with the loss of his brigade? Is there nothing in this indicative of combination?

The defendant states in his statement of the 25th of May:—"Some fourteen days or so after this, I received another note from Mrs. Willis, requesting me to go over at once to her house, which I immediately did, and Mrs. Willis informed me that Brigadier Burney had spread a false report relating to the reasons for her cutting him. She told me the nature of the report. I was so incensed at such dastardly conduct, such perversion of truth, and the breaking of a promise faithfully made to Colonel Gordon and myself, that I got on my horse and rode over to Brigadier Burney's house, and demanded an interview.

After some delay I was informed that he was in bed, but on my persisting in seeing him, I was shown into his room. I taxed him with his base and cowardly conduct, and told him, if he was innocent of all evil thought and intentions, his conduct would be very different. He replied, "I am on the bed of repentance, and have suffered much in mind; what am I to suffer now in body from you?" He begged I would remember he was an old man, and therefore not beat him. I told him it was not my intention to do so, but to leave him to Colonel Willis's tender mercies; I had simply come down to warn him how he again broke his promise by mentioning or even breathing Mrs. Willis' name to any one, for that if he did, his age would not protect him, and that I should consider our positions in the light of he as Mr. Burney and myself as Mr. Eyre; that I would punish him in the most public place I could find, for I consider it my duty, as a friend of Colonel Willis, for whom I had such a great regard, to protect the name of Mrs. Willis in his absence." And in his evidence he states that on the 8th of March Mrs. Willis wrote to him begging him to come over. "She said she had been told by Mrs. Chalmers that a report was in the station. She asked me to go to Colonel Burney. I went, and then told her what had passed between me and Colonel Burney. I told her that I had threatened to punish Col. Burney if any further reports were circulated." The note from Mrs. Willis which the defendant says he received is not produced, and Mrs. Willis has not been called either to say that she wrote such a note or sent the defendant to the plaintiff; but what must have been her feelings as an English lady when she heard that an aged officer, and one who had treated her with the kindness of a parent, and who had only two days before told her how deeply distressed he was at having unintentionally offended her, had been threatened and insulted by the defendant acting on her behalf? If the defendant really told her what he says he did, it is to be hoped that she expressed her disapprobation, and rebuked him for his violent and improper conduct. But why was the defendant sent for? At this time Colonel Gordon was living in the house, and Mrs. Willis was under his immediate protection—there was no pretence for calling for the defendant, and still less for sending him to the plaintiff without the knowledge of Colonel Gordon. That Colonel Gordon was unaware that he was going to the plaintiff, and was surprised that he had not been communicated with is abundantly clear from his having said to the defendant, "You did not tell me you were going down." It is not only strange that Mrs. Willis should on this occasion have confided her wishes to the defendant alone, but it is also strange that the defendant should have made it a point to go alone to the plaintiff. Was it because it was a part of his plan that there should be no witness at the interview, so that he might allege what he pleased without the fear of contradiction by a second person?

According to the defendant's statements, which I have just read, the plaintiff submitted to be charged with base and cowardly conduct, and in answer to the charge brought against him, he said, "I am on the bed of repentance," thereby implying that he admitted the charge, and was in a state of contrition and sorrow for what he had done; but in his evidence before the Court the defendant has admitted that the plaintiff said to him, "I have not said a word about it to any one," which is a direct and positive denial of the charge, and is quite inconsistent with the next words he is said to have uttered, viz., "I am on the bed of repentance. I have suffered much in mind; what am I to suffer now in body from you?" He begged I would remember he was an old man, and therefore not beat him. It is impossible to read these words without a feeling of indignation—and when repeated by the defendant to Colonel Gordon, one would expect that he would instantly have put the defendant in arrest, and would have addressed a proper communication to Colonel Burney. To tax his commanding officer, a veteran full of years and honours, with "base and cowardly conduct," and threaten to punish him in the

most public manner! And why? Because Mrs. Willis had heard from some one who had heard from some one else that a report of what had occurred at the ball had been traced to the plaintiff. There is not a jury either here or in England that would not, on the bare reading of such a statement, reject it as false. If the plaintiff had been guilty of a crime of the greatest magnitude which had placed him at the mercy of the defendant, he could not have been more abject than he is represented to have been on being merely accused of having spread a report which he says he never did spread and never could have spread, as such a report would have been false. The defendant says, "Colonel Burney said—'Don't beat or strike me' before I made a symptom of striking." Then why should the plaintiff, who had not admitted the charge, and could not truthfully have admitted it, who was conscious of having done no wrong, and who had no reason to suppose that an assault was about to be committed, have suddenly reminded the defendant that he was an old man, and begged that he would not beat him? And why especially should he have done so when he had a guard at hand and was well protected? The plaintiff's account of the interview is very different from that given of it by the defendant. He says: "On the 8th March he came again about sunset. The servant announced him. I told him to let him in at once. He came to me in my bed-room. He said, 'I have come to complain that Mrs. Willis is much hurt at hearing that you had found fault with her dress at the ball. She denies this.' Eyre said that the report had been traced to me. I felt very annoyed and indignant at a subaltern coming to take me to task when Mrs. Colonel Gordon was her protectress. Then I said: 'Sir, if you had one grain of sense to rub against another you would never charge me with having made this statement.' He muttered, 'I have sense,' and told me it was known in the bazaar. I then said 'Look to your own and Mrs. Willis' servants, who speak English; mine don't.' They were both Madrassees; mine were natives of the place. He then asked, very civil all the time, 'Will you kindly state to whom you mentioned the circumstance?' I then said, 'To my son-in-law, Dr. Wall, and Dr. Wright.' I then referred to the first nocturnal visit, and to Mrs. Willis being annoyed with me. He then went away. He had said, 'I don't mind Wall, but that Wright is not to be trusted.' I never used the expression, 'I am on the bed of repentance,' &c. I never said, 'Remember I am an old man; don't beat me.' It is wholly a false statement. He did not say it was not his intention to beat me, but to leave me to the tender mercies of Colonel Willis. It is wholly and positively false. He never told me that he had only come down to warn me against breaking my promise; and that if I ever mentioned Mrs. Willis' name again to any one my age would not protect me, but that he should consider himself as Mr. Eyre and Colonel Burney as Mr. Burney, and that he would punish me in the most public place he could find, for he considered it his duty in Colonel Willis's absence to protect the name of Mrs. Willis. He most certainly did not comport himself towards me with any discourtesy or incivility; on the contrary, I was very angry with him. I never spread such a report; it would have been false if I had. I have nothing to be ashamed of with respect to Mrs. Willis. I did not know how I had offended her. During that interview orderlies were in the verandah of the house near the guard. If Eyre had spoken the words he avers, I should have sent him to the guard, and written to the Brigade Major to place him under his arrest."

General Campbell requested Colonel Willis "to call upon the defendant for a full statement of what transpired at an interview between Brigadier Burney and himself."

The result of that request was the defendant's statement which was received by General Campbell in May. It disclosed, according to General Campbell, that the defendant "had been guilty of a gross breach of military discipline." Why, then,

was not the defendant put under arrest? To this question the only answer given by General Campbell is "that he did not deem it expedient." Is it to go forth that it is possible for an officer to be guilty of the grossest breach of military discipline with impunity? No greater offence could be committed by a junior officer than was committed by the defendant, and yet it was not deemed expedient to arrest him. Colonel Gordon says, "I cannot see why he was not tried by court-martial," and there can be but one opinion on the subject. General Campbell did not furnish the plaintiff with a copy of the statement or give him any intimation that such a statement had been received, but the statement was forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief without note or explanation from the plaintiff. Here again no action is taken against the defendant, who had dared to avow that he had addressed the most insulting language to a superior officer in high command. His Excellency says:—"I did not consider it necessary to have a court assembled to try Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre. The general officer commanding the division preferred no charge or complaint against him, and almost the whole responsibility rested with Brigadier Burney for having called upon himself and provoked the improper language, which, moreover, the brigadier has since denied ever having received. I conceived that the brigadier had been guilty of disgraceful conduct which called forth the indignation of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre. If a superior officer is playing (for example) with an inferior officer at cards, and the superior cheats, and the inferior tells him that he has done so, I conceive that however great the scandal, the responsibility rests upon the superior officer, who has disgraced himself as an officer and a gentleman by cheating at cards." He says General Campbell preferred no charge or complaint against the defendant: if General Campbell did not do his duty, why was he not brought to account? His Excellency also says, "the whole responsibility rested with Brigadier Burney for having called upon himself and provoked the improper language." This is a pure assumption against the plaintiff without a tittle of proof; but whether the plaintiff was at fault or not, surely it is necessary that discipline should be maintained, irrespective of the conduct of parties. His Excellency also says:—"I conceived that the brigadier had been guilty of disgraceful conduct, which called forth the indignation of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre;" that is, that on an *ex parte* statement he had actually thought the brigadier had been guilty of disgraceful conduct, and acted in that belief in reference to both the parties; and he excuses himself for having taken no steps against the defendant by saying that the plaintiff had since denied the charge preferred against him by the defendant. Does his Excellency mean that he took no steps against the defendant because the charge preferred by him had been denied by the plaintiff? That would be an additional reason for taking steps against him; for while on the one hand he appeared as his own accuser as regards his conduct towards the plaintiff, on the other hand he stood accused by the plaintiff of having made a false and malicious statement. The illustration drawn from the game of cards does not apply. There a superior officer is supposed to be playing with an inferior officer; it is his own act, and if he cheats he gives his junior officer the right to tell him that he has done so. The junior officer would not, however, be entitled to reflect upon the honesty of his superior officer on insufficient grounds. Here the plaintiff had never placed himself in relation to the defendant in any such position as that which must necessarily exist between two officers playing at cards; and it is assumed that the defendant interfered on sufficient grounds. The defendant's misconduct is overlooked both by General Campbell and the Commander-in-Chief. No action is taken against him, nor even disapprobation expressed. The Commander-in-Chief says, "I was under the impression, and still am so, that I directed an expression of my disapprobation to be conveyed to

Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre of the violent and improper language which he had addressed to Brigadier Burney." But the defendant himself says, "I have not been reprimanded, and have been promoted."

The plaintiff is all this time in entire ignorance of what is going forward, and it may be imagined with what feelings he received the following communication through General Campbell:—

"Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 2nd instant, and its enclosures, which the Commander-in-Chief has shown to me, confidentially, I am directed to state that the proof of Brigadier G. Burney's disgraceful conduct to Mrs. Willis, and of his having submitted to threats of corporal punishment from an officer under his command, without taking any steps to clear his honour, are so clear, that his Excellency empowers you to call upon that officer to send in his resignation of his command immediately.

"2. But should Brigadier Burney declare deliberately that he is able to free himself of the charges brought against him by Lieut.-colonel T. A. Willis, C.B., and supported by Lieut.-colonel Gordon, and Lieutenant and Adjutant P. H. Eyre, 38th Regiment, then you will inform him that the Commander-in-Chief will cause a searching inquiry to be made in the matter by a superior officer, whom he will name; but in this case, it will remain with the Commander-in-Chief whether he shall not be brought to a court-martial.

This informs him not only that a complaint had been made against him, but that it had been investigated behind his back, and that the Commander-in-Chief, without having heard him, had formed so strong an opinion against him as to actually empower General Campbell to call upon him to resign his command immediately. The letter says, "the proof of Brigadier Burney's disgraceful conduct to Mrs. Willis is so clear." Proof is the effect of evidence; but what evidence had the Commander-in-Chief before him to justify the strong and severe language which he used in reference to the conduct of the plaintiff? The plaintiff supposed, as any one would suppose, that he had formed his opinion upon the two letters, the one from himself to Mrs. Willis, and the other, Mrs. Willis's reply; but it is remarkable that these letters were not before the Commander-in-Chief, for his Excellency says with reference to the plaintiff's letter, "I have never seen that letter before." He also says, "I never saw the answer to that letter written by Mrs. Willis." What, then, was the proof? Was it the defendant's statement—a statement not made upon oath, and the existence of which had not been communicated to the plaintiff, and was not known to him? It is also intimated to him that the proof of his having submitted to threats of corporal punishment from an officer under his command is as clear as the proof of his disgraceful conduct to Mrs. Willis. What proof? Without being informed who his accuser is, he is informed not only that proof has been given against him, but that it has been considered clear and satisfactory. He is left to grope in the dark, and find out who is his secret accuser, and what is the nature of the proof adduced against him, and to unravel what, if innocent, must have appeared to him a deep mystery. The Commander-in-Chief, as well as General Campbell, assumed that he was guilty, and would know, without being told, who his accuser was, and the precise nature of the accusation. But is it right to act upon any other maxim than that a man is innocent till proved to be guilty? But whatever may have been his Excellency's views upon the subject, why should he have deviated from the usual course of furnishing the plaintiff with a copy of the statement of his accuser and calling upon him for an answer before expressing any opinion. The plaintiff has much reason to complain that he has been unfairly dealt with by all parties. It is true that a "searching inquiry" is offered in the second paragraph of the letter, but even that is accompanied by a threatening intimation of bringing the plaintiff to a court martial.

Dr. Wain has described the state of his mind when he advised the plaintiff to resign. What was the state of the plaintiff's mind when that advice was given? It is one he had just before refused to resign, but it may well be imagined

that his mind was in a state to be easily influenced. As the Commander-in-Chief had formed a strong opinion with reference to his letter to Mrs. Willis, and had applied to his conduct the word "disgraceful," he might well think that there might, after all, be something in the letter he did not remember. He had reason to think there was a disposition on the part of the authorities to keep him in the dark, and to allow his accuser an unfair advantage over him. He remembered that no action had been taken against the defendant, although, upon his own showing, his conduct had been subversive of discipline, and such as had probably never before been overlooked; that when put by himself under arrest on a grave charge he had been immediately released without investigation of the charge,—that both before and at the inquiry he had been asked to resign on the statement of a subaltern, which had not, as to the charges under investigation, been corroborated by Colonel Gordon, and the truth of which had been solemnly denied by him; and last, though not least, that having, under the peculiar circumstances of his position, allowed Colonel Gordon and the defendant to treat him at the first interview in a manner unbecoming his position as the brigadier in command, he was in the power of the Commander-in-Chief; and with all this crowding into his mind, is it to be wondered at that he was in a state of vacillation, and that it required but little to turn the scale? I have no doubt he felt that the Commander-in-Chief wished him to resign, and that it would be better not to oppose him; and this is in substance expressed by him in a letter to his Excellency, dated 15th November, 1862, wherein he states, "*An early resignation of my command became imperative, in obedience to the Commander-in-Chief's desire.*"

The resignation was forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, who says:—"By resigning, Brigadier Burney, in my opinion, acknowledged the sufficiency of the evidence against him and his guilt." I cannot accept this as a correct conclusion. The defendant's statement as to the charges had not been confirmed by his own witness, Colonel Gordon; and had been denied by the plaintiff; where, then, was the sufficiency of the evidence against the plaintiff? And the plaintiff had not only denied the charge both before and at the inquiry, but he repeated the denial in his letter of resignation in these words:—"I totally and most solemnly deny ever having received a threat from Lieutenant Eyre or from anybody else." Was it right under the circumstances to have inferred guilt? If it was believed that the plaintiff was really guilty of the serious charges preferred against him, it must also have been believed that he was guilty of falsehood in having denied those charges; and, if so, why was he permitted to resign?—and why was he, in the act of resigning, honoured with a salute?

The plaintiff had committed his case into the hands of Government, and I think it would have been better if he had relied on the wisdom and justice of the viceroy and his council; but as the defendant was about to leave the country he felt himself driven to institute proceedings in this Court which he would otherwise not have done.

It cannot be disguised that the resignation of the plaintiff was a lamentable act of weakness and indecision on his part, which he will no doubt regret to the end of life. It was his duty in the face of such terrible charges as those contained in the defendant's statement to have indignantly declined the proposal to resign made by General Campbell, but still there will be to him some trace of consolation in the thought that he was led to do what he did under domestic and other influences which at the time warped his judgment. And beyond the miserable exhibition of human weakness on his part to which I have referred, he leaves this Court without a stain upon his honour.

Mr. Newmarch, in his able speech, invited me to dismiss the suit on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to justify the Court in finding that the words complained of in the libel had not been uttered by the defendant in the presence of the plaintiff, although the Court might not feel

satisfied that the words had not been spoken. I cannot take any such course, as my mind is free from doubt, and I find that the defendant did not utter the words in the presence of Colonel Burney, and that the defendant did speak the slanderous words to Colonel Gordon. I find in favour of the plaintiff on all the issues.

My learned friend, Mr. Bell, whose absence I deplore, said he did not ask for extravagant damages; but if the plaintiff had placed the defendant and Col. Gordon under arrest and maintained his position throughout, I would have given him an amount of damages commensurate with the wrong done him. His conduct, however, has not been free from blame, and I cannot, therefore, give such an amount of damages as I would otherwise have done. But though his conduct has not been entirely free from blame, I must not, in assessing the amount of damages, lose sight of the conduct of the defendant. Nothing can be worse than his conduct, and yet he has held himself forth as a hero; but a hero of a low order. Having regard to his conduct I must not give such an amount of damages as would in effect neutralise my verdict, but such an amount as, without being exorbitant, will satisfy anyone that the plaintiff has recovered a substantial verdict. My verdict, therefore, will be for Rupees 2,000, with the highest scale of costs.

In the event of this case being appealed, I wish it to be understood that the sum of Rs. 2,000 is the amount of damages which I consider proper, if either of the alleged libels or the alleged slander be established to the satisfaction of the Court above.

I trust this judgment, which is the last I shall deliver, will not only have the effect of restoring the plaintiff to his position as an officer, which he was supposed to have forfeited, but will also be the means of producing such an amount of good as will render it unnecessary that a case like the present should ever again be brought into this Court.

BENGAL.

SCHEME OF INDIAN ARMY PROMOTIONS.

There have been several schemes laid before the public lately, the adoption of any of which would materially accelerate promotion, and save a large sum of money annually to the State. Government, however, seems to prefer saving at the spigot and expending at the bung. It is admitted on all hands that the old army of India, as re-constituted, does not find employment for the number of officials borne on its rolls. They cannot be forced to retire, and their rank—some privileges—and their pay, have been guaranteed to them by the Crown. At the same time the finances of the country are not in the most flourishing state, and Sir Charles Wood does not appear anxious to offer a second bonus to the infantry, or, should he be induced to do so, it will never be sufficiently tempting to make many accept it. Now, if Government would come forward in a liberal spirit towards its servants, and at the same time relinquish its own coffers, it should offer half the pay in India to thirty lieutenants, thirty majors, fifty captains, and fifty lieutenants.

Let these officers live in England or elsewhere, and let them count every two years so passed as one year of service for pension of rank, obliging them to accept such as soon as the time has been completed, and making their services available at any moment should they be required by the Government. They would be entitled to no extra promotion, and, as an extreme (but not necessary) measure, no promotions need be made in their places, although their names should be removed from the Army List. The cost of the number we have mentioned on Indian pay and allowances is as follows:—

30 Lieut.-Colonels ...	Rs. 371,610	0
30 Majors ...	284,170	8
50 Captains ...	249,225	0
50 Lieuts. ...	153,391	4
Total ...	Rs. 1,058,396	12

The saving by the plan proposed would be exactly half this sum, or Rupees 529,198-6-0, or

nearly five and one-third lakhs annually. In the event of officers wishing to retire who are already entitled to the pension of their respective ranks, but who have fair expectations of the pension of a higher grade before them, either by line promotion, or by the term of years laid down for such pensions, Government should offer all such a bonus based upon the above scale, giving as a bonus the half-pay rate for the number of years which would have to elapse for their qualification for the pension of a higher grade—all recipients to retire on the rank they held at the time of accepting this bonus, and thus stopping their further promotion. All such casualties, however, would give substantive promotion in the cadres of regiments. For further remarks upon this and other kindred matters, the reader is referred to my remarks in the *Hurkaru* of the 8th Jan., 1862, and the *Indian Empire* of the 10th and 31st January of the current year, where I proposed schemes for the abolition of the Invalid and Unattached Establishments, the adoption of which would again materially and permanently reduce the military expenses of the presidency. I may have a few other remarks to make on a future occasion.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

To Mr. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, is due the credit of having issued the first of all the regular administration reports for the official year which closed in April last. The addition of five new assistants has raised the survey staff to its proper strength, and enabled it to begin the regular examination of the Bombay Presidency. There, in the past season, the area extending from the coast of the Gulf of Cambay to Julgaum, on the Peninsula Railway, was examined, with valuable scientific results as to the age of the several groups of rocks. Next season this work will be joined on to that of Bengal, when the survey will have completed a section right across India from Calcutta to Cambay. At the same time the previous survey of the Nerbudda and Soane valleys will be joined on to the Bengal portion, by the examination of a very small area at Shergotty. The Hazareebaugh district to the north of the Trunk Road, with the valuable coal field of Kurhurbali, was carefully surveyed. In Madras, Mr. Foote's examination of Nellore and Cuddapah was continued, to the extent of 3,300 square miles. In British Burmah, the Yoma Range, south from the parallel of Bassein to Port Negrais, and the west coast northwards from Negrais to the boundary of Bassein, as well as the delta of the Irrawaddy to the parallel of Rangoon, were examined. The geological survey waits the publication of the maps of the topographical surveyor, hence no little delay, but the work accomplished seems to be satisfactory. Mr. Oldham's series of the "*Paleontologia Indica*," and the "*Memoirs of the Survey*," have been welcomed by the geologists and learned bodies of Europe. Mr. Oldham may well complain of the wretched house in which the Museum is hidden, but we trust the new University Buildings will soon give him relief.—*Friend of India*.

THE MUZBEE SIKH CASE.

Below we give the deposition of sepoy Gunda Sing—one of the unfortunate Sikhs who were sent to Ceylon as a pioneer corps—now in custody at Alipore as a deserter. The facts, as given by this man, require very little comment from us. Every Englishman who is proud of his country, and of the character of her Government for justice and good faith, will blush to think that such things should occur in her honoured name, and under her glorious flag; and to learn that a deluded and exiled man, transported from his native country, in her service, should fly from British oppression and injustice, to seek, and to find, from Mussulmans, hereditary enemies of his religion and his race, an asylum on the ocean, and help towards regaining his distant home.

But there are ulterior consequences suggested by this man's statement, which cannot be passed over without grave comment. If, as it appears from the statement of this poor illiterate man, his comrades, who went off in companies, were bound

for Hyderabad in the Deccan, what may not be the effect of the presence of two or three hundred wronged and injured men, of the bravest race in India, at the Nizam's capital—the hot-bed of sedition, fanaticism, and hatred to British rule in India? This should be at once thought of and acted upon. If these Sikhs should find their way into the Deccan, it is not even yet too late to try and redress the wrong that has been done them; and the British Resident at Hyderabad should be instructed to send for them at once; to take them under his care and protection; to pay up all arrears, and take instant measures for sending them to Calcutta, en route to their native land. It is obviously of vital interest to many that the responsible author or authors of the lamentable treatment which these poor Sikhs have received, and of the hardships which they have endured and fled from, should be kept concealed. But, though this may be done for awhile, we are certain that eventually the whole story of this Ceylon pioneer business will come out in the British Parliament, if nowhere else. Even entirely apart from the mere pecuniary considerations involved, every Englishman who shall read what we have already written and printed upon this subject, and the deposition now given to the public, will feel that the character of his country for justice, unanimity, and gratitude, is deeply compromised; and an enquiry will be called for in so loud and general a voice that further concealment will be impossible, and the whole matter, from beginning to end, will be flooded with the light of a thorough and searching investigation. The sooner the better.

STATEMENT OF SEPOY GUNDA SING, CEYLON PIONEERS.

On arrival at Ceylon we were marched up country; Nos. 6, 7, and 8 Companies were together, the others went higher up country; we were told to go to work like coolies; this we had heard nothing of before, and consequently objected. Our provisions were then cut to half a seer of otter, or rice, without either ghee or salt. We remained in this state doing nothing for three or four months. We then got the order from the Government sahib to be broken up and go where we liked. Nos. 6, 7, and 8 then went off towards Hyderabad. Twenty of us remained, and we went to Major MacMullen, and he told us to go as the others had done. We then asked for a certificate and some pay (our arrears of pay amounted to about Rs. 50), upon which Major MacMullen got up and rushed at us to beat us. We then knew it was no good to remain any longer, so made the best of our way to the shore, and there I managed to get a passage on a Mussulman ship to Calcutta. The remainder stopped behind trying to get a passage in any ship they could. On my arrival at Calcutta I went to the first place where I heard there were Sikhs.

—*Englishman*, August 25.

ANOTHER PRIZE-MONEY GRIEVANCE.

Colonel North has not a bit too soon called for the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission to enquire into and amend the past and present anomalous, unintelligible, and, in many cases, glaringly unjust, system of distributing prize-money acquired during hostile operations in the field—a system which, when it comes to be investigated by the Commission, will strike them and the public with amazement, and cause them to wonder how such a mass of contradictory absurdities could have grown up and remained so long a ruling authority. In addition to all the inconsistencies of this prize-money system, which we have of late exposed and dwelt upon, we have now another case before us, of the refusal of prize to a force, or a co-operating part of a force, upon grounds which we have not seen stated, and which our imagination cannot devise. The Arracan Battalion has been refused a share of the Pegu prize-money, resulting from the hostile operations of 1852-53, which commenced with the capture of Rangoon, and terminated in the annexation of British Burmah to our Eastern possessions; and Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Nuthall, now commanding the 3rd Regiment N.I., but then an officer of the battalion, has very rightly appealed to the Government against the unjust exclusion of the surviving officers and men from a share in the prize-money in question. The Arracan Battalion took a very distinguished and highly useful part in the military operations against the Burmese power, as it captured the strong stockades in the

Aeng Pass, and then held that stronghold, subsequently penetrating into Pegu, when, in one affair, the commanding officer, Captain Barry, was shot dead, Lieutenant Thompson lost his arm, and several non-commissioned officers and men were killed and wounded. For these and other services, which we need not here detail, the battalion received the Pegu medal, and the batta accorded to the Burmah field force on the termination of hostilities; which, having got, we are utterly unable to understand why it should be excluded from its fair share in the prize-money. Although we are of opinion that British troops carrying on hostile operations in Asia will henceforward manage these prize-money affairs in a very prompt and summary manner indeed, and so as to save the Crown lawyers and the prize committees a vast deal of unnecessary trouble, yet we should be glad to see some order and just law eliminated from the chaos of contradiction and absurdity which now constitute our Prize Code, and have made it a source of endless worry and annoyance to all concerned; those who have received what they were never entitled to, alone excepted. Sir Charles Wood has summarily changed the distribution of prize-money realised under the Company's Government, and before India was so unfortunate as to come under his unscrupulous hands; and we suppose that this Arracan Battalion exclusion is either copied from his acts, or came out under his orders.—*Englishman*, Aug. 27.

REFORMATION NOT ANNEXATION.

The Proclamation which we publish elsewhere is invested with a peculiar significance for all our native feudatories. It is not long since we described in the glowing language of an eye-witness the accession to the feudatory musnud of Oodeypore of a young prince, who, partly through descent and partly through adoption, can boast an older pedigree than the greatest houses of Italy with their patrician blood. The Rajpoots are of the best blood in India, and the Rana of Oodeypore is of the purest blood of the Rajpoots. When other families were forced to give their daughters in marriage to the Imperial house of Delhi, the family of Oodeypore proudly refused to intermarry with even the best Rajpoot houses who did so. There is no doubt that the present Rana can trace back his ancestry to the earliest Rajpoot invasion of India, signified by Loh, son of the apotheosised hero Rama, who built Lahore or Lohkote. Yet a deed has been done in the name of the young Rana, and with the connivance of his Council of Regency, which ten years ago would most probably have, according to the then general law of the empire, extinguished the race and led to the annexation of the State.

The offence is twofold. One Kotharee Kesree Singh, after embezzling upwards of two hundred thousand pounds belonging to the State, was justified by the Council of Regency. The paramount power, in the interests of the young chief, has removed him from the administration. But the second offence is far worse than this. To suppress gang and highway robbery, Mehta Ajeet Singh, son of the executive member of the Council of Regency, was appointed. He proceeded to apprehend two men, Gowla Naik and Kripa Naik, on the charges of murder, robbery, mutilation, and cow-killing. When under the torture of beating both confessed that they had committed robbery and eaten cow's flesh. Thereupon Mehta Ajeet Singh, with an amount of cruelty which in its form is peculiar to Asiatics, and which we look for only in the greatest conquerors in their maddest moments, directed Gowla Naik to be tied to the leg of an elephant and dragged through the streets of the village of Poor. He then ordered him to be buried alive with his head above ground, in which state the man survived for two days. Kripa Naik had his teeth extracted, and died four days afterwards from the torture to which he was subjected. And this was done after the Political Agent had warned the Council of Regency that nothing should be done to the prisoners without a fair trial, and that capital sentences cannot be carried out without the sanction of Government. Yet the Regency justified the miscreant's proceedings in the name of justice, and

when he confessed to the Political Agent and was detained at Oodeypore, under heavy security, they connived at his escape the same night. In a Proclamation published to all India in the *Gazette*, the Viceroy and Governor-general, in that dignified and sonorous language in which all his official utterances should be worded, expresses the abhorrence of the British Government at the atrocities committed in the name of justice by Mehta Ajeet Singh, and calls on every well-wisher of Oodeypore or Meywar to deny the criminal shelter, and to use the utmost endeavours to apprehend him. And the Council of Regency, as an administrative body, is virtually abolished, by conferring on the Political Agent judicial and revenue powers "until the Maharajah is pronounced of age and capable of undertaking the responsibility of the administration."

This procedure of Lord Elgin's Government should be weighed by every feudatory power and political officer in India, as at once a warning and a ground of confidence. It is a warning that each chief holds his *sunnud* not only on the tenure of loyalty to Queen Victoria, but of the proper administration of his State; and a ground of confidence, that, so long as that administration is respectable, and that loyalty assured, his State will descend to his heirs for ever; while the mere fact of mal-administration by a minor will be visited not on the House, but on the Regency. This is the first practical illustration of the truth we have never ceased to insist on—that the Government of India desires the reformation, not the annexation, of feudatory States. It is the first example of the principle contained in the thirteenth paragraph of Lord Canning's Adoption Charter, that the "measure will not debar the Government of India from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbance, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so." And at the same time, since our interference is in the cause of justice, mercy, and the interests of the young Rana, it is an example of the truth that a vigorous despotism is, in the words of a high authority, the best mode of government for training the people of India in what is wanting to render them capable of a higher civilisation.—*Friend of India*.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 27.—About a month ago an Ulwae and his wife quarrelled, and she left, professing her intention to return to her family. She took with her extra clothes, Rs. 50 in cash, and gold and silver ornaments on her person valued at upwards of Rs. 300, and has not been seen since. In the neighbourhood of Ameerabad, nearly half a mile distant from the Ulwae's (confessioners), one Yacoub Ali, a Moonshe, who teaches Europeans the Oordoo and Persian, has seven or eight houses of sorts with gardens and such matters of his own. He is generally a man of self-possessed manners, speaks English, carries a silver watch with a gold chain attached, wears gold rings, is neat in his dress, and has an easy conscience in religious matters; having been originally a Hindoo, he embraced Mahomedanism in the days of the Nawabee; he annexed himself to Christianity when annexation was the order of the day, and during the mutiny he turned once more to Mahomet, so that in religious matters his views may be considered an amalgamation of the three creeds. The Mahomedans will have it that he is an Eesai; Europeans call him a Mahomedan; and the Hindoos, having no proselytising tendencies, simply consider him an outcast. He is reputed as the possessor of property of the value of Rs. 8,000 to 10,000. About the time that the woman disappeared Yacoub Ali's neighbours remarked that the well in one of his houses was suddenly filled up, and on being questioned as to the reason he replied that he filled it up because the smell from it was offensive. The well was partially filled up by himself unassisted, and then labourers were called in to complete the work in perfect order. Suspicions grew up slowly, and on Sunday night became sufficiently ripe to be laid formally before

Major Chamberlain, our city magistrate. The police went on Monday morning to clear out the well, but on reaching the spot it had all the appearance of being recently disturbed. On the surface of the broken ground, however, they picked up a portion of putrid scalp with hair attached, and a human tooth; they commenced digging, and got a thigh or leg-bone, and proceeding deeper discovered the back-joint of a heel and finally a human skull with the brain only partially decomposed. On Tuesday the search was resumed, but it only resulted in the discovery of a joint of a human foot, proximate, however, to the heel joint discovered on the previous day. Up to this point the search was conducted under orders of the city magistrate and Mr. Blemman, superintendent of the city police, by Mr. Inspector Nesseeerwanjee Moody, but consideration for the health of him and his party here suggested a relief, and Mr. Prince was deputed between three and four o'clock in the evening to continue the work. It was by this time clear that the major portion of the body had been removed, and Mr. Prince's operations were, for that day, confined to an examination of servants and neighbours. On Wednesday morning (yesterday) the search was extended to another well in a garden some sixty paces off, from which direction an offensive smell was perceptible. A police diver descended, and sent up some heavy and distinct clods of mud, but as these contained no human remains, and emitted no offensive smell, the inspector concluded that they had been thrown in merely to mislead. He called for and smelt some of the water, but that also was pure. His attention was then directed to a water-hole near the well, but there was nothing there of a suspicious character. On the margin of this hole, however, there is a bush, and clumps of elephant grass; the syce in searching the hole by approaching this spot disturbed a host of flies, and then became conscious that the offensive smell which pervaded the neighbourhood was stronger in this direction. He approached the bush, and there, tied in a black cumlee or blanket, discovered the object of which he was in search, the large part of a human body. He dragged this bundle out of the bush, but the stench from it was so strong that he had to get assistance to lift it, though it only weighed four to five puseeras. After Sunday evening the stench from that portion of the ground was very offensive. It perplexed even Yacoub Ali's mare, which, though a very quiet animal, became very restless. The remains were made over to Dr. Eteson, officiating assistant civil surgeon, to be put together and reported on, and the cumlee was brought into Court to be identified as Yacoub Ali's property. A policeman walked into Court with it as an ordinary matter of fact proceeding, but he was soon hunted out, and ordered to spread it out in the square below for identification. Even at that distance one could judge what Major Chamberlain and the police officers must have suffered in the progress of their investigations, and only that doctors are believed to be peculiarly qualified to meet difficulties of the kind, Dr. Eteson's work in preparing a medical report on the remains ought to be considered one of extreme danger.

The evidence is to the effect that about the time of the woman's disappearance and the filling up of the well began to be noised about, Yacoub Ali went to bathe at an unusual hour of the night: he was covered with mud, and that mud adhered so tenaciously that he had to get his syce to assist in removing it. They both expressed astonishment at the quality of the mud, and the syce was surprised at the peculiar smell about his master. The latter further adopted the unusual course of washing his own clothes that night, and sending them off to the dhobin next day; the dhobin did not disturb the bundle, and it was produced in court, with a balanced handled knife, all bearing suspicious stains. The prisoner is as yet unaided by counsel, and, under the circumstances, has admitted circumstances directly and indirectly, which will greatly embarrass any one who may take up his defence. I think I have said enough on the case for one day. I doubt whether the subject will be an agreeable one to

your readers. I have no doubt about its being rather a disagreeable one to me to have to write about it.—*Delhi Gazette*, August 29.

FAREWELL ADDRESSES TO SIR M. L. WELLS, KT.

On Saturday morning, Sept. 5, Sir Mordaunt Wells attended in the Grand Jury Room to receive an Address from the Attorneys of the High Court, upon his retirement from the Bench. There was a very numerous attendance.

Mr. Sandes, in presenting the address, said that it had been adopted at the largest meeting of his branch of the profession he had ever known, and that there was not a single dissident.

The address, which was signed by fifty-six of the attorneys, was as follows:—

To the Hon. Sir MORDAUNT LAWSON WELLS, Kt., one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

"Sir,—We, the attorneys of the High Court, have heard with great regret that failing health has obliged you to resign your office and to leave India.

"We believe that in you the Court will lose an able, earnest, and painstaking judge; one whose desire has always been to arrive at the truth, and to do justice without regard to technicalities, or to the labour involved; and one whose decisions have commanded the respect and confidence of the community.

"You have also been singularly successful in adapting to the High Court a new procedure not designed for, and in many respects but ill-suited to, its requirements.

"Personally, we have to acknowledge your unvarying courtesy, the patient attention with which we have been heard, and the desire you have always evinced to study the convenience of our clients and ourselves.

"We trust that you will permit us to express the esteem and respect we feel for you in a more lasting form than that of an address, and with the sincere hope that cessation from work and a return to England will speedily restore you to health.—We have the honour to remain, your faithful servants,

"Calcutta, September, 1863."

Sir Mordaunt Wells said:—

"Gentlemen,—I am deeply sensible of your kindness, and receive with the greatest gratification this address.

"The uniform and steady support I received at your hands inspired me with confidence in carrying out important changes which the new charter somewhat suddenly brought upon us. Your admirable conduct in cheerfully and promptly adapting yourselves to the new state of things tended greatly to the successful introduction of the new system of procedure, and I shall ever feel grateful to the members of both branches of the profession for the valuable assistance I received at their hands. It is my sincere desire that whatever changes may be effected in the high court, your interests as attorneys and officers of the Court may not be lost sight of, as it is to the advantage of the community at large that you should be enabled to maintain the same high position which you have hitherto occupied. I shall receive with pride and gratitude the testimonial you have so generously offered for my acceptance. I wish you all prosperity and happiness. Farewell!"

We understand that a sum of Rs. 2,500 had been subscribed, with which it is intended to purchase a piece of plate in England for presentation to Sir Mordaunt.

The leading members of the native community in this city met at the Grand Jury Hall on Saturday evening, at half-past five o'clock, to present a farewell address to Sir Mordaunt Wells. As soon as the learned judge (in company with the Hon. Mr. Justice Norman) entered, Rajah Kalikrishna Bahadoor went forward to receive him, and, after the usual civilities, addressed him as follows:—

"Hon. Sir,—I am entrusted with the duty of reading this farewell address. It is headed by the Maharajah of Burdwan, and is signed by

three thousand gentlemen representing all classes of the native community. Copies of the address have been sent to several Rajahs, Zemindars, and other gentlemen in the Mofussil, and will, when signed and returned, be forwarded to you. Other influential gentlemen residing in distant parts of Bengal have intimated their desire to join in this movement, but not in time to enable me to obtain their signatures.

"I regret that the serious and protracted illness of my worthy cousin, Rajah Radhakant Bahadur, has prevented us from communicating with him on the subject of this address, which is as follows:—

To the Hon. Sir MORDAUNT LAWSON WELLS, Kt., &c., &c., &c.

"Hon. Sir,—We, the undersigned rajahs, zemindars, and other native inhabitants of Bengal, beg leave to offer you, on the occasion of your retirement from the Bench of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, a sincere expression of our gratitude for the valuable services rendered by you in the course of your career as a judge of the High Court, and of our regret at your early resignation of that high post, the just, speedy, and vigorous performance of the duties of which had inspired confidence in all classes of the community. Our regret is the deeper that you leave the Bench at a time when your wider experience of native character, habits of thought, and usages had established happy relationships between yourself and the native community, and from which the greatest benefits were expected to result.

2. "The earnest, yet liberal spirit in which you have laboured to render the administration of justice paramount above every other end; the force and firmness with which you have striven to uphold the supreme majesty of the law; the searching prescience which in no instance failed you in separating fraudulent insolvency from those real cases of disastrous ruin and pauperism, for the special relief of which the Insolvent Court was originally instituted; the sound practical wisdom and considerate regard to extra-legal bearings invariably manifested by you in the adjudication of suits by which the ruin of the poor was successfully prevented,—these and many other traits of your judicial conduct combined to render your honourable career as a judge of the High Court a blessing to the people as it undoubtedly was a source of virtuous satisfaction to you.

3. "And now, hon. sir, we bid you a reluctant farewell from a land which you, as a judge of the said High Court, have so well and so ably served, and the earnest prayer of whose inhabitants is, and shall ever be, that health, happiness, honour, and prosperity may unite in rendering your subsequent life a reward and blessing to yourself, and a source of pride and gratification to your friends.—We have the honour to be, Hon. Sir, your most obedient servants,

(To the address was appended 3,000 signatures.)

Sir Mordaunt Wells replied in a feeling and appropriate speech. He said:—

"Rajahs and Gentlemen,—This public expression of your approbation of my conduct in the performance of my judicial duties is highly gratifying to me. I am deeply impressed with the spontaneous assurance of your esteem and confidence.

"By a firm and unflinching administration of the criminal law, I have assisted in the suppression of crimes detrimental to the best interests of society.

"I may be permitted to point to my judicial decisions in the Insolvent Court, as evidencing on my part a sincere desire to suppress commercial frauds and establish a sound and legitimate system of trading. I trust my exertions in this department of judicature have been productive of substantial advantage to the community at large.

"I have, as was my duty in the administration of justice, recognised and respected the customs and religious feelings of the Queen's native subjects.

"I leave India with unfeigned regret; but the

state of my health has necessitated the resignation of my judicial office.

"Believe me that I shall ever take a deep interest in the welfare of the people of India. I thank you for your kind wishes and bid you farewell."

The address was presented in a beautiful silver case, the gift of the dealers in precious stones in Burra Bazar, who have requested Sir Mordaunt to sit for his photograph.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Sept. 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRECK.—The barque *Alfred the Great*, Captain Wilson, bound from Calcutta to Melbourne with a cargo of rice and sundries, has been totally wrecked on the eastern sands, about ten miles outside the floating light, off the entrance to the Rangoon river. It appears that the ship sprung a leak eight days after her departure from Saugor, and after a consultation it was decided to bear up for the nearest port either of Rangoon or Maulmain, and while endeavouring to make for the former port she ran aground on the eastern sands. On striking a great portion of the cargo was thrown overboard, with a view to lighten the ship and float her off, but this attempt failed. She eventually broke her back, owing to the heavy strain, and it was determined to abandon her and take to the boats. The captain, officers, and crew, with several passengers, in all about forty souls, arrived safely at Rangoon. Fears were entertained for the safety of the barque *Eagle*, which left Rangoon for Penang about three months ago, and has not since been heard of. Very heavy weather had prevailed for some weeks, and the eastern beacon at the entrance of the Rangoon river has been washed away.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 4.

ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS.—The following particulars, which are correct in every respect, about the assault on Colonel Nuttall at Lucknow the other day, an account of which was furnished by a correspondent in our issue of Saturday, have been sent us. The ruffian was drugged, not drunk, and was prepared evidently to assault the first European he met, for he did not take up a handful of mud and stones when he saw Colonel Nuttall's buggy approaching, but had them in his hands ready. When he threw up his arms and stopped the buggy, Colonel Nuttall immediately jumped out, and with the assistance of two men, a Eurasian and a native, secured the assailant, who never ventured to offer any resistance, though he was very abusive. Colonel Nuttall then took him along the road, for nearly a quarter of a mile, till he met a policeman, into whose custody he delivered him, when he immediately struck the policeman a tremendous blow in the face, and the policeman retaliated with his truncheon, but Colonel Nuttall caught his arm and broke the force of the blow. The house of Mr. Newton, the barrister, being near, Colonel Nuttall went in there for further help, and on account of the fellow's violence to all natives who came to the Colonel's assistance, the latter had his hands tied behind him and sent for more police. On another policeman coming up his hands were released, when he immediately felled the policeman, and struck him in the face whilst down. The event occurred within the precincts of the town, and the man was a perfect stranger to Colonel Nuttall. It is a most fortunate occurrence that the man had not encountered ladies unprotected, as in such case there is no knowing to what length his violence might not have carried him. A somewhat similar assault upon an English officer in Cashmere was related by the *Lahore Chronicle* the other day. Captain Reed was the name of the officer who was attacked, and rather severely wounded, by a drugged sepoy in the Maharaja's service. After a struggle the sepoy was captured by some natives of the place, Captain Reed being too weak from loss of blood to pursue. The English political authorities in Cashmere, rather foolishly we think, interfered to prevent the Maharaja punishing the man as he wished to. It is not our custom to cut off men's hands, but it is a very effective punishment there can be no doubt,

and one that tells both upon the offender and all who see the consequences of crime in his mutilated person; and if the Maharaja wanted to inflict this ordinary punishment upon the sepoy, we do not see upon what grounds, either of right or policy, the British agent interfered.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 1.

TRIAL OF AN OFFICER.—LUCKNOW, Aug. 27.—We have become famous here for sensation trials, military scandals, courts-martial, and courts of inquiry. One of the latter courts has been sitting the past week, inquiring into charges of a most disgusting and disgraceful nature, against an officer of the artillery here, which, if proved, will necessitate his removal from the service, and which will anyway always cause a stigma to attach to his character. I believe the same court-martial that tried the rape case will reassemble to try this extraordinary charge.

NEWS FROM THE PUNJAB.—Intelligence has arrived from our Punjab correspondent to the effect that 2,000 armed men belonging to Sittara (subjects of the Ameer of Cabul) have crossed the Indus near Peyhour, and invaded British territory. The 1st Punjab infantry and the mountain train from Attock have gone against them. The news has arrived by telegram from Peshawur. The invaders are chiefly Hindostanees, many of them sepoys formerly in our service; and it is suggested that they are merely the vanguard of a larger force. A very uneasy feeling prevails on the frontiers. The wealthy traders of Umritsur and Lahore declare that mischief is brewing, and I expect to find shortly a stoppage put to mercantile operations. The large force, to which the 42nd Highlanders is to be added, ordered to assemble at Lahore, gives some warrant for their alarm.

A SUTTEE.—A correspondent from Monghyr informs us that a very lamentable case of suttee lately occurred in the village of Seerneea, Thanah Bellea, in Behar. There lived in the above village a kyaat and his wife, a woman of about thirty years of age, unblest with any offspring, and by no means in easy circumstances. The man died in the second week of August, and his wife expressed a strong desire to become a suttee. She was at first restrained from the act of self-immolation, and confined in a room, the door of which was secured by a lathee; but she broke open the door, and insisted on accompanying the corpse to the river, which the carriers of the corpse, three men and a boy, allowed her to do. On reaching the river side she persuaded the carriers of the dead body to burn her with her departed lord. The men, whether from fear or religious feeling we cannot say, prepared the funeral pile, made the woman sit on one end of it, and placed the corpse on the pile, putting the head on the lap of the woman. They then set fire to that part of the pile towards which the leg of the corpse was hanging. The fire gradually reached the body of the woman, but she remained firm; neither did she scream nor groan nor express any symptoms of agony. She only murmured in a low tone, "Ram ho!" In this manner the poor victim to superstition lingered for a few hours, and then expired.—*Hindu Patriot*.

CAPTAIN DANBUZ, of the Royal Artillery, whose case is referred to in the *Oude Gazette*, is, I believe, accused of thrashing commissariat baboos and other natives in authority, while he was in command of a detachment proceeding from Allahabad to Saugor. Captain Danbuz is a new arrival in the country. Knowing little or nothing of the language, manners, or lazy customs of the natives, he committed himself, as many others have done before him. I think you will remember a small mistake during the mutiny, when the officer in command of a small Bombay column, finding his movements impeded by the dilatory action of a native chief, a Rajpoot, upon whom they were dependent for supplies, horrified the political authorities throughout India by tying up and flogging the "descendant of the sun." Our Government, I think, could only afford in those days to administer a wiggling to the soldier; they may, perhaps, be able to show more indignation in these days on behalf of a few lazy baboos.

Whatever may be the consequences to Captain Danbuz, it is to be hoped that the members appointed to investigate the matter, if they find that the commissariat officers (black, white, or brown) were inefficient or negligent, will be true to the army and show them up. Are these commissariat baboos or gomashtas subject to military law? If not, the sooner they are the better for the army. If in the Peninsula war Picton found it necessary to make his Provost Marshal hold a "hempen halter in terrorem" over a European Commissary-general how much more necessary must it be to empower commanding officers on the march in India to hang Bengalee baboos who are not attracted to the commissariat department by the paltry twenty or thirty rupees allotted to them as monthly salary, but by the opportunities afforded them of robbing the soldier right and left. It is absurd to have these small paid and irresponsible men in a department like the commissariat, and more absurd still to attach the inert baboo to so important a branch of the army; but if they are indispensable, then let them be brought as completely under military laws as all other camp followers, so that officers may not be provoked into taking the law into their own hands by the impertinence or laziness of such men.—*Correspondent of Delhi Gazette.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 28. Leamington, Bell, Aristides, Jans, Liverpool; John Tucker, Molen, Madras—30. Metis, Nicholson, Hamburg.—Sept. 1. Ayshire, Dugdale, —; Clan Alpine, Crockett, Hong Kong; Gustav, Callet, Reunion.—2. Art Union, Morrison, Bombay; William Fairbairn, Allan, Liverpool; Golden South, Faithful, Melbourne; Annie E. Sheewood, Thompson, Monte Video.—4. Glendevon, Brown, Bombay; Celestial Empire, Murray, London; Royal Alfred, Whiting, North Shields; Sir Robert Sale, Ransdown, Mauritius; Le St. Philibert, Massias, Bourbon.—5. Columbus, Adie, Liverpool; Mary Stenhouse, Finlay, Bombay; Armenian, Mitchell, Singapore; Gertrude, Adley, Singapore; Nimroud, Edmond, —; Revenue, Ponsland, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Clan Alpine.—Mr. James.
Per Sir Robert Sale.—Mrs. Luisdown.
Per Gertrude.—Mrs. Adley and two children, Mr. Hogan.
Per Armenian.—Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Noakes, Mr. Cox.

DEPARTURES.

August 28. Pomona, Royal Alice, Robinson Crusoe, Industry, and Futt-hol Aziz.—30. Lord Lyndhurst, Inkerman, A. B. Coutta, Sir J. Mandeville, Melbrey, and Scotia.—31. Thetis.—Sept. 1. Mercury, Sea Flower, Helgesen, str. Baltic.—3. Martha, Liverpool; str. Erymanthe.—4. Gustav, William Stevenson.—6. Queensland, City of Bombay, Southern Cross, Ann Holtberg, Loire.—7. Lady Octavia, Carleton, Emily Farnam, Sarah M., str. Moulmein.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Erymanthe.—Mr. P. Pellorce, Mr. Viandice, Mr. and Mrs. A. Money, Mr. Y. Mayxam, Mr. B. Taylor, Mr. Mackellan, Capt. G. Bardin, Capt. E. E. Shaw, Mr. Cassigne, Mrs. Lauder and family, Mr. Fulton, Mr. O. M. Graham, Sister A. Carminatic, Sister M. L. Viero, Mr. Harman, Mr. Routh.
Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Roberts, Mr. Stuart Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnson. For GALLE.—Baboo Debendro Nauth Tagore and son, Mr. Ridsdale. For SUZ.—Mr. W. N. Watson. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and child, Mr. A. C. Cator, Capt. Carden, Capt. Pearson, Mr. Boyce, Hon. D. Cowie, Major Thomson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Gardner, Mr. T. H. Hodge, Mr. Wilson, Mr. English, Sir T. W. Miller and Lady Miller, Capt. Gordon, Capt. Edridge.
Per str. Moulmein.—For CHITTAGOON.—Baboo Sworgonarin Bannerjee. For AXYAB.—Dr. Mountjoy.
Per str. Rangoon.—For RANGOON.—Major Tennent, A. Frossange, Esq., Mr. Venero. For SINGAPORE.—Charles Groome, Esq.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Celestial Empire.—Brig Speedy; barque J. W. Leaver.
By Thorndean.—Dunmail, 23rd May, in lat. 43 N., long. 13 W.; Alabama, Confederate privateer, 2nd July, in lat. 26 14 S., long. 37 24 W.
Ship Thorndean was boarded by the Confederate privateer Alabama, and her papers were overhauled.—She captured at the same time the American ship Anna F. Schmidt, bound for California, and supplied herself with provisions from her, and then destroyed her by fire the same afternoon. She had on board five prize crews, all from large vessels which she had destroyed.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 9, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent., Ca.	Sa. Ra. 100	Rs. 93 8 to 93 13
Do. Transfer Stock.	Sa. Ra. 100	99 4 to 99 6
4 per Cent.	Co.'s Ra. 100	100
5 per Cent. P.W.	Co.'s Ra. 100	107 12 to 108 0
5 1/2 per Cent.	Co.'s Ra. 100	118 4 to 118 12
5 per cent., 56-57.	Co.'s Ra. 100	108 4 to 109

EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight	2 0 to 2 0 9-16
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra and United Service Bank	500	1050
Assam Tea Company	200	520 to 540
Bank of Bengal	4000	10100 to 10600
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	1600 to 1610
Do.	200	300 to 320
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1950 to 1975
Bengal Printing Company	100	
Bengal River Company	1000	940 to 960
Bengal Tea Company	100	260 to 280
Bishnauth Tea Company	200	20 to 25
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	700 to 720
Cachar and Assam Tea Company	200	par to 5 pm.
Cachar Tea Company	600	745
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1280 to 1290
Calcutta Steam Tug Association	600	940 to 950
Central Assam Tea Company	100	130 to 140
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	340 to 360
Delhi Bank Corporation	500	625 to 650
Dooh Teria Tea Company	90	90
East India Coal Company	100	55 to 60
East India Railway Company	218	230 to 232
East India Tea Company	50	145 to 160
Do.	100	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	218	Nominal.
Eastern Steam Tug Association	1000	1700 to 1710
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	300 to 400
Gola Ghaut Tea Company	250	25 to 50 pm.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	400 to 415
Hongkong Steam Tug Association	1000	300 to 350 pm.
Hope Town Equitable Tea Company	100	10 to 20
Hope Town Tea Association	50	50 p.ct. pm.
Hunter and Company	250	Nominal.
Hurkaru Press Company	1000	Quite nom.
India General Steam Navigation Co.	1000	1150 to 1155
Leibong and Minchow Tea Company	30	5 to 10 pm.
Mutual Tea Company	100	30 pm.
New Port Gloster Company	600	1600 to 1700
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	41	17 to 18
Oriental Tea Company	230	Nominal.
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50 to 60
Punjab Bank (Lim.)	75	105
R. Scott Thompson and Company	500	700 to 710
Simla Bank	500	570
Soom Tea Company	30	30 to 40 pm.
Spence's Hotel Company	350	30 to 40
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company	200	10 to 20
Tukvar Tea Company	100	
Victoria Tea Company	250	20 to 30
Upper Assam Tea Company	210	120 to 130

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre	23 0 0 to 20 0 0	21 17 6 Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	0 0 0
Rice		2 3 6
Seeds	4 12 6 to 0 0 0	4 2 6

MADRAS.

INDIAN IDEAS OF JUSTICE.

HYDERABAD, Aug. 9.—I told you in a former letter that the courts of justice at Hyderabad had risen in popular estimation, and, wonderful to tell, they continue to be in good repute. Most people, at their formation, augured that the dispensation of justice would be a complete failure, and, indeed, the obstructions to it were so numerous, that it required some hardihood to predict that the minister, a slow, but persistent workman, would bring his measure to bear. The obstructions existed in acknowledged prescriptive rules, the correctness of which was engrafted *ab initio* upon the minds of the people, and had acquired all the force of a religious prejudice. It was opposed to the interests of those persons who alone have a voice in a despotic State or any consideration in it. The relations of the Nizam were exempted from the jurisdiction of the courts, from the authority of the minister, and were only amenable to the supreme head, who, as you may suppose, could not make it convenient to undertake judicial labour. His Highness' household were all equally exempt from subordination to any authority but his own. Of this, however, it can now be said that it exists more in theory than in practice, as his Highness readily gives up criminals possessing exemption from belonging to his household to be dealt with by the minister, and we have a recent instance of his so consigning a brother-in-law for adjudication in a criminal case in which he somehow (not directly) is involved. The difficulty of dispensing justice in a case where the criminal stands in the higher grades of society is considerable, and where he possesses military power still greater. In regard to the first the high man is sheltered equally by common opinion and by his position. "Would you degrade a nobleman

by summoning him to appear in court?" The objection extends equally to his appearing there as witness as in the character of a criminal. "What, sir, would you carry a high man into a court like a common thief for killing his slave?" (I am quoting an address made to Chundoololl by a body of Pathans.) And then there is the irrefutable argument—he and his grandfather were never so treated, nor would have submitted to such treatment—but you are *sahib log*. A native gentleman, of some consideration and no small power here, visited Bombay about a year ago, and meeting a countryman there, declared that "no gentleman could live there without the constant apprehension of being subjected to indignity, for you cannot beat your slave without being cited to appear in court and coerced to appear." Every man who can resist an appearance thinks his honour is concerned to resist a summons citing him to appear, whether as criminal or witness. Dilawurkhan, a jemadar, of a hundred horse, makes his appearance in court in obedience to the laws; his neighbour, commanding fifty horse, Himmut Khan, taunts him with having sacrificed his honour, and says he would have defended his house to the last and perished rather than taint his family name by submitting to such degradation. Dilawurkhan cannot rise above this taunt and spurn it, for he has been educated in the same principles, and the judge who may try a man for contumacy in such cases cannot but have a leaning towards him, as whatsoever his official duty may require he is imbued with the same principles. Here was no small difficulty, but though this has undergone repression to a great extent, it cannot be entirely overcome in a day, nor by the single effort of any man. *Non omnia possumus omnes* is no small laudation to the minister and to his coadjutors who have taken part with him to carry his measures into effect.

The Assistant-Resident, Captain Malcolm's name having been submitted to the court as an evidence in some case, a native gentleman said to me that he asked Captain Malcolm whether he would have gone, and was to his surprise answered in the affirmative. "Would you go," said he to me; I replied affirmatively and said, "did I suffer illusage from any person which I could redress of my own power, I still would prefer seeking protection where such could be afforded me from the law;" and I told him that Lord William Bentinck, having been threatened with personal violence by a conductor serving under his orders, had sought protection from the law by a resort to a magistrate, and had not crushed the fellow vindictively as he might have done, had he not had respect for the laws. I am happy in having occasion to state this fact publicly, for my *visa voce* relation of it to natives here, I feel perceptibly is not believed—much less that William IV. and her present gracious Majesty both suffered personal injury from assailants, and in neither case were the malefactors put to death, though the act of neither was extenuated by any apologetic matter.

THE INQUEST ON THE LATE MRS. GREEN.

The proceedings in this case terminated on Saturday evening, having been adjourned seven or eight times from the 7th inst. The evidence was most voluminous; but it will be sufficient for every purpose if we give a portion of the summary with which the coroner, Dr. Mair, wound up:—

"You have now heard from the evidence of Dr. Mayer, the chemical examiner, that after the most minute and careful examination he was unable to detect the slightest trace of morphia, or any other poison, either in the contents of the stomach or in those tissues which were removed from the body of the deceased. He also told you that morphia is one of the most difficult of all poisons to detect in the tissues, and that one of our highest authorities had stated that no English chemist has ever been able to detect morphia in any of the tissues after death, even in cases where there was no doubt as to morphia having been taken during life and shortly before death.

He also told you that he believed it perfectly possible that the deceased Mrs. Green may have died from a large dose of morphia and yet no traces of the poison be discovered in the stomach or tissues of the body after death.

"After hearing the statements and opinions of the several medical men,—all of them concurring—who were in immediate attendance upon the deceased during her last illness, I do not think you will have any difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the symptoms from which the deceased was suffering when they all saw her, and which caused her death were due to some narcotic poison.

"If you are perfectly satisfied in your minds, then, that these symptoms and the death of the deceased were caused by narcotic poison the next questions for you to consider are—What was that narcotic poison, and 2nd, By whom was it administered? These questions can only be answered by taking into your careful consideration all that occurred from the time the deceased went into the room adjoining the dining-room up till the time she was first found to be insensible; and it is only by a combination of all the circumstances as elicited during our inquiry that you will be able to come to any conclusion regarding these questions. We have no evidence whatever to show either that anyone saw the deceased herself take any narcotic poison that night, or that it was administered to her by another;—all that we do know is, that the deceased came unexpected to this place on that Thursday night from her own house direct, that she was apparently in her usual health then, but so much depressed in spirits that she stated to Dr. and Mrs. Flynn she wished she were dead; that she remained outside for half-an-hour or more talking to Dr. and Mrs. Flynn; that she was seen taking nothing but a glass of iced water, which she called for and got from the servant, Anthony; that she went alone of her own accord from the dining-table into the adjoining room, and that she lay down upon a cot there, but that she might have got up from this cot without being noticed by those seated at the dining table, or by those servants who were in attendance there. We have it also in evidence that in this room into which the deceased entered, there was lying on a teapoy very close to the cot a bottle containing a solution of morphia, of which Mrs. Flynn had been in the habit of taking one teaspoonful every night, and of which she had taken her usual dose a few minutes before the deceased came to the house that night; that Mrs. Flynn had in the hurry to go out and receive the deceased unfortunately left this bottle of solution of morphia on the teapoy in her room, instead of placing it in her almirah as formerly; that a considerable quantity, supposed to be a wineglassful, had been taken out of that bottle from the time Mrs. Flynn had taken her dose, up till the time she (Mrs. Flynn) went into the room and noticed the bottle still lying on the teapoy while the deceased was very ill. It is also proved that the deceased entered that room alone and that no one was seen or known to have entered that room from the time the deceased went into it up till the time she was discovered to be insensible."

The jury retired for a few minutes and returned the following verdict:—Death was caused by an overdose of morphia taken by Mrs. Green, but whether by accident, or of her own free will, or in what state of mind she was at the time, there is no evidence to show.—*Madras Times*, Aug. 31.

CAPTAIN H. E. CHURCH.—Colonel Drury and the officers of the Volunteer Guards invited Captain Church to a farewell dinner on Friday evening last, when several others of his friends were also present. The mess room was very tastefully decorated, and the volunteer band was in attendance. After a very sumptuous banquet, and the usual loyal toasts, Colonel Drury, in fitting terms, gave the honoured guest of the evening, with an account of his career in the Volunteer Guards from its first formation, and of the uniform zeal which characterised all his proceedings for the welfare of the men of his own company and of the regiment in general.

Captain Church made a suitable reply; he thanked his brother officers heartily for all their kindness, declared that no great credit was due to him for any thing he might have done, as he joined the volunteers to gratify his own anxious desire to become a soldier. If during his stay in England he should pick up any new notions from the British volunteers, he promised on his return to impart the same to his comrades. Several good speeches followed, and the evening was one of the most pleasant that could be well conceived.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 14.

OOTACAMUND.—We are informed that it is now decided to have a Sessions Court here, and that Mr. J. W. Cherry will be the judge. We congratulate the local community on the change which is coming fast. The trade especially will be delighted to hear that there is to be a higher tribunal, avoiding the necessity of appeal; and altogether, the Sessions Court and Mr. Cherry as the judge will be an improvement, much desired. The present sub-judge stands high in public estimation for moderation and prudence, but Ootacamund is growing out of a want of these qualities. We require a judicial functionary who will be more of the *bench*—a man who would sacrifice his own son, as some notable of old did, in the discharge of his duties. This man Mr. Cherry is likely to prove, and we consequently hope for his speedy advent.—*Neilgherry Excelsior*, Aug. 27.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3. Sir George Pollock, Carter.—4. Nowil Alfred, Lequille, Pondicherry; General Wyndham, Carter, Bimlipatam; Sir Robert Seppings, Lay, London.—6. Mount Stuart, Elphinstone, Greenock; str. Erymanthe, Calcutta.—7. P. and O. str. Malta, Hyde, Suez; Lady Jocelyn str., Kerr, London.—8. Nomi, Daniel, Pondicherry; Hamburg, Eugene, Pondicherry.—9. Nipaul, Peyra, Calicutam.—11. Lady Canning, Spence, Mauritius.—14. Candia, Stewart, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. str. Malta.—From MARSEILLES.—Miss Fagan, Mr. W. Keep, Mr. F. W. Emerson, Mr. E. Chamberlain. From SUZ.—Mrs. Bruce. From GALLI.—Mr. Frei, Mr. Young, Mr. Clark. From POKANG.—Mr. Walter, Mrs. Daly and infant. From BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Waker, John Bowin, wife, and three children, Dr. Butler, Col. Batten, Mrs. Batten, Miss Batten, child, and infant, Mr. Smith. Per str. Lady Jocelyn.—Dr. and Mrs. Marry, Lieut. Begbie, 42nd M.I., Dr. McKenzie, Ens. Jarving, 18th regt., Mr. and Mrs. Otty, Maj. and Mrs. Hammond, 90th regt. foot, Capt. Aldridge, 71st regt. foot, Lieut. Ridgway, 94th regt. foot, Lieut. and Mrs. Bielluch, 58th regt., Ensigns Brown, 77th regt., C. Driscoll, 82nd regiment, Tryon, Ryland, and Lynch, 48th regt., Phillips, 34th regt.; S. C. Holbron, Esq., Miss Holbron, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton and two children, Mr. T. J. Handford, Mrs. Cripps.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5. Garibaldi, —, Moulmein; Greenwood, —, Moulmein.—6. Belle Creole, —, Amherst; Cluttra, —, Calcutta; str. Erymanthe, Macaire, Galle.—7. str. Malta, —, Calcutta.—8. Hamburg, Eugene, Northern Ports.—10. Jean Gonjon, —, Guadaloupe.—12. Endymion, —, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Erymanthe.—For PONDICHERY.—Archibald De Souza, Esq., Richard De Souza, Esq., Mr. Davidson, Rev. Mr. Boretto, Rev. Mr. Renevies, Rev. Mr. Rector. For GALLI.—Mr. De Castillio, Nicholas Riordan, Esq., Nina Mahomed Pooler. For MESSINA.—Mons. Howard. Per str. Candia.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Birar and three infants, C. B. Pelly, Esq., Mrs. Pelly and three children, G. B. Laybourn, Esq., Col. W. I. Birdwood, Mrs. Birdwood and infant. To MARSEILLES.—H. E. Church, Esq., W. M. Scharieb, Esq., R. D. McMinn, Esq., W. Thompson, Esq., To SUEZ.—Thomas Marden, Esq., To MELBOURNE.—F. Clarke, Esq., To SYDNEY.—G. N. Groves, Esq., To SINGAPORE.—One Asst. Apothecary. To BOMBAY.—Conductor J. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke and two children.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID SASSOON, Esq., in addition to founding a General Hospital at Poona, has, with characteristic liberality, placed a sum of 25,000 rupees at the disposal of the committee for the establishment there of an asylum for such persons as are, owing to bodily defects and infirmities, unable to earn their livelihood. Mr. Sasson, though not a native of India, has expended in the Bombay presidency during his residence there upwards of one hundred thousand pounds in various acts of benevolence, and his excellent example has of late been followed by a few others.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Simla, Aug. 28.—No. 398.—The following appointments in the Central Provs. are notified:—

Capt. F. B. Foote, dist. superint. 4th class, offic. as dist. superint. 3rd class, v. Lieut. Sutherland, on leave to Europe, from May 1 to Aug. 5, 1862.

Capt. W. F. Ireland, asst. dist. superint., 1st class, was app. to offic. as dist. superint., 4th class, v. Capt. Foote, from May 1, 1862.

Mr. J. M. Herrill, asst. dist. superint., 2nd class, was app. to offic. as asst. dist. superint., 1st class, v. Capt. Ireland, from May 1, 1862.

Lieut. H. A. Hammond, 26th Madras N.I., was app. to offic. as asst. dist. superint., 2nd class, v. Mr. Herrill.

Lieut. Hammond joined his app. on June 18, 1862.

Capt. C. L. B. Walton, dist. superint., 4th class, was app. to offic. as dist. superint., 3rd class, v. Lieut. Sutherland, with effect from Aug. 5, 1862, in room of Capt. Foote, who proceeded to Europe on that date. Capt. Walton ceased to offic. as above on Oct. 31, 1862.

Capt. E. L. Higginson, asst. dist. superint., 1st class, was app. to offic. as dist. superint., 4th class, v. Capt. Walton, from Aug. 5, 1862, to Oct. 31, 1862, the date of his prom. to dist. superint., 4th class, in room of Capt. Walton.

Lieut. D. McNeill, asst. dist. superint., 2nd class, was app. to offic. as asst. dist. superint., 1st class, on July 30, 1862, v. Lieut. Faber.

Lieut. W. Vertue, 29th Madras inf., was app. to offic. as asst. dist. superint., 2nd class, v. Lieut. D. McNeill. Lieut. Vertue joined his app. on Dec. 2, 1862.

Capt. E. B. Clay, dist. superint., 4th class, was app. to offic. as dist. superint., 3rd class, v. Sutherland, on Nov. 1, 1862, in room of Capt. Walton.

Mr. J. C. Duff, asst. dist. superint., 1st class, was app. on Nov. 1, 1862, to offic. as dist. superint., 4th class, v. Capt. Clay.

Lieut. T. E. VanderGucht, Bengal staff corps, was app. to offic. as asst. dist. superint., 1st class, v. Mr. Duff. Lieut. VanderGucht joined his app. on Nov. 17, 1862.

Mr. F. MacNaghten, offic. asst. comr., Chindwara, performed the duties of dist. superint. of police at Chindwara, in addition to his own duties, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 17, 1862, v. Mr. Higgins, on leave.

Fort William, Sept. 2.—No. 5,527.—Mr. R. F. Saunders, of the civil service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for 3 years from July 9. Prep. leave from June 5 has also been granted to Mr. Saunders.

Foreign Dept., Simla, Aug. 27.—No. 635.—Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, v.c., asst. comsnr., is app. to officiate as dep. comsnr. of Mohamdee, in Oude, v. Mr. H. G. Ross, proceeded to England on m.c. Mr. Kavanagh assumed charge of his office on Feb. 23.

Aug. 28.—No. 634.—ERRATUM.—In notification No. 45, March 10, published in *Government Gazette* of 18th idem, posting Mr. J. Beddy, asst. comsnr., to the Wurdah district, for "Wurdah" read "Hoshungabad."

Financial Dept., Fort William, Sept. 4.—No. 4,270.—Mr. R. P. Harrison, auditor and accountant-gen. to the Government of India, has leave for 4 mo., in extension, m.c.

No. 4,290.—Mr. H. E. Oakeley, M.A., offic. chief asst. to the dep. auditor and accountant gen., Bengal, has leave for 4½ mo., under new rules, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Military Dept., Simla, Aug. 28.—No. 125a.—The services of Asst. surg. H. Cookson, attached to H.M.'s 104th regt., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the civil dept.

Military Dept., Fort William, Sept. 2.—No. 556.—Capt. and brev. maj. M. Thomson, of late 53rd regt. N.I., district superint. of police, Cawnpore, and offic. dep. inspector gen. of police, Jhansie div., has leave to Europe, m.c., for 20 mo., under new regulations.

Sept. 4.—No. 558.—Lieut. J. J. Russell, of late 46th regt. N.I., has leave to Europe, m.c., for 2 years, under old regulations.

Foreign Dept., Simla, Aug. 22.—No. 609.—Asst. surg. H. R. Oswald, in med. charge of the Nagpur div., is appointed to the med. charge of the Mysore commission during the absence on leave of Dr. Kirkpatrick.

Aug. 24.—No. 617.—Mr. A. L. McMillan, hon. mag. in the district of Akyab, Arracan div., British

Burmah, is vested with the full powers of a district mag. as defined in sec. 22 of the code of criminal procedure.

H.E. is also pleased to appoint Mr. R. Hannay to be an hon. mag. for the town of Moulmein, in the Amhurst district, and to vest him with the full powers of a district mag., as defined in sec. 22 of the code of criminal procedure.

No. 620.—The services of Staff Surg. J. Ogilvy, in med. charge of the Maywar agency, are replaced at the disposal of the military dept. from Nov. 1 next, or the subsequent date on which he may actually be relieved.

Fort William, Sept. 1, Judicial.—No. 257.—Maj. B. Ford, offic. cantonment, joint mag. at Raigoon, is invested with civil jurisdiction.

General.—No. 1,279.—Lieut. C. H. Plowden, asst. commr., Blundarrath, in the central provs., assumed charge of the current duties of the dep. commr.'s office on March 4 last.

No. 1,280.—Asst. surg. W. J. Moore, in medical charge of the Jodhpore political agency, has obtained 30 days' priv. leave from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1,282.—The leave granted by the Punjab govt. to Mr. A. K. Blackall, extra asst. commr., to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for 1 year, on m.c., is altered to leave of absence to England for the same period.

No. 1,288.—Capt. J. J. Fulton, asst. commr., central provinces, has obtained leave of absence for 1 week in extension of that granted to him in G.O. dated 7th ult. No. 1,135.

No. 1,290.—Erratum.—In G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 501 of July 23 last, for "Capt. J. N. H. Maclean," read "Major."

No. 1,296.—Dr. H. M. Cannon, inspector of prisons in Oudh, is appointed to offic. as civil surg. of Lucknow, in addition to his other duties during the absence on leave of Dr. F. Douglas with effect from the date on which he took charge.

Simla, Aug. 24.—No. 121a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to confirm Lieut. F. E. Lewes, royal arty., as paid doing duty officer with No. 1 Punjab light field battery.

Aug. 25.—No. 122a.—The services of Lieut. H. B. Sanderson, of the Bengal staff corps, are placed at disposal of the govt. of Bengal for employment in the Bengal police.

No. 124a.—Appointment:—Hyderabad Contingent.—Asst. surg. G. D. Riddell, 5th inf., to offic. in med. charge of the 1st cav. during the absence of Asst. surg. Sanderson, or until further orders.

Fort William, Aug. 31.—No. 551.—The undermen. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Capt. J. J. Fulton, of the Madras staff corps, asst. commr., Central Provs., for 20 mo.

Lieut. O. M. Graham, of the late 6th European regt., sub. asst. commsy. gen., for 15 mo., under the new regs.

Sept. 1.—No. 553.—The following order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is conf.:—

No. 148.—Dated Aug. 6.—Granting Lieut. H. S. Stewart, paid doing duty officer, 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, 1 mo.'s leave, from date of quitting Mominabad, to proceed to Bombay prep. to applying for sick leave to Europe.

No. 554.—Sub asst. surg. T. Copwicke, of the med. dept., Hyderabad contingent, att. to the civil dept., Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having been reported to be unfit for further active service, is transf. to the pension estab. on the pension of an apothecary, with effect from March 1, 1863, and with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

Public Works Dept., Simla, Aug. 21.—No. 97g.—Lieut. H. G. Puckle, exec. engr., assu. charge of the Southern Road div., Central Provs., from Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, on the afternoon of Aug. 8.

Aug. 31.—No. 95.—Mr. C. Nuttall, dep. controller and examiner, assu. charge of the public works office of account, Hyderabad, on Aug. 7.

THE BASSEIN DIVISION.

No. 96.—The Bassein div., in British Burmah, is abolished from the date of the receipt in Rangoon of this notification, and is constituted a sub division to be held, in consideration of its isolated position, under the immediate control of the chief engr.

Mr. J. James, asst. engr., 2nd class, at present in charge of the Bassein div., is posted to the Bassein sub division.

No. 97.—Posting.—With reference to the foregoing notification, Lieut. col. S. J. Batten, Madras staff corps, exec. engr., 4th class, Bassein div., having returned from leave to Europe on July 23, is posted temp. to the Moulmein div.

This cancels that portion of notification by the Gov. gen., No. 80, dated July 17, transf. Capt. E. J. L. Twynam from the Arracan to the Moulmein div.

No. 98.—Leave of abs.—H.M.'s Sec. of State for India in Council has intimated the grant by him of 6 mos.' ext. of leave of abs. to Mr. G. N. Dodd, exec. engr., 2nd class, N. W. Provs.

No. 99.—Leave of abs., on m.c., is granted to Mr.

M. Ross, temp. sub engr., Mysore, from May 18 to July 31.

Resignation.—Mr. M. Ross, temp. sub engr., Mysore, is permitted to resign his appt. in the public works dept., with effect from July 31.

Aug. 22.—Leave of Absence.—Capt. J. Reddie, master attendant, Calcutta, for 3 mos., under the orders of the Financial Dept., dated 31st ult. The first asst. master attendant will conduct the duties of the master attendant's office during Capt. Reddie's absence.

Mr. M. Little, deputy mag. and deputy collector of Monghyr, for 3 mos., under the orders of the Financial Dept., dated the 31st ult.

Aug. 21.—Mr. H. S. Thompson, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Backergunge, for 3 mos., on m.c., under para. 11 of the new uncovenanted absentee rules, from the 10th inst.

Gen. Establishments.—Aug. 27.—No. 189.—Appointments.—Mr. T. H. Wickes, special asst. engr., att. to the circular and eastern canals' div., to assume executive charge of the Dacca div. as a temp. measure, pending the appt. of a successor to the late executive engr.

Aug. 28.—No. 190.—Lieut. J. Dundas, R.E., probationary asst. engr., posted to the garrison engr's dept., Fort William, in the orders specified, joined that div. on the 28th ult. before noon.

Foreign Dept., General, Fort William, Aug. 28.—No. 1,260.—Lieut. K. J. L. Mackenzie, asst. commr., East Berar, Hyderabad assigned districts, availed himself, on June 7 last, of the leave granted to him in G.O. dated 5th item, No. 849, and not on April 26, as notified in G.O., dated June 23, No. 930.

No. 1,261.—Lieut. col. L. Barrow, C.B., officiating commr. of Lucknow, made over charge of his office to Mr. W. C. Capper, dep. commr., on 10th inst., and availed himself, on the 11th item, of the priv. leave granted to him in G.O., dated 24th ult., No. 1,089.

Mr. Capper will officiate as commr. of the Lucknow division during Lieut. col. Barrow's absence.

No. 1,262.—Lieut. R. H. De Montmorency, asst. secretary to the chief commr. of Oudh, has obtained 2 mo. priv. leave from the 1st inst.

No. 1,264.—Dr. C. Williams, agent to the chief commr. of British Burmah at Mandalay, has obtained 1 mo. priv. leave from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,265.—Capt. H. A. Browne, officiating dep. commr., 3rd class, in British Burmah, assumed charge of the Myan Oung district and treasury from Capt. E. J. Spilsbury, dep. commr., 3rd class, on 29th ult.

Capt. A. G. Duff, officiating dep. commr., 4th class, in British Burmah, assumed charge of the Akyab district and treasury from Major F. W. Ripley, dep. commr., 2nd class, on 31st ult.

No. 1,266.—Lieut. C. W. Street, officiating 1st class asst. commr. at Nagaing (Young), in the Bassein district, British Burmah, made over charge of his office to Mr. G. E. Barr, extra asst. commr., 1st class, at Bassein, on June 24 last.

No. 1,267.—Asst. surg. G. W. Jameson, appointed civil surg. of Hurdul in G.O. by the Gov. gen., dated 23rd ult., No. 496, joined his appointment on the 7th inst.

Military Dept., Simla, Aug. 22.—No. 120a.—The services of the following officers of the royal engr. are placed at the disposal of the public works dept. with the Gov. gen.:—

Lieut. M. A. Alves.

Lieut. C. Strahan.

Lieut. J. H. Western.

Fort William, Aug. 27.—No. 544.—Messrs. C. F. Hamer and C. Low are app. 3rd class sub assts. in the topographical branch of the survey dept., with effect from 3rd inst.

Mr. J. Harper, 2nd class sub asst., attached to No. 3, Ganjam and Orissa topographical survey, is promoted to the grade of 1st class sub asst., with effect from 8th inst.

No. 545.—Lieut. O. M. Graham, sub asst. commsy. gen., has leave for 1 mo., from date of his quitting Jhansi, to the pres., prep. to m.c. to Europe, under new regs.

No. 546.—The services of Asst. surg. J. C. Shaw are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Aug. 28.—No. 547.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Capt. N. E. Boileau; July 5.

Capt. H. R. Drew; Aug. 24.

No. 548.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be captains, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut. and brev. capt. F. A. Dickens; July 1.

Lieut. and brev. capt. W. J. Ward; Aug. 23.

No. 549.—The underment. officers have reported

their departure on the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. J. M. Glubb, of the late 38th regt. N.I., asst. commr., Jhansi, on leave for 20 mo. G.G.O., No. 491, of July 30—Erymanthe Aug. 4.

Maj. A. B. Fenwick, of the late 6th Eur. regt., doing duty in the stud department, on leave to sea, Penang, and the Straits, for 3 mo. G.G.O., No. 502, of Aug. 8—Cheduba, Aug. 8.

Lieut. R. S. Green, of the gen. list, inf., on leave for 18 mo. G.G.O., No. 525, of Aug. 18—Nubia, Aug. 24.

Lieut. E. A. Phillips, of the late 12th regt. N.I., asst. commr., Chota Nagpore, on leave for 15 mo. G.G.O., No. 527, Aug. 19—Nubia, Aug. 24.

Public Works Dept., Simla, Aug. 19.—No. 95gg.—The asst. to the chief engr. of Oudh for the time-being will also act as asst. secy. to the chief commr. in the public works dept.

Aug. 20.—No. 96gg.—Mr. A. Wilson, exec. engr., 2nd class, transferred from the central provinces to Hyderabad, in public works dept., not fication No. 92, dated Aug. 10, is reduced to the grade of exec. engr., 3rd class, from this date.

Fort William, Aug. 28.—No. 93.—Postings:—Mr. E. V. Vernon, Asst. (vide notification No. 42, G.G., dated May 14) engr., 2nd class, British Burmah, is posted to the Thyetmyo div., with effect from July 16.

Marine Dept. Aug. 27.—No. 750.—Appt.—Lieut. T. M. Philbrick, I.N., to be master attendant and coll. of sea customs at Bassein.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Aug. 19.—No. 6,438.—Appts.:—

Mr. G. K. Mears to officiate as asst. commr. of Doonka.

Aug. 21.—Mr. H. S. Thompson to be judge of the Small Cause Court of Backergunge, and to exercise the powers of a principal sudder ameen in that district.

Aug. 25.—Mr. D. W. Dundas to be district superint. of police of the 3rd grade in Gawalparrah.

Mr. H. Wroughton to be asst. superint. of police of the 2nd grade in Patna.

Mr. W. D. Pratt to be asst. superint. of police of the 3rd grade in Tipperah.

Mr. E. P. Amesbury to be asst. superint. of police of the 3rd grade in Chittagong.

Mr. D. Cargill to be asst. superint. of police of the 3rd grade in Howrah.

Mr. G. A. Patten to be asst. superint. of police of the 3rd grade in the 24 pergunnahs.

Mr. W. J. Platts to be asst. superint. of police of the 3rd grade in Gawalparrah.

Aug. 19.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, asst. commr. of Doonka, for 1 mo., under para. 16 of the new uncovenanted absentee rules.

Aug. 24.—The priv. leave for 2 mo. granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. H. Moule, senior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, is confirmed.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 22.—No. 183.—Transfer.—Ens. G. Nolan, asst. engr., 1st class, from the Upper Assam to the Lower Assam div.

Aug. 25.—No. 184.—Leave of absence.—Lieut. R. C. Daubuz, R.E., asst. engr., 1st class, attached to the Berhampore div., priv. leave for 2 mo., with effect from date of his being relieved from the executive charge of the Berhampore div.

No. 185.—Posting.—Mr. J. Robinson, app. a prob. asst. engr., and attached to Bengal, is posted to the Burrakur Bridge div.

No. 186.—Transfers:—

The following transfers are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal:—

Mr. M. V. Lidwell, temp. sub engr. of 3rd class, from the Dinagore to the Lower Assam div.

Mr. W. Craig, temp. supervisor, from the Berhampore to the Sylhet div.

Mr. W. Brown, asst. overseer, from the Sylhet to the Dinagore div.

Aug. 22.—No. 6,527.—Appointments.—Capt. C. T. Hitchins, dist. superint. of police, Tipperah, to offic. as dep. inspec. gen. of police of the Chittagong circle in add. to his own duties.

Aug. 24.—Mr. T. T. Allen to be dep. registrar of decs. at Baraset under Act IX. of 1862, B.C.

Mr. W. Smith, C.E., to be an honorary mag. of Calcutta.

Aug. 25.—Mr. E. D. Lockwood to officiate as mag. and coll. of Burdwan.

Mr. W. R. Larmie to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Burdwan.

Mr. D. Hume, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the temp. charge of the sub division of Serampore, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 1st cl. Mr. Hume is also empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the court of sessions; to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such court of sessions; and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Mr. T. D. Moran to be a junior sub asst. surveyor in the 3rd or Eastern div. rev. survey, from the 3rd inst.

Mr. J. N. Stoelke to be a junior sub asst. surveyor

in the fourth or Western div. rev. survey from the 3rd inst.

Leave of absence:—

Aug. 22.—Capt. J. Reddie, master attendant, Calcutta, for 3 mos., dated 31st ult. The 1st assist. master attendant will conduct the duties of the master attendant's office during Capt. Reddie's absence.

Mr. M. Little, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Monghyr, for 3 mos.

Aug. 21.—Mr. H. S. Thompson, judge of the Small Cause Court of Backergunge, for 3 mos., on m.c.

Aug. 27.—No. 189.—Appointment.—Mr. T. H. Wickes, special assist. engr., attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals' division, to assume executive charge of the Dacca division as a temporary measure, pending the appointment of a successor to the late executive engr.

Aug. 28.—No. 190.—Notification.—Lieut. J. Dundas, R.E., probationary assist. engr., posted to the garrison engr.'s dept., Fort William, in the orders specified, joined that division on the 28th ult. before noon.

Sept. 1.—No. 191.—Appointment.—Sadick Ally, probationary sub overseer of the 2nd class, 3rd grade, attached to the Pooree division, is appointed permanently in that grade to the lower subordinate establishment of the public works dept. in Bengal.

Aug. 26.—No. 6,582.—Appointments:—Mr. R. M. Towers to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class in that district.

Aug. 27.—Mr. T. F. W. Smith to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah.

Capt. J. F. Sherer to officiate as supt. of Cachar.

Aug. 29.—Mr. F. B. Simson, officg. commr. of Dacca, is vested with the powers of a sessions judge in the district of Mymensing.

Mr. J. C. Shaw to be civil asst. surg. of Jessore.

Aug. 22.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. J. M. Graham, dep. insp. gen. of police, Chittagong, for 3 mo.

Aug. 27.—Capt. R. Stewart, supt. of Cachar, for 2 mo.

Aug. 29.—Mr. J. C. Dodgson, judge of Mymensing, for 3 mo.

Aug. 28.—The services of Lieut. F. Currie, asst. commr., Chota Nagpore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 2.—No. 192.—Mr. J. F. Bilderbeck, temp. asst. overseer, attached to the Jessore Road div., is app. permanently in that grade to the upper subordinate estab. of the public works dept. in Bengal.

Sept. 3.—No. 193.—Mr. J. D. Beglar, app. a prob. asst. engr., and attached to Bengal, is posted to the Circular and Eastern Canals div.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

General Dept., Aug. 18.—No. 1,808.—The leave of absence granted to the Rev. J. P. Harris, chaplain of Umritsur, in Punjab Order, No. 1,552, dated July 18, is extended to Oct. 31 next, on m.c.

Aug. 20.—No. 1,821.—Leave:—The privilege leave of absence to Mr. J. H. Oliver, deputy commissr., in Gazette Order, No. 1,570, dated 20th inst., is extended to 2 mo.

Police Dept., Aug. 18.—No. 611.—Leave:—Lieut. H. P. Kirke, asst. district superint., has leave for 2 mo., with effect from 12th inst.

Aug. 22.—No. 1,848.—Leave:—Asst. surg. D. Smith, M.B., civil surgeon of Delhi, has privilege leave for 6 weeks, with effect from 15th proximo.

Judicial Dept., Aug. 21.—No. 614.—Powers:—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to confer on Major H. W. H. Cox, deputy commissr., Huzara; and Capt. A. A. Munro, officiating deputy commissr., Peshawur, the powers of a Court of Sessions.

Aug. 22.—No. 617.—Major C. H. Byers officiated as cantonment joint mag. of Umballa from May 8 to July 6 last.

Aug. 23.—No. 625.—The hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to confirm the following appointments of clerks of the court made by the respective judges of the Courts of Small Causes:—

Mr. T. S. Fraser, Delhi.

Mr. J. E. Rowe, Simla.

Mr. S. Golucknath, Umritsur.

Mr. W. L. Sitcaithly, Jullundur.

Mr. J. Stephens, Hosharpore.

General Dept.—Aug. 26.—No. 1,880.—Leave:—Asst. surg. J. W. Johnston, M.D., has obtained leave of absence for 20 days, with effect from Sept. 1 next, subject to the rules of the audit dept.

Aug. 27.—No. 1,882.—Mr. G. Knox, assist. commr., is posted to the Huzara district with effect from the date of his assuming charge of his duties.

No. 1,883.—Leave:—

Mr. F. E. Moore, personal assist. to the financial commr., has obtained 10 days priv. leave in extension of the leave granted him in Punjab Gazette Order No. 1,404, dated June 29 last.

Police Dept.—Aug. 27.—No. 630.—Leave:—Mr. W. J. D'Gruyther, assist. dist. superint. of police, has obtained privilege leave for 1 month with effect from Oct. 3 next.

Public Works Dept.—Aug. 25.—No. 1,403c.—Leave:

—Mr. L. B. Bean, special assist. engr., 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawur road, is allowed priv. leave from Aug. 15 to Sept. 1.

No. 1,404c.—The remainder of the leave granted to Capt. W. H. Mackesy, assist. engr., Jullundur div., in govt. notification No. 906c., dated July 11, is cancelled from Aug. 11, from which date he is attached, temporarily, to Hill Roads division.

Aug. 28.—No. 1,717.—Mr. A. C. Cregan, assist. engr., bridges and branch roads div., has obtained one mo.'s priv. leave from such date as he may have availed himself of it.

General Dept., Aug. 18.—No. 1,808.—The leave granted to Rev. J. P. Harris, chaplain of Umritsur, in Punjab order No. 1,552 of July 18, is extended to Oct. 31, m.c.

No. 1,812.—The leave granted to Maj. J. M. Cripps, dep. commr., on m.c., in Gazette order No. 1,132 of May 28, is extended to Nov. 1; and out of the above the portion extending from May 18 to July 18 is commuted to privilege leave, under the military rules.

Aug. 20.—No. 1,821.—The priv. leave granted to Mr. J. H. Oliver, dep. commr., in Gazette order No. 1,570 of 20th inst., is extended to 2 mo.

Aug. 22.—No. 1,848.—Asst. surg. D. Smith, M.D., civil surgeon of Delhi, has priv. leave for 6 weeks, with effect from 15th proximo.

Judicial Dept., Aug. 21.—No. 614.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to confer on Maj. H. W. H. Cox, dep. commr., Huzara, and Capt. A. A. Munro, offic. dep. commr., Peshawur, the powers of a Court of Sessions.

Aug. 22.—No. 617.—Maj. C. H. Byers officiated as cantonment joint magistrate of Umballa from May 8 to July 6.

Police Dept., Aug. 18.—No. 611.—Lieut. H. P. Kirke, asst. dist. superint., has leave for 2 mo., with effect from 12th inst., or from date he may avail himself of same.

Aug. 22.—No. 620.—Lieut. E. Newbery is app. an asst. dist. superint. of police 1st grade, 1st cl., and is posted to the Delhi district.

Lieut. E. C. O. B. Horsford is app. to officiate as asst. dist. superint. of police 1st grade, 1st cl., at Umballa during the absence on leave of Mr. Hutton.

Aug. 24.—No. 622.—Capt. R. Moseley, dist. superint. of police, has priv. leave for 1 mo., with effect from 1st prox.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 28.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut division order, dated June 29 last, directing Capt. A. Paterson, staff corps, to assume charge of the office of the deputy judge advocate gen. during the absence of Capt. C. F. Brown.

Gowhatti station order, dated 9th ult., directing Capt. E. Hyndman, late 27th N.I., and officiating 2nd in command of 33rd regt. N.I., to take charge of the station staff office, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. W. W. Hume.

By the Officer commanding 93rd highlanders, dated 13th ult., appointing Ensign E. Bonse to be asst. instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. R. D. G. H. Burgoyne, resigned.

Allahabad brigade order, dated 5th inst., directing Lieut. A. J. Wallace, late 60th N.I., to do duty with the depot.

Presidency division order, dated 11th inst., directing Asst. surg. F. W. A. De Fabeck to rejoin 16th brigade R.A., at Barrackpore, as a temporary arrangement, making over medical charge of 31st regt. N.I. to Asst. Garrison surg. F. Powell.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. S. Penny (D battery 23rd brigade), to England, on m.c.

56th Foot.—Lieut. W. Bell, from date of departure to England, on m.c.

107th Foot.—Capt. C. M. N. Fellowes, from Aug. 9 to Sept. 10, in extension, on m.c.

To G.O. of 15th ult., appointing Capt. the Hon. C. C. Chetwynd, 10th foot, A.D.C. to Major general Garcock, commanding Peshawur division, add "subject to examination hereafter in the native languages."

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 10.—The undermentioned officers non-commissioned officers and privates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the half-yearly committee held on the 10th ult., have been declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed as interpreters, and in Hindoostanee, as specified below:—

As Interpreters.—Lieuts. N. X. Gwynne, 20th foot; W. J. Twyford, 23rd foot; and G. R. Miller, 90th foot.

In Hindoostanee.—Lieuts. J. E. Alexander, royal arty.; J. Biddulph, and E. S. R. Carnac, 19th hussars.

Cornet E. A. Money, 19th hussars.

Lieuts. C. W. Gabb, 21st hussars; H. C. Kemble, late 3rd Eur. L.C., and H. Y. Murray, late 4th Eur. L.C.

Ens. E. G. Lillingston, 71st foot.

Cpts. A. Seagram, 90th foot; and E. Fortescue 3rd batt. rifle brigade.

Lieuts. W. Gordon, 7th N.I.; F. F. Rowcroft, late

2nd N.I.; J. Bartleman, late 23rd N.I.; W. E. Rutherford, late 28th N.I.; C. H. Borgman, late 60th N.I.; and H. Rowland, late 63rd N.I.

Lieuts. A. G. Hammond, W. B. Aislabie, W. Atkins, C. Ransford, G. T. Jones, F. W. Williams, T. R. Cowie, W. M. Story, H. J. Peet, E. E. Grigg, F. W. Glasford, T. H. T. Drake, L. H. E. Tucker, and G. Waterhouse, gen. list, infantry.

Ens. A. B. Clare, W. Loch, and A. R. Badcock, gen. list, infantry.

Appointments:—

Surg. D. Scott, M.D., med. store keeper, Allahabad, and offic. in that capacity at Umballah, to be med. store keeper at the latter station, v. Surg. maj. B. W. Faithful, brought on the permanent list of dep. inspecs. gen. of hospitals.

Asst. surg. P. O'Brien, F.R.C.S., offic. med. store keeper at Allahabad, to be med. store keeper at that station, v. Scott.

Serg. J. J. Bragg, of the commissariat dept., is remanded to regimental duty and posted to A battery 16th brig. royal art. at Jubbulpore.

The leave "to the hills on private affairs" granted to Capt. S. Stallard, C batty. 2nd royal horse brigade, in G.O.C.C. of June 3 last, p. 149, is cancl. at his own request.

The Benares div. order dated May 17, 1862, directing the underment. officers to proceed to Goruckpore and back to their respective stations by dawk, at the public expense, on court martial duty, is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

From Benares.—Lieut. col. W. G. Lemesurier, C.B., royal art.; Major A. R. Warren, 20th foot; Cpts. R. T. H. Barber, 9th (late 63rd) N.I., and A. Irvine, late 24th N.I.

From Jaunpore.—Cpts. W. Forbes, late 27th N.I., and T. P. Waterman, late 18th N.I.

Jubbulpore station order, dated March 2 last, appointing Surg. H. M. Macbeth, of the 91st foot, to the med. charge of a squadron of the 12th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, during the absence of asst. surg. L. F. Dickson.

Dinapore brigade order, dated June 28 last, appointing Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, 16th regt. N.I., to officiate as barrackmr., as a temp. arrangement.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, Sept. 4.—Appointments:—

2nd Capt. and brev. maj. J. H. M. S. Stewart, R.E., to be dep. sec. to Govt. in public works dept.

2nd Capt. J. G. Ryves, R.E., to act as dep. sec. to Govt. in public works dept., during the absence of Maj. S. Stewart, on leave.

Educational Dept.—Mr. H. Bowers to act as an insp. of schools during the absence of Mr. Marden, on leave.

Financial Dept.—Surg. G. J. Shaw, M.D., has been directed to take charge of the office of commr. of the public dept. of issue of paper currency at Madras, pending the appt. of a master of the Madras Mint, in succ. to Col. C. A. Orr.

Doctor Shaw assumed charge of the office on 2nd inst.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. F. G. Lugard, M.A., acting joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, has priv. leave for 60 days, from the date of quitting his station.

Public Works Dept.—Col. C. A. Orr assumed charge of the office of sec. to Govt. in the public works dept., from Col. W. I. Birdwood, on the forenoon of the 2nd inst.

Financial Dept.—Surg. G. J. Shaw, M.D., assay master, received charge of the Madras Mint from Col. C. A. Orr, R.E., on 2nd inst.

Surg. W. Aitken, M.D., acting asst. assay master, received charge of the assay dept. from Surg. G. J. Shaw, M.D., on 2nd inst.

Judicial Dept.—Maj. W. G. Owen, senior asst. to the agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, having resumed charge of his office on July 22 last, the unexpired portion of the leave on m.c., granted to him on June 2 last, is cancl.

Mr. P. P. Hutchins, acting judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, assumed charge of the Court from Mr. R. Davidson on 2nd inst.

Public Dept.—On the report of the Central Committee of the Board of Examiners, the following assistants are declared to have qualified under the rules published by Govt. in their Resolution, dated May 26, 1854:—

First or Lower Standard.

Mr. H. Linton.

Mr. J. H. Nelson.

Mr. J. B. Pennington.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, Sept. 1.—The Board of Revenue have granted 1 mo. priv. leave to Mr. W. Bates, dep. coll., in charge of the Treasury, Malabar.

Mr. J. Mills, manager and head act. in the office of the superintending engr., 4th div., has been granted 3 mo. cumulative priv. leave of absence, from Sept. 7.

Military Dept.—No. 310.—Madras Staff Corps.—Capt. J. S. Ross, having completed 20 years' service,

6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major from Aug. 21, 1863, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from the dates specified opposite to their names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. C. M. Hailes, Aug. 7, 1863.
Lieut. J. D. Vallance, Aug. 20, 1863.

Appointments:—

Judicial Dept.—Sept. 7.—Mr. J. R. Arbuthnot, head assist. to the coll. and magist. of Kurnool, to offic. as civil and sessions judge of the Zillah of Nundial until the arrival of Mr. R. Davidson.

Sept. 8.—Mr. G. A. Harris, to be civil and sessions judge of the Zillah of Ootacamund from the 1st proximo.

Mr. T. Onslow, to be civil and sessions judge of the Zillah of Chittoor, in succession to Mr. Harris.

Mr. H. G. Smith, to be civil and sessions judge of the Zillah of Nundial, in succession to Mr. Onslow; but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr. Wedderburn on other duty.

Mr. C. A. Roberts, to act as civil and sessions judge of Chittoor, on Mr. Harris' departure to join his appointment at Ootacamund, and to continue to act as civil and sessions judge, during the absence of Mr. Onslow on leave.

Mr. W. Hodgson, to act as civil and sessions judge of Tinnevely, during the absence of Mr. Goldie on leave, to join immediately.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. H. S. Thomas, to be sub coll. and joint magist. of Salem, in succession to Mr. Smith.

Mr. G. V. Agnew, to be sub coll. and joint magist. of Madras, in succession to Mr. Thomas.

Mr. J. H. Blair to be sub coll. and joint magist. of Tinnevely, in succession to Mr. V. Agnew; but to act as coll. of Sea Customs at Madras during the absence of Mr. Fane on leave.

Public Dept.—Surg. G. Smith, M.D., professor of midwifery at the Medical College, to take charge of the Lying-in Hospital and Penitentiary during the employment of Dr. Aitken on other duty.

Judicial Dept.—Sept. 8.—Mr. L. U. Steele, senior judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, resumed charge of his duties on the 7th inst.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Sept. 8.—The right rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. J. W. Wynch, M.A., chaplain of Vizagapatam, priv. leave for 90 days, from the date of quitting his station.

Public Works Dept.—Sept. 8.—Erratum.—In the public works appointments, notified in the *Gazette* of the 4th inst., page 409, for "Capt. J. G. Ryves," read "1st Capt. J. G. Ryves."

Revenue Board Office, Madras, Sept. 8.—The Board of Revenue have granted 1 mo.'s priv. leave, under Sect. XII. of the rules, to Mr. T. A. N. Chase, acting sub coll. of the Godavery district.

The superint. revenue survey, has granted leave of absence to the undermentioned individuals, as specified against their names, under Sect. XVI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules:—

Mr. J. Arklie, acting sub assist. No. 4, Tinnevely dist., 1 mo., from Sept. 7.

Mr. J. Partridge, head surveyor, No. 3, Kistna district, 2 mos., from the date of his quitting the station.

No. 5363.—Notification.—The commissary gen. has, under the provision of G.O.G., No. 77, dated March 24, 1857, granted priv. leave of absence to Major C. W. S. Young, dep. assist. cominy. gen., for 60 days, from the date of quitting Madras.

No. 163.—Notification.—The priv. leave granted in page 164 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated July 28, 1863, to Capt. Cloet, superint. of police, Madras dist., has been extended by the inspector gen. for a further period of 2 mos.

Public Works Dept.—Mr. R. S. Harris, Taluq overseer, has been granted 1 mo.'s leave, on private affairs, to take effect from the date of quitting his station.

The superintending engr., 2nd div., has granted 20 days' priv. leave to Mr. F. A. Bance, supervisor, Kistna, under Sect. XVI. of the Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Military Dept.—No. 314.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms., subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry Gen. List.—Sen. Ens. G. F. Preston (ens. in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot) to have the position of lieut., in succ. to Elliot, 11th regt. N.I., dec. Dated July 25.

Medical Dept.—Surg. maj. W. Mackenzie, C.B.A.M. and M.D., actg. dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, to be dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, in succ. to Shaw, prom. Dated March 5.

The underment. officer is prom. to the rank of capt. by brev., from Sept. 7, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. H. C. LeB. Newberry, 51st regt. N.I.

The underment. officers have returned to their duty by perm. of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Lieut. E. W. Begbie, inf. gen. list, doing duty 44th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras Sept. 7.

Asst. surg. J. Murray, med. estab.; arrived at Madras Sept. 7.

The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Lieut. H. M. May, of the 32nd regt. N.I., on m.c., for 20 mo., under the furl. regn. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

No. 815.—Madras Staff Corps.—Capt. DeS. Barrow, having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major from Sept. 8, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Sept. 11.—Rev. S. Wright, chaplain of the Church of Scotland, has priv. leave for 15 days, in continuation of the 60 days' leave which expired on the 29th ult. This cancels the leave granted in *Gazette* of 28th ult.

Lieut. col. R. N. Faunce, 38th regt. M.N.I., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Secunderabad.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 11.—The undermentioned officers, employed in the Mofussil police, have passed the law test prescribed for officers of that force:—

Capt. H. D. Cloet, superint. of police, Madras dist.
Lieut. C. L. Highmoor, asst. superint. of police, Nellore dist.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 11.—The services of Lieut. A. T. Fraser, roy. engr., are placed at disposal of the Government of India for employment in the public works dept., Hyderabad.

Revenue Dept., Sept. 3.—The Governor in Council has requested the following gentlemen to act as a committee for the Madras Presidency, in furtherance of the objects of the Agricultural Exhibition proposed to be held at Calcutta in January next:—

Hon. C. Pelly, president; Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., Hon. W. R. Arbuthnot, Hon. R. O. Campbell, J. Loch, Esq., Dr. Mudge, Dr. Hunter, G. Lutchmenarsu Chettiar, Hyder Jung Bahadur, W. H. Kerr, Esq., secretary.

Military Dept., Sept. 11.—No. 318.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

1st Regt. N.I.—Senior Lieut. G. N. Johnston (Capt. in the staff corps), to have the regimental position of capt., in succession to Wright, dec. Dated Aug. 25.

Infantry Gen. List.—Senior Ens. L. W. Iredell (Ensign in H.M.'s 104th Regt. of Foot), to have the position of lieut., in succession to Johnstone, 1st N.I., promoted. Dated Aug. 25.

Col. J. Hill, of the staff corps, commissary gen., is granted gen. leave for 1 day, in continuation of the privilege leave for 60 days, notified in G. O. G., No. 224 of June 27, to enable that officer to rejoin his office.

The services of Major E. A. Saunders, of the staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Dept., for employment in the survey of the Beejeeragooghnur district.

Capt. H. M. Nepean, of the staff corps, doing duty under the officer commdg. Pegue div., is permitted to proceed to Calcutta on sick certificate for 2 mos., from date of departure, under the furl. regulations of 1854, to obtain a final m. c. to proceed to Europe.

The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut. W. Thompson, of the late 7th light cav., acting adjt. 1st light cav., on furl. for 2 years, under the furl. regulations of 1854.

The underment. officers have returned to their duty by permission of the home govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Surg. D. Mackenzie, medical establishment, and Lieut. G. Harvey, 42nd Regt. N.I., arrived at Madras on Sept. 7.

Sept. 11.—No. 320.—The following extracts from gen. orders by the Govt. of India are re-published:—

Fort William, Aug. 22.—No. 538.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Capt. H. M. Nepean, of the Madras staff corps, for 20 mos.

Aug. 25.—No. 540.—The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet.

Lieut. col. C. V. Cox, royal arty. (Bengal), to be col.; Major W. H. R. Green, C.B., Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Capt. St. J. O'N. Muter, Bombay inf., to be major, from April 21, v. Lieut. gen. R. Blackall, Bengal inf., dec.

Aug. 31.—No. 551.—The underment. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Capt. J. J. Fulton, of the Madras staff corps, asst. commr., central provs., for 20 mos.

Sept. 1.—No. 553.—The following order issued by the resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

Dated Aug. 6.—No. 148.—Granting Lieut. H. S. Stewart, paid doing duty officer, 3rd cavalry, Hyderabad contingent, 1 mo.'s leave of absence, from date of quitting Mominabad, to proceed to Bombay prep. to applying for sick leave to Europe.

Fort St. George, Sept. 11.—No. 321.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are re-published:—

Home Dept., Fort William, Aug. 25.—No. 5358.—Two mos' priv. leave from the 15th inst., or from such date as he may avail himself of the same, has

been granted to Capt. E. Hill, district superint. of police, Lucknow.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 15.—Leave of absence:—Capt. C. E. Bates, superint. of police, Trichinopoly, for 4 weeks from the 3rd inst. prep. to his obtaining leave to proceed to Europe on m.c.

Financial Dept.—Capt. J. W. Rideout, examiner pay dept., on m.c., from the 13th inst. to Nov. 1, in cont. of the priv. leave granted to him in the *Gazette* of July 14 inst., p. 72.

Judicial Dept.—Appoints.—Mr. F. M. Kindersley, to act as civil and session judge of Tinnevely, until the arrival of Mr. Hodgson—to join immediately.

Educational Dept.—Mr. E. Thompson, M.A., to act as professor of English Literature at the Presidency College during the employment of Mr. Bowers on other duty.

Mr. W. H. Craig, B.A., to act as professor of logic and moral philosophy at the Presidency College during the employment of Mr. Thompson on other duty.

Financial Dept.—Major J. G. Touch, Madras staff corps, to act as examiner in the pay dept. during the absence of Capt. Rideout on leave.

Major A. Ritherdon, Madras staff corps, to act as compiler in the pay dept. during the employment of Major Touch on other duty.

The above appointments are subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. W. T. F. Farewell, staff corps, exec. engr., 3rd class, to be exec. engr., 2nd class, v. Major S. Stewart.

Capt. H. T. Rogers, royal engr., asst. engr., 2nd class, to be exec. engr., 3rd class, v. Capt. Farewell.

Mr. J. George, asst. engr., 3rd class, to be asst. engr., 2nd class, v. Capt. Rogers.

Mr. J. L. Wilson to be asst. engr., 3rd class, v. Mr. George, and to continue in the Bellary dist.

Capt. H. L. Prendergast, royal engr., exec. engr., 2nd class, to act as exec. engr., 1st class, during the employment of Capt. Ryves on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. L. Paxton, staff corps, exec. engr., 3rd class, to act as exec. engr., 2nd class, v. Capt. H. L. Prendergast, or until further orders.

2nd Capt. W. Chrystie, royal engr., asst. engr., 1st class, to act as exec. engr., 3rd class, v. Capt. Paxton, or until further orders.

2nd Crpt. H. N. D. Prendergast, royal engr., asst. engr., 2nd class, to act as asst. engr., 1st class, v. Capt. Chrystie, or until further orders.

Lieut. H. Smalley, royal engr., asst. engr., 3rd cl., to act as asst. engr., 2nd cl., v. Capt. H. N. D. Prendergast, or until further orders.

Lieut. A. R. Edgecombe, royal engr., to act as asst. engr., 3rd class, v. Lieut. Smalley, or until further orders, and to be posted to the Kistna dist.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. J. R. Arbuthnot, offic. civil and session judge of Nundial, received charge of the court and jail from Mr. J. I. Minchin on the 29th ult.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 14.—Capt. J. G. Ryves, royal engr., asst. charge of the office of dep. sec. to Govt. in the public works dept. on the forenoon of the 5th inst.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 15.—D. Timmapah dep. coll. in the Kurnool dist., is invested with the full powers of a mag. with power to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the subordinate mags. of the 2nd class stationed within his charge.

No. 165.—Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. E. Dillon, 3rd class insp. of police, Cuddapah, for 2 mo.

No. 5648.—Gen.—Mr. R. B. Wainhouse, superint. of correspondence in the administrative dept., 6 mo. leave on private affairs, from the 16th inst., under sect. 2, para. 12, of the uncovenanted service absentee rules.

Govt. Telegraph Dept.—No. 870.—The director of telegraphs, Southern div., has granted 4 mos' leave on private affairs, under the revised general rules, to Mr. J. Pollett, accountant in the office of the super. Central India Circle, with effect from this date.

Military Dept.—No. 322.—The services of Lieut. W. S. Macleod, 1st regt. L.C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept., for employment as an asst. commr. in the Central Provinces.

No. 323.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions, the latter subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. A. Henley, H.M.'s 52nd L.I., to be A.D.C., and Capt. R. C. Stewart, of the late 8th L.C., to be acting A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov.

Infantry Gen. List.—Senior Ens. L. Smith (ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), to have the position of lieut., in succ. to Lee, 37th greus., dec.; dated Sept. 10, 1863.

No. 326.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are re-published:—

Home Dept., Simla, Aug. 28.—No. 398.—The following appointments in the Central Provinces police are notified:—

Lieut. H. A. Hammond, 26th Madras N.I., was app. to officiate as asst. district supt., 2nd class, v. Mr. Berrill.

Lieut. Hammond joined his appt. on June 18, 1862.

Capt. C. S. B. Walton, district supt., 4th class, was app. to officiate as district supt., 3rd class, v. Lieut.

Sutherland, on leave to Europe, with effect from Aug. 5, 1862, v. Capt. Foote, who proceeded to Eur. on that date.

Capt. Walton ceased to officiate as above on Oct. 31, 1862.

Capt. T. E. L. Higginson, asst. dist. superint. 1st cl., was app. to officiate as dist. superint. 4th cl. v. Capt. Walton, from Aug. 5 to Oct. 31, 1862, the date of his promotion to dist. superint. 4th cl., in room of Capt. Walton.

Lieut. D. McNeill, asst. dist. superint. 2nd cl., was app. to officiate as asst. dist. superint. 1st cl. on July 30, 1862, v. Lieut. Faber, app. to officiate as asst. comsgr.

Lieut. W. Vertue, 29th Madras inf., was app. to officiate as asst. dist. superint. 2nd cl., v. Lieut. D. McNeill. Lieut. Vertue joined his app. on Dec. 2, 1862.

Home Dept., Fort William, Sept. 8.—No. 5,686.—Capt. H. C. Menzies, superint. of police, East Berar, made over charge of his office to Lieut. E. W. Shaw, offic. asst. superint. of police, East Berar, on Aug. 3 last, and availed himself from the following day of the leave for 3 mo. granted him under notification No. 5,186 of 18th idem.

Foreign Dept., Simla, Aug. 31.—No. 654.—Maj. J. W. Osborne, c.b., political agent in Bhopal, has priv. leave for 1 mo. from such date as he may leave his district: to proceed to Bombay.

Fort William, Aug. 28.—No. 1,260.—Lieut. K. J. L. Mackenzie, asst. comsgr., East Berar, Hyderabad assigned districts, availed himself, on June 7 last, of the leave granted to him in G.O., dated 5th idem, No. 849, and not on April 26, as notified in G.O., dated June 23, No. 930.

No. 1,261.—Lieut. col. L. Barrow, c.b., offic. comsgr. of Lucknow, made over charge of his office to Mr. W. C. Capper, dep. comsgr., on the afternoon of the 10th inst., and availed himself on the 11th idem of the priv. leave granted to him in G.O., dated 24th ult., No. 1,089.

Mr. Capper will offic. as comsgr. of the Lucknow div. during Lieut. col. Barrow's absence.

No. 1,264.—Dr. C. Williams, agent to the chief comsgr. of British Burmah at Mandalay, has obtained 1 mo. priv. leave from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,265.—Capt. A. G. Duff, officiating deputy comsgr., fourth class, in British Burmah, assumed charge of the Akyab dist. and treasury from Major F. W. Ripley, deputy comsgr., second class, on the afternoon of the 31st ult.

No. 1,266.—Lieut. C. W. Street, officiating first class asst. comsgr. at Nagaing Gyoung, in the Bassein dist., British Burmah, made over charge of his office to Mr. G. E. Barr, extra asst. comsgr., first class, at Bassein, on the afternoon of June 24 last.

Public Works Dept., Gen. Establishment, Simla, Aug. 31.—No. 102g.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Dept. notification No. 92, G.G. of 1863, dated Aug. 10, transferring Capt. F. Tyrrell, exec. engr., second class, from the Berar div., Hyderabad, to the central provinces, for Raipoor road div., read eastern road div.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Sept. 2.—Lieut. O. H. Vandeleur, of late 49th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with 28th regt. N.I.; to join.

Lieut. H. Cracroft, cav., gen. list, is app. to do duty with 3rd regt. L.C.; to join.

Lieut. R. P. Blake, inf., gen. list, is app. to do duty with 2nd regt. N.I.

The leave, m.c., granted to Asst. apothecary J. Trutwin, in G.O.C.C. June 2 last, is to be considered as having commenced from March 21 last.

Sept. 4.—The undermentioned officers and schoolmaster have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. W. S. Hebbert, royal art., Kamptee, qualified for the general staff, under para. 11, G.O.C.C., July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. W. W. Edwards, 8th regt. L.C., doing duty 3rd regt. L.C., Kamptee, qualified as adjt., under para. 8 of G.O.C.C., July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Ens. E. A. Morant, of H.M.'s 1st battalion the royal regt., is permitted to proceed to England, on m.c., under the new rules, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, and will report his arrival to the Adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

Leave of absence:—
21st Regiment N.I.—Capt. A. H. Cooke, in continuation of priv. leave till Oct. 31—Madras and Bangalore.

Asst. apothecary F. D'Sylva, department of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, northern division, from July 30 to Oct. 31—Waltair, s.c.

Sept. 7.—The following extracts from G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India are re published:—

Head Qrs., Simla, Aug. 1.—H. R. H. the Field Marshal Cg. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Art.—Capt. G. Carleton, 23rd brig., from April 13 to April 12, 1865.

Aug. 4.—Leave of absence:—
66th Foot.—Lieut. col. T. Benson, from date of embarkation, to England, under new rules, on m.c.

17th Lancers.—Asst. surg. D. Cullen, M.D., from date of embarkation, to England, on m.c.

Asst. surg. H. Griebach, Madras medical estab., late doing duty 9th regt. N.I., Moulmein, for 15 days, with retrospective effect from July 9 to 23, to enable him to proceed to Rangoon, with a view to appearing before a medical board.

6th Regt. N.I.—Capt. G. Atkinson, from date of dep. for 1 mo., to Pres., on m.c.

1st Regt. L.C.—Capt. H. R. E. Wellesley, in ext., till Feb. 5, 1864.

Late 2nd Eur. L.I.—Capt. T. Drever, doing duty 13th regt. N.I., from date of dep. to March 1, 1864, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m.c.

Sept. 9.—Capt. Serres, of the late 51st N.I. to do duty with 40th N.I.—Lieut. Grove, 32nd regt., employed in Burmah police force, has resigned the adjtcy. of his regt.

Sept. 11.—The leave granted in G. O., dated July 24, to Capt. C. J. Bradley, 24th regt. N.I., is can. at that officer's request.

Ens. J. C. S. Irving, H.M.'s 1st batt. 18th royal Irish, who arrived from England on the 7th inst., is directed to join and do duty until further orders at the depot at Poonamallee.

The undermen. order is confirmed:—

June 29.—By the officer commg. Mysore div., directing Capt. J. L. Benwell, Madras staff corps, doing duty 22nd regt. N.I., to do duty with the 14th regt. N.I., and to act as adjt. of the latter corps under the provisions of G. O. C. C., No. 100 of Nov. 30, 1861, and in room of Lieut. Hudleston, transferred to the police.

Sept. 11. The following removals are ordered:—
Lieut. col. (bt. col.) T. McGoun, (staff) from 4th regt. N.I., to 6th regt. N.I., and Lieut. col. J. F. Stevens, from 6th regt. N.I., to 12th regt. N.I., to continue to do duty with the 6th regt. N.I., till further orders.

Leave of absence:—

Sub conductor J. T. Cresswell, pension establishment, from Sept. 20, 1863, to Jan. 20, 1864—Saint Thomas' Mount and Bangalore.

Head Qrs., Bangalore, Sept. 19.—Inspec. gen. of hospitals J. Shaw, F.R.C.S., and Dep. inspec. gen. J. G. Inglis, M.D., c.b., will proceed to Madras for the purpose of reporting on certain matters connected with the General Hospital, which will be brought to their notice by the adjutant general. They will return to Bangalore when the duty is completed.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Sept. 15.—Lieut. J. H. Shaw, 108th regt. foot, is app. to act as adjt. of his regt., v. Capt. Heywood, 1st batt. royal regt., who is permitted to resign the acting app.

Leave of absence:—

1st Batt. Royal Regt.—Capt. J. J. Heywood, in continuation of priv. leave, till Dec. 31 next.

43rd Regt. N.I.—Capt. C. W. Dun, from date of departure; Presidency, to appear before a medical board.

B. Batty, 3rd Royal Horse Brigade.—Lieut. R. Alexander, from Oct. 15, for 30 days, priv. leave, Bombay, in anticipation of the sanction of H.E. the C. in C. in India.

Asst. apothecary J. Sausman, for 4 mo. from date of departure; Bangalore.

BIRTHS.

BARNES, the wife of Lieut. O., of a son, at Simla, Aug. 28.

BROWN, the wife of C. J. Brown, collector of Customs, of a daughter, at Akyab, Aug. 4.

CROSSMAN, the wife of Major, commanding Lahore Light Horse, of a daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 31.

DICKINSON, the wife of Capt. H. G., of twin daughters, at Quilon, Aug. 28.

FRANCIS, the wife of Mr. G. C., of a son, at Calcutta, Sept. 2.

GODWIN, the wife of J., of a daughter, at Tipperah, Aug. 31.

GORDON, the wife of Mr., of a son, Aug. 25.

HASLER, the wife of Mr. R., supervisor, D. P. W., of a daughter, at Talaveram, Aug. 14.

HATHORN, the wife of Capt. J. G., Bengal Artillery, of a daughter, at Darjeeling, Aug. 27.

KELLNER, Mrs. G. F., of a son, at Burdwan, Aug. 31.

KEMP, the wife of Mr. C. W., draughtsman I.C.C., of a daughter, at Cuttack, Aug. 22.

LAW, the wife of G. V., Esq., 14th Madras N.I., of a son, at Madras, Aug. 26.

LAWLESS, the wife of W. H., Esq., of a son, at Calcutta, Sept. 6.

MALLOCK, the wife of Lieut. H. A., R.A., of a son, at Calcutta, Aug. 27.

MAYNE, the wife of Capt. M., of the E. V. E., of a son, at Vellore, Sept. 11.

McNAIR, the wife of Mr. D., D. P. W., of a son, at Palamcottah, Aug. 31.

MORGAN, the wife of Capt., 38th M.N.I., of a daughter, at Secunderabad, Aug. 31.

MORRIS, the wife of Lieut. C. C., H.M.'s 8th M. L. C., of a son, at Board, on July 3.

OAKES, the wife of Lieut. A. R., H.M.'s 25th Regt. M.N.I., of a daughter, at Mercara, Aug. 21.

PAXTON, Mrs. Adam, of a son, at Simla, Aug. 8.

PETERS, the wife of Mr. H., of a daughter, Sept. 1.

RATTIFF, Mrs. J., of a son, at Bellary, Aug. 28.

ROBERTSON, the wife of Alexander, Esq., of a daughter, at Dharwar, Aug. 22.

SUTHERLAND, the wife of Dr. John, of a son, at Patna, Sept. 2.

SKINNER, the wife of John, of a son, at Calcutta, Sept. 5.

TERRANEAU, the wife of H. C. B., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 4.

TAYLOR, the wife of Thomas R., of a daughter, at Royapuram, Aug. 4.

VIVIAN, Mrs. George Wm., of a daughter, at Berhampore, Sept. 4.

WALLACE, the wife of Mr. A., of a son, on the Mount Road, Aug. 24.

WATLING, the wife of R. G., Esq., of a son, at Calcutta, Sept. 11.

MARRIAGES.

CATLEY, Major, 19th Bengal cav., to Fanny, daughter of the late Superintending surgeon J. S. Toke, Bengal army, at Mussoorie, Sept. 1.

HILL, J. G., Esq., to Fanny, daughter of Mr. P. Clinton, at Penang.

ROWLAND, C. H., Lieut. R. N. B., commander *Peeras*, to Georgiana, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas French, of Madras, at Calcutta, Sept. 3.

LENNON, Mr. S. W., to Miss L. A. Eade, at Calcutta, Aug. 17.

TOWGOOD, M. H., eldest son of Mathew, of Monmouthshire, to Ellen, daughter of the late S. V. Burleigh, Esq., at Colombo, Sept. 3.

DEATHS.

AUGUSTINE, Christiana, infant daughter of Mr. A., at Pursowalkum, Aug. 20.

BLAIR, the wife of Capt. G. F., Royal Artillery, Wellington, Sept. 10.

CAMPBELL, the wife of T., at Calcutta, aged 58, Aug. 15.

CLARK, Mary Anne, widow of the late T., at Madras, Sept. 1.

DAY, R. L., child of Capt. and Mrs. H. Day, at Mhow, Aug. 23.

DOWNING, Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Downing, at Calcutta, Sept. 1.

ELLIOTT, J. B., late Bengal Civil Service, at Patna, Aug. 20.

FAIR, James, second son of the late Lieut.-General A., c.b., at Nungumbaukum, Sept. 2.

FERNANDEZ, Emma Sophia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Fernandez, at Tellicherry, Aug. 14.

HAMILTON, Stanley, infant son of J. M. Hamilton, at Allahabad, Aug. 24.

HERBERT, of typhus fever, Mr. J. W. S., at Balpally, Sept. 7.

HASLER, the wife of Mr. R., aged 19 years, at Palaveram, Aug. 25.

LATEWARD, the wife of Capt. E., H.M.'s late 52nd Regt. M.N.I., at sea, on board the *Golden Fleece*, June 9.

LAWRENCE, Mrs. J., at Madras, Aug. 29.

MANNING, H. L., infant child of Maj., Staff Corps, at Benares, Aug. 28.

McMILLAN, A. L., at Arracan, aged 41 years, Aug. 22.

PAYNE, Mrs., at Calcutta, Sept. 3.

PAYSO, infant son of H., at Vellore, Sept. 5.

PEREIRA, infant daughter of J. A., at Raneepet, Aug. 18.

PRIVETT, Staff serg. W., at Madras, Sept. 3.

STUBBS, the wife of Major, at sea, June 8.

THOMSON, Ned H., son of the late T. E., at Calcutta, Aug. 28.

WRIGHT, Maj. J. H., Madras Staff Corps, at Dacca, aged 40 years, Aug. 24.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Oct. 9.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Qrmer. serg. S. Dean to be qrmr., v. O. Vials, who retires upon half-pay.

7th Hussars.—Lieut. H. A. Bushman to be adjt., v. Lieut. J. Mould.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. T. Elwyn to be col., v. Symons, who retires on full-pay; Capt. and Brevet major G. Shaw, from the supernum. list, to be lieut. col., v. Elwyn; Capt. T. C. Molony, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. J. A. P. Adams, who resigns; Lieut. J. M. Burn to be 2nd capt., v. O. H. Goodenough, removed to the supernum. list; Gentleman cadet R. L. Price to be lieut., v. Burn; Gentleman cadet H. A. Denny to be lieut., v. A. W. Cunningham, who resigns; Gentleman cadet F. F. Ditmas to be lieut., v. B. Atkinson, who resigns.

Military Train.—Captain J. H. Buller to be major, by purchase, v. J. M. Hill, who retires; Lieut. T. Witchell to be capt., without purchase, v. Buller; Ens. G. Ramsay to be lieut., without purchase, v. Witchell; C. H. S. Kennedy, gent., to be ens., without purchase, v. Ramsay.

4th Foot.—Lieut. A. C. Twentyman to be capt., by purchase, v. J. W. Madden, who retires; Ens. M. F. Thrupp to be lieut., by purchase, v. Twentyman; E. S. Bruce, gent., to be ens. by purchase, v. Thrupp.

7th Foot.—Capt. R. F. Morrison, from 16th lancers, to be capt., v. Whigham, who exchanges.

23rd Foot.—Gentleman cadet G. C. E. Rowley, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, v. R. M. Biddulph, dec.

27th Foot.—Ensign R. M. Hamilton to be lieut., without purchase, v. Twenlow, prom.; Ensign C. S. Pinwill, from 39th foot, to be ensign, v. Hamilton.

38th Foot.—Lieut. G. W. F. Snell to be capt., with out purchase, v. J. F. C. Boyle, dec.; Ensign B. P. Bromhead to be lieut., without purchase, v. Snell; Gentleman cadet J. W. Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, v. Bromhead.

69th Foot.—Capt. and Brev. major G. H. Messiter to be major, without purchase, v. Brevet lieut. col. J. Heatley, who retires upon full-pay; Lieut. C. W. Hill to be capt., without purchase, v. Messiter; Ens. R. L. Thorpe to be lieut., without purchase, v. Hill; Ensign W. Newman, from 5th foot, to be ensign, v. Thorpe.

91st Foot.—Ensign F. S. R. Voyle, from the 100th foot, to be ensign, v. H. R. Rolfe, dec.

95th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. J. Watt, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. J. S. Allaby, M.D., dec.

109th Foot.—The commission of Ensign T. V. Shepherd to be antedated to Dec. 3, 1861, which will give rank in the regt. next below Ens. G. Simpson.

STAFF.

Major and Brevet lieut. col. R. Carey, C.B., upon half-pay, 40th foot, to be a dep. adjt. gen. to the troops serving in New Zealand.

UNATTACHED.

Lieut. I. F. Kennedy, from the 41st foot, to be capt., without purchase.

The prom. of the underment. officers to be in succession to Gen. J. Oldfield, royal engs., dec:—

Brev. lieut. col. J. Miller, unattached, as col.

Maj. P. Robertson, 25th foot, as lieut. col.

Capt. J. R. Mann, royal engs., as major.

The underment. proms. to take place in continuation of those published in the *Gazette* of 2nd inst., in succession to General Earl Beauchamp, dec.:—

Brev. lieut. col. J. Johnson, major unattached, to be col.

Capt. and Brev. major C. T. Bouchier, rifle brig., to be lieut. col.

Capt. R. K. Freeth, on the seconded list of the royal artillery, to be major.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 2.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the underment. proms. and alterations of rank amongst the officers of the staff corps, and of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

BREVET.

To be colonel in the army, under the provisions of the royal warrant of Jan. 31, 1859:—

Lieut. col. D. M. Stewart.

BENGAL ARMY.

Medical Officers.

Surg. J. B. Harrison, M.D., to be surg. major.

Surg. J. P. Kelly to be surg. major.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Capt. T. M. M'Hutchin.

To Captain.—Lieut. W. R. Mesham.

MADRAS ARMY.

Lieut. J. Haddleston, of the 41st N.I., having completed 15 years' service, to be capt., by brevet.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Capt. T. Thatcher.

BOMBAY ARMY.

17th N.I.

Lieut. C. B. La Touche to be capt., v. Griffith (staff corps), dec.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ensign M. S. Cousmaker, to be lieut., v. La Touche, prom.

Medical Officers.

Asst. surg. W. Davey to be surg., v. Hamilton, ret. Alterations of Rank.

The undermentioned officers to take rank from the dates specified:—

Surg. J. Y. Smith, from Sept. 27, 1861.

Surg. R. Nicholson, M.D., from Oct. 8, 1861.

Surg. W. C. Coles, M.D., from Oct. 27, 1861.

Surg. P. F. Shekleton, M.D., from Dec. 31, 1861.

Surg. J. G. Fraser, M.D., from Jan. 31, 1862.

Surg. J. Reynolds (retired), from April 6, 1862.

Surg. J. F. Steinhauer, from May 2, 1862.

Surg. F. W. Harris, from June 4, 1862.

Surg. J. M'Adam Hyslop, M.D., from June 12, 1862.

Surg. W. C. Brown, M.D., from Aug. 25, 1862.

Surg. R. G. Lord, M.D., from Sept. 10, 1862.

Surg. J. G. Nicholson, M.D., from Oct. 25, 1862.

Surg. R. Millar, M.D., from Nov. 27, 1862.

Surg. J. H. Wilnot, M.D., from Dec. 18, 1862.

Surg. S. G. Wiehe, M.D., from Jan. 1, 1863.

Surg. J. T. Sanderson, M.D., from Jan. 7, 1863.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, October 15, 1863.

COLONEL CRAWLEY.

THE public press here has already had a great deal to say about Colonel Crawley. They will very soon have much more to say about him. The Colonel reached England by the last mail. The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that there were about 140 of all ranks on board the steamer *Ceylon*, belonging to the Inniskilling Dragoons, and three officers of the 72nd Highlanders; one the president and the other two members of the court-martial that cashiered Captain Smales. There were also two natives. The expenses of the new court-martial will be heavy, indeed, but as so many considerations connected with military justice are involved, the cost will be very cheerfully met by the nation. It will be a great warning to men in high authority, who will henceforth have the wholesome dread that their judgments may be reversed, and they themselves be placed, as it were, upon their trial. It is supposed that Lieutenant-general Sir George Wetherall, commanding at Manchester, will be the President of the Crawley Court-martial, which, we hear, is to be held at Aldershot.

THE GREAT BURNEY TRIAL.

THE day after our last number was published we received a copy of the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 2nd of September, which contains the first portion of the report of Sir Mordaunt Wells's judgment on the famous Burney case. The judge, feeling that he had the whole onus of the decision upon himself, having no jury to share the responsibility—and being called upon to determine both the fact and the law—seems to have studied the evidence with a most painful anxiety. His summing up bears the appearance rather of an oration from the bar than of a judgment from the bench; for he is himself almost as much on his defence as the defendant. He enters into a most elaborate explanation of his reasons for the decision he has come to, as if he were appealing to the public for his justification. We think Sir Mordaunt Wells a thoroughly conscientious and clear-sighted judge, but he is rather wanting in judicial dignity of demeanour, and is infinitely too verbose. Either he loves the sound of his own voice more than he ought to do, or he is too anxious about the criticisms or opinions of others, or is deficient in the power of selecting the salient points of a case, or in the literary dexterity of condensing much thought into a small compass. The portion of the judgment

given in the Bengal paper of September 2nd extends to seven long columns of small type. As it was impossible for us to give the whole, and yet keep open more space for the conclusion, we have confined ourselves to the selection of the principal passages.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

WE have borrowed or stolen—"conveyed, the wise it call"—very freely, indeed, all the dramatic productions of the French brain, that our playwrights thought worth the carriage to the boards of the British stage. Our neighbours have thus been forced to contribute most largely to our amusement, and now we have borrowed an institution that is to contribute as largely to our profit. We, too, it seems, are now to have a system of Land Credit or "*Crédit Foncier*." No doubt we shall in this instance, as in so many others, make amends for our want of originality by great additions, and modifications, and improvements. Of all the later importations from the Continent, the idea of a *Crédit Foncier* is the most valuable, and we cannot doubt that the just published prospectus of the Land Mortgage Bank for India, with such a man as Mr. S. Laing, our late Finance Minister of India, at the head of it, and with such gentlemen in the list of directors as Sir John Peter Grant, the late Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, Colonel Balfour, C.B., the late Chief of the Military Finance Department of India, Mons. Pinard, du Comptoir d'Escompte, Paris, et du *Crédit Foncier Colonial*, and others well acquainted with India or well versed in the practical details of monetary schemes, will help to forward and complete the colonisation of British India by the peculiar advantages which it offers to the British settler with small capital, who may now obtain the means of making himself the proprietor of large estates on very easy terms. The General Credit and Finance Company of London (Limited) is to have a capital of £2,000,000, in 100,000 shares of £20 each, and only £2 per share is to be paid on allotment. So that there are comparatively few people, indeed, who could not afford to take a share in this large and noble scheme, and the eventual risk—if any risk there be—being limited to so small a sum as £20—is scarcely worth a thought to anyone who is in a condition a little above the lowest, when put in opposition to the reasonable hopes of large profits. With £10 paid up, the £20 shares of the French *Crédit Foncier* are said to stand at a market value of upwards of £50.

But it is not the expected profit to shareholders that is the subject of general care. That is quite a secondary consideration. Far more important interests are involved. It is the profit to the entire British Empire that should be our first thought; for if this Indian *Crédit Foncier* should succeed to the extent anticipated, large tracts of waste land in India will be brought under cultivation, and we shall see British landholders who were once puzzled how to make both ends meet in their fatherland not only sure of a handsome competency for their own lease of life, but exulting in the thought that they can transmit their own good fortune to their heirs. Few possessions afford so much pride and satisfaction to men as a freehold estate, however small.

It is rightly called *real* property—it is so solid and substantial, and safe, and gives a man so strong a consciousness of prosperity and independence. The smallest cottage and plot of ground that are entirely our own are far more precious and far more interesting to us than the largest estate that we may hold but temporarily at the will of another owner.

"I can't but think 'twould sound more clever, To me, and to my heirs for ever."

Thousands of our countrymen who could never have hoped to possess a foot of earth in England may now become country gentlemen of landed estates in one of the most fertile countries in the world. India is not what it was—unlimitedly rich in natural resources, but in other respects barbaric, and only to be regarded as a place of temporary exile to needy Englishmen—it is now, to some extent, adapted, and will soon be infinitely more so, to the settled residence of civilised and comfort-loving people. All sorts of sanitary measures on a large scale are applied to the country by the local government; vast tracts of jungle have been already cleared; parched lands have been freely irrigated; trade and industry are liberally protected and encouraged; railways and telegraphs are passing through the country in all directions; the administration is popularized to an extent that was little anticipated in the days of the old East India Company; and, as the prospectus before us justly states, in no country in the world are all the elements of national prosperity, including the value of land, in a state of such rapid development. The interests of India are identical with those of Great Britain, and we respectfully and loyally congratulate the Empress of Hindostan and our fellow-subjects on the vastly increased value of her Majesty's glorious Oriental possessions.

We had written thus far when we heard that such was the rush for shares in this new company that no more were to be disposed of, and that an announcement to that effect had been duly advertised. The business of the bank may therefore be very soon commenced upon at once.

THE CURIOUS CASE OF CAPTAIN GRIFFIN.

So long ago as June, 1859, Captain John George Benjamin Griffin, of H.M.'s 3rd Regiment of Madras European Infantry, was involved in serious trouble, and was subsequently tried by court-martial and dismissed the service. The *Bengal Hurkaru*, in an editorial occupying nearly four and a-half long and broad columns, revives the whole affair, and it now appears that Captain Griffin, encouraged perhaps by the effect of the re-agitation of the Crawley case, has appealed from the decision of the military authorities in India to the British-Indian public, and hopes eventually to have his grievance discussed in the British Senate. The case is a most extraordinary and complicated one, and though it is elaborately stated by a very able writer, favourable to Captain Griffin, we confess that we do not very clearly understand it, nor can we at all make up our minds as to the real nature and extent of the injustice said to have been done to him. One thing is quite clear, that if Captain Griffin was unjustly dismissed the service, and was yet utterly guiltless of any serious crime

throughout, he was at least singularly indiscreet and singularly unlucky. We can only afford space for a comparatively brief outline of the case as it is stated at great length in the *Bengal Hurkaru*.

Captain Griffin was on sick leave at Allahabad. Having a quantity of property to dispose of, he circulated a list of the articles amongst the residents. A person of gentlemanly appearance called upon him and bought a watch of him for Rs. 160. The purchaser styled himself Lieutenant Turner, of the Royal Artillery. The *soi-disant* Lieut. Turner, a few hours after, sent Captain Griffin an order for 160 rupees on the Delhi Bank's agent at Allahabad. The Lieutenant had previously sent to the Delhi Bank a hoondee for Rs. 167. On the back of this hoondee were two endorsements. The first ran as follows:—"Contents payable to Lieut. Turner, Royal Artillery." Signed C. R. Griffin, Calcutta, 10th June. The second bore the signature of Lieut. Turner, and was dated Allahabad, 18th June. The first of the two endorsements was a forgery.

The account of this hoondee is a strange one. A Lieut. and not Capt. Griffin (C. H. Griffin* and not J. G. B. Griffin) was an officer of H.M.'s 96th regiment, and no connection, we believe, of the Capt. Griffin of H.M.'s 3rd regiment of Madras European Infantry, who is the hero of our narrative. A Mr. Bowen owed Lieut. Griffin Rs. 167, and remitted him the amount in the form of the hoondee, addressed to Allahabad. This hoondee is supposed by some post-office accident—Lieut. Griffin having left Allahabad—to have fallen into the hands of the swindler, who obtained the watch. The order for Rs. 167 was presented by Capt. Griffin to the agent of the Delhi Bank, and was duly honoured. It was at last discovered that there was no such officer in the artillery as Lieut. Turner, and that the money paid to Capt. Griffin was originally intended for his namesake the Lieutenant. A court of inquiry was instituted respecting Capt. Griffin's connection with the hoondee. He was fully acquitted of all blame.

Some little time after this a sick officer with a wounded right arm, passing Capt. Griffin's quarters in an exhausted state, on his way to the sick officers' quarters, and calling himself Capt. C. J. Erskine, of the 7th Light Cavalry, was invited by Capt. Griffin to take a chair in his verandah and a glass of wine. The stranger requested Capt. Griffin to write an order for some beer and wine for him at the nearest European shop. Capt. Griffin wrote the order in his own usual handwriting and signed it C. J. Erskine, Capt. 7th Light Cavalry.

The goods, after the stranger had left for the sick officers' quarters, were received at Captain Griffin's bungalow, and thence forwarded to the party for whom they were intended, and Captain Griffin thought no more of the matter. But after he had left Allahabad, and the stranger too had gone, without settling his bill, Capt. Griffin received an imperative demand for the money, accompanied by a pretty strong implication that he was a forger and a swindler. He simply replied that he had ordered the goods at Captain Erskine's request, but as Captain Erskine had not paid for them he held himself responsible that the

* C. E. instead of C. H. on the bill, by mistake of the forger.

amount owing should be paid, and it was paid. He then supposed this unpleasant business was closed. He was mistaken. Another unhappy and mysterious circumstance occurred. On the 4th of July—the year is not given—Captain Griffin left with Mr. Palmer, an East Indian trader at Allahabad, 2,000 rupees' worth of jewellery for sale. On the 3rd of August he wrote to say, "Should you have succeeded in getting any purchasers for the jewellery I should feel thankful by your letting me know." To this he received no answer. On the 5th of September he again wrote, and requested the return of the jewels if unsold. He now obtained a most insulting reply. Mr. Palmer insisted that the jewellery had been already returned to him, in the presence of Mr. O'Callaghan, a member of the firm. Captain Griffin on this wrote to Messrs. Middleton and Co., of Allahabad, to communicate with Mr. Palmer on the subject.

The reply to Mr. Middleton was, that in compliance with directions in a letter from Captain Griffin, the jewel case was handed to that officer's servant, who was standing outside. These are very inconsistent statements. Mr. Palmer told Mr. Middleton that if Captain Griffin should proceed by law against him, he would bring against him a counter charge of shoplifting! It was rumoured that a trader of the name of Eade had said that he once or twice missed articles from his shop, after a visit from Captain Griffin, but Mr. Eade himself positively denied that he had ever said anything of the kind. The jewellery affair was brought before the principal Sudder Ameen at Allahabad, who decided that both parties were to blame; Captain Griffin for not making earlier enquiries about his property, and Mr. Palmer for not seeing more carefully to the safe delivery of it. The defendant was ordered to pay half the value of the jewellery, and each party had to pay his own costs. We should not omit to mention that Mr. O'Callaghan, a partner or employee of Mr. Palmer, threatened Captain Griffin that if he proceeded against Mr. Palmer, he would send "*the Erskine papers*" (about the beer and brandy order) up to the Commander-in-Chief, but that if he dropped the jewellery affair, he would place those papers in Captain Griffin's own hands. The Captain spurned this offer with contempt, and proceeded, as we have seen, with his case against Mr. Palmer. Captain Griffin thought he recognised in Mr. O'Callaghan the *soi-disant* Lieutenant Turner, who obtained the watch from him. He brought him before the magistrate; but this was proved to be a case of mistaken identity. The mistake is accounted for by the fact that Mr. O'Callaghan, as was stated by a respectable and disinterested witness, was as like a Mr. Collier as one pea is to another. A watch in a morocco case was seen in this Mr. Collier's possession, which exactly tallied with the one sold by Captain Griffin. No attempt, however, as far as we know, was made to identify either Collier or the watch.

Captain Griffin was dismissed the service on the charge of "an attempt to defraud Messrs. Carr and Co. by a letter written in a forged hand, and bearing the fictitious signature of C. J. Erskine, Captain, 7th Light Cavalry." But the handwriting does not seem to have been forged, for it was at once recognised as Captain Griffin's by Mr. Carr. If he

suspected roguery why did Mr. Carr supply the goods? The late famous Dr. Buist, a man of great talent, but somewhat eccentric, undertook the defence of Captain Griffin, but by his impetuosity and obstinacy seems to have done him more harm than good, for he positively refused to comply with the urgent entreaties of a well-wisher of Captain Griffin to produce more than two respectable witnesses in his favour, because, in his opinion, the charge was too frivolous to require an elaborate refutation. When it was too late to be available stronger testimony was produced. Captain Griffin has repeatedly and most urgently petitioned for a new trial, and has made successive representations of his grievance to governors and commanders-in-chief, and always without success. He has now appealed to the public. His case is certainly a very complicated and a very curious one. Even the *Bengal Hurkaru's* kindly-meant and able statement of it leaves such doubts and difficulties that we are quite at a loss to decide whether Captain Griffin's present unhappy condition is to be regarded as his fault or his misfortune; and in either case there is something to excite both wonder and curiosity.

We thought we should have been able to state this case in fewer words, but we find that we must plagiarise the apology of the Frenchman who justified the great length of his epistle by pleading want of time to write a shorter one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE MR. LONGUEVILLE CLARKE.
TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your paper of the 4th of August I observe a paragraph in your leading article concerning a subscription for the orphan daughter of my late father-in-law, Longueville Clarke, the eminent barrister in Calcutta. Your own good sense will show you the necessity of giving the same publicity to this letter, when you know that Mrs. Longueville Clarke is alive, and her son and two daughters are amply provided for.—Yours truly,

R. N. FORSYTH BROWN.

Junior United Service Club, Oct. 8, 1863.

[We gave the authority of the *Bengal Hurkaru* of July 25, 1863, for our statement that "Sir Mordaunt Wells had led off a public subscription for Longueville Clarke's eldest daughter's benefit with 500 rupees, and that his noble example had been followed by other members of the bench and bar." If this be all a dream, and no movement of the sort has taken place in the City of Palaces, it is at least no fault of ours. We merely told the tale to the British public as our brother editor had told it before us to the British Indian community; and we cannot help thinking that our contemporary is more likely to know what has taken place there than any one located in London, however close his relationship or connection with the party chiefly concerned. We have heard from many quarters that Longueville Clarke died poor, though his professional income was large; for he was of a most liberal disposition, and his purse was ever open at the call of public or private charity, and he kept up to the last the princely hospitality which was so characteristic of Anglo-Indian society in his younger days. We were aware that Mrs. Longueville Clarke was still alive—at least we had never heard a rumour of her death. In conclusion, we have only to say that we are very happy indeed to learn from Mr. Brown that the late Longueville Clarke's eldest daughter has been "amply provided for," and stands in no need whatever of the subscription which is reported by the press of Calcutta to have been raised there for her benefit.—ED.]

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

On Tuesday last an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Gresham-street, "to authorise the borrowing of money on the bonds or debentures of the company."

The chairman stated that the excess of expenditure over receipts from the commencement was £766, the returns covering about six weeks.

A letter of the board to Sir C. Wood was read by the secretary, from which it appeared that the amount already advanced by the Government exceeded the capital by £31,500, and in it power was sought to raise £100,000 on debentures. In the reply, which was also read, authority was given by the Secretary of State to raise £100,000 in inconvertible debentures at 4½ per cent.

The chairman then proposed a resolution authorising the borrowing of £100,000 at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent. for a period of seven years, which, he observed, would increase the capital to £500,000. The line in its present state would yield no revenue at all. There were no stations, and no means of working the line; and hence, without further capital, there would be no return for the £400,000 laid out.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the meeting terminated in the usual manner.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY.

The third ordinary meeting of this company was held on Monday, the 5th inst., at the London Tavern; Sir Macdonald Stephenson in the chair.

Mr. W. Thompson, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting. The report stated that the operations of the past year had, on the whole, been attended with a satisfactory result. Owing altogether to the injudicious proceedings of the late manager at Bombay, a loss had been sustained on the working in that Presidency, but the directors had more than ever reason to believe that under the change made in the local management a profitable course of business would be opened. Mr. Bates, the Madras manager, whose operations had shown great ability and had been attended with signal success, had been directed to visit Bombay for the purpose of assisting by his advice in the reorganisation of the company's business there. The business in the Madras Presidency had shown a steady improvement from the commencement. The reports received from the manager at Calcutta continued most encouraging as to the prospects of the company. The result of the few months' operations, although the accounts did not show a profit, was satisfactory. As soon as the system was brought into operation the receipts rose from £98 in the month of January to £1,431 in the month of February. The expense which had been incurred in the hire of carts was now being diminished by the substitution of the company's own vehicles. The Bengal Government being about to discontinue their bullock trains, had notified their readiness to enter into contracts for the work hitherto done by them, and a tender on the part of the company had accordingly been sent in. It was well understood that the Government would, on favourable terms, make over to the parties contracting the plant necessary for carrying on the work. The revenue account showed a balance of profit of £2,008, of which the directors recommended that £750 should be appropriated to the payment of a dividend for the half-year ending the 30th of June last at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The capital account showed that £25,000 had been received, and £13,610 expended, leaving a balance of £11,390. The revenue account for the year ending June 30 showed that £24,405 had been received, and £22,397 expended, leaving a balance of £2,008.

The Chairman said that a dividend earned from revenue of 3 per cent. for the half-year would furnish the best commentary upon the text of the report. The company's operations had been but recently undertaken, and the usual incidence had occurred—partial success and partial failure, the former of a nature to afford grounds to hope for its continuance and increase, the latter being sufficiently explained by the want of judgment in a particular agency which had since been remodelled. The principles on which the company had proceeded, of endeavouring to act with rather than against existing associations, had been appreciated, and enabled the directors to secure the goodwill and co-operation of others engaged in the same pursuit. They had proceeded cau-

tiously, and were enabled, notwithstanding losses from causes they had no reason to anticipate, to recommend a dividend upon the result of the half-year's working. The company had advantages over other parties in India of capital and systematic organisation, with officers specially trained in the great carrying establishment of this country and selected for their high qualifications. Those gentlemen had, as a body, fully justified the expectations of the board, and the shareholders might rely upon their interest being safe in their hands. He concluded by moving that the report and accounts be approved and adopted, and that a dividend be declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, for the half-year ending the 30th of June, payable on and after the 19th inst.

Mr. W. Hartridge seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Captain J. A. Angus, seconded by the Rev. H. Waldron, Mr. J. E. Coleman, and Mr. G. Engstrom, the retiring auditors were re-elected, with an allowance of ten guineas each.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

CAREER OF AN EAST INDIAN.

Thomas La Blanc, a gentleman of colour, about twenty-five years of age, by profession a surgeon, and who is connected with highly respectable families in India, was brought up on remand before Mr. Partridge, at Thames-street Police-court, on the 30th ult., charged with stealing a coat valued at £1.16s., the property of Mr. T. Hodgson, a master mariner, of No. 9, Montague-place, Poplar.

The prisoner, who is a native of Calcutta and an accomplished scholar, arrived in England about ten months ago, furnished with £600, and with the highest testimonials of character and ability. His original intention was to matriculate at Edinburgh, but he never reached that city. In nine months he squandered the whole of the £600 he brought to England, and, in addition, all the money he could raise on his personal effects, including his gold watch and chain, which he pawned for £5. For the last few months he has been living at various places, and obtaining goods and money by false pretences. He gave an order for a pair of side-spring boots to Mr. Hort, a shoemaker, who sent them to his lodgings; and, in the absence of Mr. Hort, he called at the shop, said the boots that were sent to his home were not large enough, and obtained another pair. He has not paid for either. Mr. Partridge decided that in Mr. Hort's case no felony had been committed, and he must sue the prisoner in the county court, if he thought it worth while to do so. About three weeks since the prisoner had an apartment in the house of Mr. Hodgson, to whom he represented that he was about to return to Calcutta, and expected a remittance from his relatives daily. Mr. Hodgson lent the prisoner a monkey-jacket and a shirt while he was staying with him. On Monday the 7th ult., the prisoner quitted Mr. Hodgson's house without notice. The shirt he had borrowed was left behind, but he took with him the jacket which his landlord was kind enough to lend him, and also took away a coat. On the 13th of September, the prisoner called at the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, in the West India-road, Limehouse, and begged a night's lodging. He remained in the Home until Thursday last; and Lieut.-Col. R. Marsh Hughes, the secretary of the Institution, took some interest in his welfare, and intended to raise the necessary funds, if possible, to enable him to pay for his passage in a ship bound to Calcutta. The prisoner wrote to Sir Frederick Halliday, of Welchpool, while he was in the Home, and that gentleman, hearing that he was destitute, forwarded him £2. On Thursday Mr. Hodgson gave the prisoner into custody for stealing his coat. On the way to the station-house the prisoner admitted to Abbott, 322 K., that he stole the coat and pawned it at a shop near London-bridge, but he did not know the name of the street. Abbott, while making inquiries about the prisoner, ascertained that he had lodged for two or three days in the dwelling of a respectable woman in New Rutland-street,

near the London Hospital. He left there suddenly and without notice, and directly after he was gone a suit of clothes, valued at £5, was missing. Abbott obtained twelve pawnbrokers' duplicates, all relating to wearing apparel, from Mr. George Dancock, a coffee-house keeper of No. 29, King David-lane, Shadwell. On the night of Saturday Sept. 12, the prisoner had a bed in Mr. Dancock's house, and said he was a doctor of medicine, and was going out to India as a surgeon-superintendent of a passenger ship. The prisoner slept in the house that night, remained there the whole of the following day, and went to bed. Mr. Dancock, not feeling satisfied with his guest, asked him for a settlement. The prisoner jumped out of bed, and handed to Mr. Dancock a breast-pin, which he said was a gold one, and worth £1. Mr. Dancock took the pin to a jeweller, who said it was a brass one and not worth 3d. Mr. Dancock, on his return to his house, took the prisoner's coat and waistcoat, and said he should keep them until his bill was paid. The pockets of the waistcoat contained the round lid of a tin box wrapped up in paper to represent a watch, and twelve duplicates. Mr. Dancock restored the prisoner his coat and detained the waistcoat and the duplicates. The prisoner left the coffee-house on the night of the 13th, and then proceeded to the Strangers' Home.

The prisoner in defence said the twelve pawnbrokers' duplicates referred to property of his own, and that he did not steal Mr. Hodgson's coat. He asked Mr. Hodgson if he had not treated him surgically, to which the prosecutor replied in the negative. In answer to another question, he admitted that Mr. La Blanc accompanied him to a druggist's shop and prescribed for him.

Mr. Partridge committed the prisoner for trial. He was tried before Mr. Payne last week at the Middlesex Sessions on the above charge.

The prosecutor said: I live at No. 9, Montague-place, Poplar, and am a carman. I know the prisoner; he is a surgeon, and lived with me a week. I have lost a coat and a white shirt. The prisoner used the same bed-room as myself. The shirt and coat were hanging behind the door on Sunday, the 13th of September, and on the 15th I missed them; the prisoner having left on the 14th, but he never returned. I spoke to a policeman with reference to the thief; and it was not until the 23rd of last month that I saw anything of the prisoner. I spoke to him, and he said he had pawned it at a shop near London-bridge. I told him that I had no objection to lend him a coat, and a monkey-jacket was lent. The prisoner was told he would not be allowed to wear the coat in question. The coat I promised him I afterwards lent. Having got it he decamped.

The prisoner, when called upon for his defence, read a long statement, complaining of the conduct of the prosecutor.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but they were divided as to the recommendation to mercy.

Mr. Payne said he would take that into consideration.

Police-constable Abbott said he had been to a coffee-house, where the prisoner lodged, and he there found several pawn-tickets relating to some property.

James Sands said he was a tailor, residing at 17, Holborn-bars. The prisoner was recommended to him as a medical student from Radley's Hotel. The accused gave an order for two coats, a waistcoat, and a pair of trousers. Immediately the goods were in the possession of the prisoner he decamped. Witness had not recovered the money or goods.

James Rawkins, hosiery and glover, said that on the 10th of July of the present year, the prisoner was introduced to him by a Dr. Sanger. The prisoner ordered goods to the amount of £12, and said that he had a £200 bill due, and that he would pay for the clothes when he received the money. The clothes were delivered to him, he went away, and was not seen afterwards.

Ellen Foreman said the prisoner engaged lodgings at her house on the 18th of August last. The engagement was for three months. He agreed

to pay 35s. per week. He went away, and left witness £2. 9s. 3d. in debt.

Mr. Payne, in passing sentence, said that these persons had been brought forward merely to prove the character of the prisoner, and it would not interfere with the particulars of the present case.

A police constable proved a conviction.

Mr. Payne sentenced the prisoner to be kept in penal servitude for three years, and said that it was one of the worst cases of larceny.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENTS.—(*Foreign-office, Oct. 10.*)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Edward van Cutsem as Consul at Calcutta for his Majesty the King of the Netherlands. The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. A. Havenith as Consul at Bombay for his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

MUNIFICENT GIFT.—An eminent Parsee merchant firm in the City of London has presented a sum of £2,000 to the Royal National Lifeboat Association, through its chairman, Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., to enable it to form a lifeboat establishment on the English coast, and permanently to uphold it.

THE CRAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.—Lieut.-Colonel Crawley has arrived in London, and has reported himself at the Horse Guards. The whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men ordered home have arrived in England. The trial, we believe, we may now confidently state, will take place at Chelsea Hospital, and in all probability in November next. As little delay as possible is contemplated on the part of the authorities, as the expense is likely to make rather a formidable item in this year's accounts—£50,000 has already been mentioned as the probable cost of this trial.—*United Service Gazette.*

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for Rs. 40,00,000 (£400,000) in bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs. 23,00,000; to Bombay, Rs. 16,00,000; and to Madras, Rs. 2,00,000. The minimum price declared was, as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11¼d. on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to 121 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 14 per cent.; on Bombay at 2s., about 68 per cent.; on Madras at 1s. 11½d., about 63 per cent.; and all above these prices in full.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.—At a meeting of the shareholders in the Chartered Bank of India, China, and Australia, held on Wednesday, the 7th inst., in the London Tavern, Mr. Mitchell, M.P., in the chair, an interim dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, or 5 per cent. for the half-year ended 30th June last, free of income-tax, and payable on and after the 14th instant. The chairman congratulated the proprietors on the general prosperity of the bank. They had carried forward from the previous half-year £4,308 of undivided profits, and the earnings of the half-year ended 30th June last amounted to £51,559, being at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum. These two sums made, in round numbers, £56,000. The dividend would absorb a sum of £32,200, leaving £23,800 to be carried forward, and ultimately to be absorbed in a reserve fund.

WRECK OF THE GIPSY BRIDE.—A letter has been received at Lloyd's addressed to Earl Russell, from Mr. Farren, Consul at Manila, stating that the ship, *Gipsy Bride*, Mr. Murphy master, on her voyage from Hong Kong to Singapore, struck upon the N.E. point of the Scarborough reef of rocks during obscure weather, which had lasted for several days. The vessel settled down upon the rocks, and the crew were under the necessity of leaving her. One boat arrived at Manila on the 25th ult. with the mate and carpenter and four Lascars, and on the 28th another boat reached Manila with eight Lascars; two more boats have since arrived at Manila with Lascars, but the master's boat and a sixth boat had not since been heard of.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY.—A meeting of the proprietors of the Oriental Inland Steam Company was held at the London Tavern on Thursday, the 9th inst., for the purpose of considering the general and financial condition of their affairs. The chairman (Colonel Grimes) said that the paid-up capital amounted to £345,000, which was increased by a loan of £50,000 from the bankers to about £400,000. The general assets amounted to £290,000 or £300,000. The loss recently sustained was attributable partly to the unsuccessful attempt to navigate the Sutlej and partly to the great reduction of freights arising from the American war. In order to enable the company to meet its difficulties and work successfully, the following steps were proposed by the directors:—First, to transfer two, at least, of the company's steamers, the *Soane* and the *Gogra*, together with four or five barges, from the Ganges to the Indus, which might be done without risk in February. Secondly, to sell on the most favourable terms that could be obtained, the remaining vessels of the company, and to close as soon as possible the Calcutta agency. For these purposes, however, it was necessary to pay off the loan of £50,000 from the bankers. The shareholders were asked to assent to a proposal to issue preference shares. It was proposed to issue at once 6,500 £10 preference shares, which would raise £65,000, reserving 3,500 to be hereafter apportioned. Mr. Besemere, a director, moved, and Colonel Bush seconded, a resolution to the effect that it is expedient to issue the unallotted and forfeited shares to the company as preference shares, and that the preferential dividend to be attached to these shares shall not exceed 8 per cent. After some discussion respecting the rate of dividend, Mr. Taylor proposed a committee to inquire into the condition and prospects of the company. The amendment was negatived, and the original motion carried.

INDIGO SALES.—The periodical public sales of indigo were commenced on the 13th inst., and the quantity to be offered consists of 12,353 chests. The competition for the better descriptions was rather spirited, and the rates realised were fully equal to those of last sales, while in some qualities there was an advance of 3d. to 4d. per pound. 1,051 chests posted, of which 839 were sold, 98 bought in, and 114 withdrawn.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The steamer *Delta*, which left on the 12th inst., took out £276,800 in specie, of which £184,250 is in silver, for Bombay, and £52,550 gold. The remainder, £40,000 in gold, is consigned to Alexandria.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 5. Castle Howard, Lamprell, Shanghai; Min. Smith, Foo-chow; Flying Star, Rymc, Robin Hood, Mann, Ellen Rodger, McKinnon, Foo-chow; Bulwark, Banatyne, North, Brown, Bombay.—6. Cornwallis, Pryce, Calcutta; Annette, str., James, Hankow; King of Italy, M. Hall, Bombay; Salton, Williams, Calcutta.—7. City of Canton, Heddewick, Calcutta; Ambrose, —, Bombay; Harasceker, Wate, Akhab; Baehante, Kitts, Calcutta.—9. Monarchy, —, Hong Kong; Euxine, Wallace, Ceylon; Dunmore, —, Japan; Bury St. Edmunds, Miller, Mauritius; Lorenzo, —, Rangoon.—12. Nell Gwyn, Williams, Calcutta; Nazarene, —, Akhab; Fernia, Hutchinson, Bombay.—13. Lady Agnes Duff, —, Singapore.—14. Queen of India, Ochiltree, Madras.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Oct. 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. Loch, Mrs. Forsyth Hunter and daughter, Asst. surg. Therold, Mrs. Edward Pryce, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Mr. A. J. Hunter, Lieut. Col. Taylor, C.B., Miss Hollis, Mr. D. A. T. Christie, Mrs. Jones, Viscount Elmley, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Young, Hon. Mr. Plunkett, Maj. Chambers, Mr. A. G. Graham, Miss Greenwood, Mr. R. J. Sinclair, Maj. and Mrs. Westropp, Mr. Watson, Mr. J. G. Ward, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. E. A. Pasick, Mr. Crawford, Lieut. McMurdo, Miss Nicholson, Capt. H. F. Waddington, Mr. Rinks, Mr. J. M. Hall, Mrs. Ashburner and infant, Mrs. Dundas, Mrs. Francis, Mr. G. H. Johns, Mr. Fred. Stevens, Col. Stanley, Mr. Rodgers, Ensign Apthorp, Mr. F. B. Norris, Miss Wellings, Capt. Baigrie, Mr. E. J. Davies, Mr. G. Hammond, Miss Cahill, Mr. F. Stringer, Mr. Kramer, Mr. Stanley, Miss Jones. For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. Ishi Sitwell, Mr. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Waller. For CEYLON via BOMBAY.—Mr. Templar, Mr. Thomas Hudson. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. Hubbard, Mr. R. Swincoe. For CALCUTTA via BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Chamber, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tritton, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Bouvier, Q.M.R. Evans. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. G. A. Foyter, Capt. Johnson, Mrs. Dibbler and infant and child. For SINGAPORE, via BOMBAY.—Capt. J. P. Gurnett.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

October 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Welchman, Miss Welchman, Mrs. Sandys and infant, Mrs. W. F. McDowell and infant, Miss Bayley, Mrs. J. Rose, Mr. D. K. Mair, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Blechynen, Miss Blechynen, Miss Tweedie, Miss Driver, Captain and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pennan, Mrs. Paul, Mr. Jas. R. Beard, Mrs. Greenhill and infant, Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, two Misses Wintles, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. A. Agliosto, Mrs. Obbard, Mr. G. Smith, Miss Willows, Captain J. H. Moore, Mr. Dumaine, Mr. F. W. Borelling, Mr. H. Koebe, Mr. Rivers, Mr. F. Ferguson, Miss C. Simpson, Miss Sandys, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cole and four children, Mr. C. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Vansittart, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael, Mr. Harrison, Miss Shaw, Mrs. H. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Molony, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Miss J. W. Milroy, Mr. D'Aguiar, Mr. J. Keswick, Mr. and Mrs. Dacosta, Miss Dacosta, Mr. James Birkmyre, Maj. and Mrs. Cobbe, Mrs. Fisher, two Misses Pennece, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mr. Melany, Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, Mr. E. H. Ruddock, Lieut.-Col. Davies, Mr. J. T. Crawford, Miss Hastings, Mr. J. C. M. Forbes, Mr. W. S. Paterson, Mr. T. G. Hanson, Miss Golding, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. W. H. Verner, Mr. James Simpson, Mrs. Thornhill and two children, Miss Kirke, Mrs. Hobhouse, Mrs. John Watson and child. For MADRAS.—Miss Thompson, Major and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Miss Simpson, Mr. H. Wigram, Captain T. Beckley, Mrs. Touch, Captain Farlie, Mr. F. D. Meppen, Mrs. Cameron Geddes and child, Mr. W. H. Glenney, Mr. A. L. Lister, Mr. Smith, Asst. surg. Howell, Mr. A. E. R. McDonnell, Mr. T. M. McDonnell. For Ceylon.—Mr. Morris, Mr. Barter, Mr. Robertson. For Hong Kong.—Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, Mr. P. Toledo, Mr. Wadman, Mr. H. Merry, Y. Colom, Mr. Bryans, Mr. A. Robinson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. K. McDonnell, Mr. Crawford Kerr. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Callaghan, Mr. R. Bruce. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. and Miss Grove.

October 27.—For BOMBAY.—Major W. A. Dick, Mr. W. East, Mr. Walter Cassels, Mrs. Thorn, Lieut. G. N. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Watts, Mrs. Nesbit, Miss Marshall, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Barker, Mrs. Barker, and Miss Barker, Mr. John Beattie, Col. and Mrs. Glyn, Mr. G. Crawford, Miss Janet Taylor, Mr. W. H. Mayber, Lieut. E. H. West, Mr. A. Gibson, Mr. W. Woodward, Mr. W. Lutz, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Coles, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Mr. Thos. Stanes, Miss T. B. Stanes, Col. Fuller, Mr. G. D. Wilson, Capt. Hodgson's two children, Mr. Stanes, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Mangles, Mr. F. Mangles, Mrs. Betham, Mr. T. Hill, Mr. T. Johnson. For Hong Kong via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jarvie, Mr. Barton, Mr. W. Lang. For CALCUTTA via BOMBAY.—Mr. Geo. Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Browne. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Parker and child, Rev. W. and Mrs. Beaumont, Earl and Countess of Scarborough.

November 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. P. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prinsep and infant, Capt. G. J. Reeves, Dr. and Mrs. Corby, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knowles, Miss Tilton, Miss Crocher, Mr. W. Liddle, Mrs. and Miss Pithell, Mrs. Sanders, Mr. C. W. Gordon, Capt. B. W. Ryall, Miss Hills, Mr. T. Shakespeare, Capt. Drought, Mr. C. Milner, Mrs. Sage and infant, Mr. Wierholt, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Balch and infant, Mr. R. T. Lattey, Mrs. Davidson and infant, Mrs. B. W. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew, Mr. H. Ruff, Mrs. Clark and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Grimley, Capt. G. M. Dobbin, Dr. J. E. and Mrs. Tuson, Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Alone and two children, Mr. Pittar, Mrs. Hills, Capt. J. Hunter, Mr. H. Mosley, Mr. J. C. Williams, Mrs. Littlejohn, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. W. R. E. Golden, Mr. Champneys, Miss Brougham, Mrs. Brougham, jun., Mr. T. P. Talbot, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. Jones, Mr. Harris, Mr. L. P. Evans, Mrs. Pells, Miss Ellis, Miss A. Pigott, Miss Cooper, Mr. H. M. Hancock, Mr. J. Woodburn, Mrs. and Miss Berry, Mr. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Miss Riddell, Mrs. and Miss Dowle, Mrs. MADRAS, Mrs. and Miss Brett, Miss Pelly, Lieut. G. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and two infants, Miss Pycroft, Mrs. J. C. Hughston, Miss Boyson, Mr. G. A. Parker, Mr. W. Donald, Mr. Brett, Mr. C. S. Croft, Miss L. Clarke. For Hong Kong.—Mr. Young, Mr. A. Campbell. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. Young, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Wadburn.

November 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hutchinson, Lieut. F. J. Stubbs, Mrs. A. B. Warden, Miss Dennis, Miss Rose Palmer, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Price and two infants, Dr. and Mrs. Coleridge, Mr. Arch. Watson, Mrs. Mackenzie and infant, Mr. G. Thornhill, Colonel and Mrs. Tower.

November 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bandon, Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth, Major and Mrs. Hopkins and lady friend, Mr. H. S. Reid, Capt. Cayler, Mr. Sherriff, Mr. A. Sherriff, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Koeber, Mr. M. H. Cowie, Rev. F. H. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington Balfour, Capt. John Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. A. Pixley, Mr. J. Buckland, Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Frith, Hon. and Mrs. Pellet, Mr. G. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mr. W. Newton, Mr. Thomas Skelton, Mr. F. S. Growse, Mrs. John Watson and child, Capt. Farquharson, Mr. G. N. Dodd, Miss Allen, Capt. Betts, Mr. Coxhead, K.N., Mr. C. C. Quinn, Captain R. Maxwell, Miss Trinnick, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. G. T. Dalton, Mrs. Brownlow, Mr. Crawford, Mr. W. J. Galwey, Mr. N. Clarke, Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Kennedy, Miss Grant, Miss Thompson. For MADRAS.—Mr. F. L. Moncreiff, Capt. T. Sweet, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Miss Faunce, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Mr. A. C. Smith, Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, Mr. J. D. B. Griddle, Dr. Donaldson, Captain R. Church, Captain Plant, Mr. P. J. Duff, Mr. McCally. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Rigg, Mr. J. Fraser. For Hong Kong.—Mr. Forrester, Mr. Harvey. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lord and Lady Londesborough, Captain and Mrs. Egerton.

November 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Thornhill, Lieut. J. G. Bell and friend, Mrs. and two Misses Grant. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Betts and two children, Mr. Fitzmaurice and two children.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE, the wife of Capt. Charles, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at 6, Belvidere-road, Upper Norwood, Oct. 6.
GORDON, the wife of Andrew J. F., Staff Corps, Madras Army, of a daughter, at Southampton, Oct. 6.

WARD, the wife of Commander C. Y., Indian Navy, of a son, at Lower Edmonton, Oct. 5.

MARRIAGES.

CHARTERS, William S., M.D., late of the Bengal Medical Establishment, to Anne, relict of the late Bruce Boswell, Esq., of Crawley Grange, and Astwood Manor, Bucks, Lieut.-Col., Bengal Army, at Edinburgh, Oct. 2.

D'ARCY, Frank H., son of the late Lieut.-Col. D'Arcy, R.A., to Anna Maria, daughter of Col. R. Salisbury Simpson, late of H.M.'s Bengal Army, at Lymington, Hants, Sept. 29.

DANIELL, R. Perceval, of Ladbroke-square, Kensington-park, to Essie, widow of the late Harry Bebborough, Esq., Bengal Army, at Kensington Old Church, Oct. 13.

DAVENPORT, James, M.D., late Bengal Medical Service, to Mary Sarah, daughter of the late Lieut. William MacIntyre, M.D., of Harley-street, at All Saints, Paddington, Oct. 3.

HESSEY, Captain William Henry, of the Madras Staff Corps, to Louisa, daughter of Philip Cazenove, Esq., of Clapham-common, at Christ Church, Battersea, by the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Head Master of Merchant Taylor's School, Sept. 24. No cards.

LINDSAY, Hugh Barlow, Bombay Civil Service, to Jane, Lady Muncaster, at the Episcopal Chapel, Banbury, Aberdeenshire, Oct. 3.

MILNER, Rev. Charles H., to Harriet J., daughter of Capt. J. Campbell, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, at Edmonton, Sept. 29.

MITCHELL, Clayton, Lieut. R.N., to Mary Charlotte, daughter of the late Capt. E. M. Daniell, H.E.I.C.S., at All Saints, Paddington, Oct. 13.

PUZEY, Thomas, to Catherine M., daughter of Andrew A. Dunlop, Esq., formerly of Cossinore, Bengal, at Dublin, Oct. 10.

RAYNSFORD, Capt. Frederick M., H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, to Caroline, daughter of the late Thomas Rutherford, Esq., at Edinburgh, Oct. 6.

STALKART, George Henry, of Ghussery, Calcutta, to Catherine C., eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Robinson, Master of the Temple, and Canon of Rochester, at Plymtree, Devon.

WRIGHT, George Pudsey, Commander Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Service, and Lieut. Royal Naval Reserve, to Annie Wemyss, third daughter of James Black, Esq., of Saxe-Coburg place, Edinburgh, and Ivy Lodge, Fife-shire, Sept. 24. No cards.

DEATHS.

BATSON, Henry, late Bengal Civil Service, at 62, Regency-square, Brighton, aged 83, Oct. 3.

BONHAM, Sir St. George, Bart., K.C.M., late Governor of Hong Kong, and H.M.'s Plenipotentiary in China, at Paddington, aged 60, Oct. 8.

DONSON, William H., late of the E.I.C.S., at 2, Russell Villas, Lavender-grove East, Dalston, aged 67, Oct. 3.

GORDON, Sophia, wife of Evelyn M., late Bengal Civil Service, at Bennington-park, Herts, Oct. 8.

MACLAINE, Donald, of Lochbuy, at Edinburgh, Oct. 12.

PEREIRA, Charlotte, relict of the late Lieut.-Gen., Madras Army, at Brighton, Oct. 11.

THOMAS, Robert H., late of Bombay, at Droitwich, aged 53, Oct. 7.

WADE, Mrs. Wade, widow of Col. Joseph, H.E.I.C.S., at Queen-square, Bath, aged 88, Oct. 2.

WIGRAM, Lady Katherine, wife of Loftus T., at St. Mary's Isle, Sept. 30.

India Office,

October 14, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. V. Eyre, C.B., Artillery; Lieut. H. B. Webster, late 4th Eur. Cav.; Lieut. W. G. Keppel, late 6th Eur. Inf.; Asst. surg. J. Lawrence, Med. Estab.; Lieut. R. S. Green, Inf.; Lieut. E. A. Vine, Inf.; Lieut. E. A. Phillips, late 12th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. J. Gordon, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. S. Daniell, 3rd L.C.; Maj. J. H. Champion, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. maj. J. W. Wilson, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. A. P. Mew, late 74th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. R. Grylls, late 18th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. W. J. Cochran, late 68th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. E. Thompson, late 4th Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Maj. T. Green, late 48th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. Hibbert, late 35th N.I., 3 mo.; Maj. W. Graydon, late 16th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. B. P. Hodgson, late 10th N.I., 6 mo.; Surg. maj. T. Thompson, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. B. Mackenzie, late 12th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. W. P. Connolly, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Major A. W. Ritherdon, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. T. S. Robinson, 21st N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. R. T. Chapman, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. H. Cherry, late 49th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. McCallum, 39th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. Walker, Inf., 3 mo.; Lieut. H. Coningham, 29th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. D. Carey, 2nd L.C., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. F. Turner, 3rd Eur. regt., 3 mo.; Major R. L. Taylor, C.B., Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. R. Boxwell, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. F. T. Cornewall, Staff Corps, 5 mo.; Capt. W. H. Blowers, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Dep. insp. gen. hosp. W. Arbuckle, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. E. de Crespigny, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. M. F. Coup-maker, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, 1st N.I., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. B. Chambers, Staff Corps; Major A. K. Moffat, Staff Corps; Capt. J. M. Evans, Staff Corps; Capt. F. S. Stanton, Engrs.; Vet. surg. J. Bicknell, Vet. Estab.; Surg. J. Irving, Med. Estab.; Capt. G. D. D'Aguiar, late 4th N.I.; Major H. Drummond, Engrs.; Capt. C. S. Thomson, Engrs.; Asst. surg. D. B. Daly, Med. Estab.; Lieut. A. G. Leslie, Inf.; Lieut. J. McNair, late 57th N.I.; Surg. major T. C. Hutchinson, Med. Estab.; Capt. T. Dennehy, Staff Corps; Capt. G. A. Cuyler, late 4th Eur. Regt.; Capt. J. R. Auldjo, late 36th N.I.; Maj. H. Hopkinson, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. J. C. Corby, Med. Estab.; Asst. surg. J. Pichall, Med. Estab.; Asst. surg. T. Mathew, Med. Estab.; Asst. surg. C. Stewart, Med. Estab.; Surg. Maj. E. T. Downes, Med. Estab.; Surg. maj. J. H. Liltler, Med. Estab.; Capt. J. A. Moore, late 23rd N.I.; Capt. R. E. Oakes, Staff Corps; Capt. G. J. Reeves, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. T. Clerk, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. Murray, 21st N.I.; Capt. T. Sweet, 21st N.I.; Lieut. G. Stedman, 23rd N.I.; Capt. W. H. Hessey, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. A. Dick, 3rd L.C.; Capt. R. Baigrie, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. Davey, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. C. P. Rigby, Staff Corps; Maj. W. Scott, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. P. Lucas, 7th N.I.; Lieut. col. P. A. Bouverie, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. F. Leighton, Inf. (Unposted).

MILITARY ITEMS.—The circular from the Horse Guards, received by the last mail, permitting those officers of the old Bengal Army now in the new Line regiments who might feel so disposed to return to local corps, has created very considerable sensation. No fewer than eleven subalterns of the 107th Regiment have already elected to revert to their former status; and one captain at least, if not more, may follow suit.—We hear it confidently stated, by parties supposed to have the best information on the subject, that the new scale of staff pay of officers attached to native regiments, the brigade, and general staff, &c., has been some time in Calcutta. Its non-publication as yet, we think, augurs well that "reduction" has not been exercised by the home authorities, for, had it been, it is most probable the measure would have been communicated to the army with the least possible delay.—We regret to learn that Ensign Brooke, of H.M.'s 48th Regiment, while out shooting near the camp at Murria, met with a severe accident. Having wounded a deer, he was mounting his horse to give chase, when the animal took fright, and bolted off before he was well in the saddle, throwing him heavily to the ground. He sustained dislocation of an ankle, and simple fracture of the leg, and was immediately brought into cantonments, where he is doing well.—*Oudh Gazette*.

BHOOTAN.—It has often been intended, but at last, we believe, it has been determined, that the Hon. A. Eden shall visit Bhootan on a political mission in the cold weather. This mission has been too long postponed, and the insolence of the Bhootas, with the present state of Cooch, Behar and Assam, demands that it be imposing.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 3.

CAPTAIN J. H. M. SHAW STEWARD, now on sick leave in Europe, will, we understand, be the new Deputy Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. Until he returns Lieut. Wood will be appointed to act.—*Madras Times*.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Colombo	3 p.m.	2 0½ p.m.			

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ...	Sa. R. —	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	—	100
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	—	98½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	—
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	98½
8th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	2 1	—
9th 4 per Cent. 1856-57 ...	—	—
10th 4 per Cent. 1856-57 ...	2 1½	107½
11th 4 per Cent. 1859-60 ...	2 2	117½

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	224 5½	
	India 5 per cent.	108½ 9 8½	
	India 4 per cent.	100½ 7	
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	98½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	107½	
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	117	
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	95½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	105½	
	" " " 1863	99½	
	" " " 1864	99½	
	" " " 1864 or 1866	100½	
	India 5 per cent. for account.	108½	
	India 5 per cent. 1870	108½	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	20s.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	19s. pm.	
	RAILWAYS.		
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The present Company is formed in the belief that, on the one hand, it will be very profitable to the Shareholders, and, on the other, most beneficial to India. It is obvious that our Indian territories present an unrivalled field for a Company of this description. Land there is rising in value with a rapidity quite unexampled, and the fixing of tenures, the improvement of laws, and the opening of communications, are fast creating an ease and certainty in dealing with it equal to those enjoyed in any country of Europe. At the same time Capital is scarce, and the rate of Interest extravagantly high, as compared with any European standard.

In Bengal, where, in the first instance, the operations of the Company will be principally directed, land is held upon a Zemindary tenure, which may be described as conferring the fee-simple of the land in perpetuity, held direct from the Crown, on the condition of paying a fixed annual quit rent, which is always moderate, in comparison with the value of the Estates. An accurate and simple system of registration precludes doubt and dispute concerning the title to Estates, and the first mortgage on the register takes precedence of all other claims. The principle of a permanent settlement has been adopted by the Government, and will doubtless be shortly extended to the other Provinces of India.

The land included in the Lower Bengal system is estimated at a value of more than One Hundred Millions Sterling, and by the establishment of railways, the operation of irrigation works, and the general extension of Indian trade and industry, it will be doubled and trebled within a moderate number of years. Of these Estates a very large proportion are at present under advances from local money-lenders, at a rate of 12 per cent. interest, besides incidental bonuses, and upon other conditions, that are alike unfavourable to their owners and to the community at large.

With prudent management the results of an Indian Crédit Foncier can hardly fail to be even more successful than in France, considering the wide margin between the rates of interest at which money can be borrowed in England and lent in India.

The field for operations in India is practically unlimited, and in no country of the world are all the elements of national prosperity, including the value of land, in a state of such rapid development. The Revenue of the State has risen in ten years from £28,500,000 to £43,125,000 a-year; and the aggregate Import and Export Trade during the same period has more than doubled, and last year reached the enormous total of £100,000,000, including bullion. During the same period £60,000,000 of English Capital has been invested in Railways in India, which are now approaching completion, and will greatly accelerate the march of prosperity.

The benefit to India of obtaining Capital on landed security on reasonable terms, and emancipating the native land-proprietors from an exclusive dependence on native money-lenders, will be incalculable; and this benefit will be specially felt at a time when the prosperity of the country, the completion of roads and railways, the sale of waste lands, the extension of the permanent settlement, the introduction of an improved currency, and, generally, the adoption of a wise and liberal system of Government, are giving everywhere a rapid impulse to improvement.

OBJECTS.—The Company will be prepared to grant Loans on land, either for fixed periods, or upon terms that will extinguish the debt during the currency of the mortgage, by the payment of an annual instalment on account of the principal, in addition to the annual interest, thus conferring on the borrowers the benefit of an eventual liquidation of their debts.

CAPITAL.—The present Capital is fixed at £2,000,000 sterling, of which £2 per Share is payable upon allotment. It is not the intention of the Directors to call up more than a small proportion of the Share Capital in all, as the successful conduct of a business of this description is chiefly through borrowed Capital.

BORROWING POWERS.—As a means to make the advances on the extended scale contemplated, the Company will issue Debentures for fixed periods, and bearing a fixed rate of interest, payable half-yearly in this country; and in order to give the holders of such Debentures undoubted security, they will have a lien on the entire property of the Company, consisting first of the whole of the Estates held on mortgage, and next exceeding in value the total of its liabilities; and, secondly, of the assets of the Company, in which its paid-up Capital is invested, together with its large reserve of unclaimed Capital. The transactions of the Company will be conducted free from all speculation or purchase on their own account, and may be regarded as partaking of the nature of a Commission Agency between the European lender and the Indian borrower, opening to the latter a command of Capital limited only to the value and security his Estates afford.

PROFITS.—The profits of a well-conducted business of this description, in such a field for operations as India, may be tested by a comparison with the results realised by the French Crédit Foncier and other similar undertakings both abroad and at home. The institution named is limited by its statutes to lend at 5 per cent. interest, and it has to pay more than 1 per cent. interest on money raised on its debentures. The margin of profit is, therefore, very small. Nevertheless, the French Company pays a dividend of 16 per cent. per annum, carrying a further sum equal to 7 per cent. to reserve. In India the margin of profit between the rate at which the money is borrowed and the rate at which it is lent, will certainly not be less than 3 per cent., so that each £1,000,000 borrowed in England, and loaned in India, will give £30,000 a-year towards dividend on the Share Capital, of which it is not probable that more than £500,000 out of the £2,000,000 will be called up.

MANAGEMENT IN INDIA.—Arrangements have been made with the above three leading firms to act as Agents in India, so as to enable the Company to commence business without unnecessary delay.

75,000 Shares have been subscribed for privately, and the remaining 25,000 Shares are reserved for public subscription. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, lie for inspection at the Office of the Solicitors, Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN, 5, Bank-building, Lothbury, and at the Temporary Offices of the Company.

Applications to be made in the subjoined form, to the Temporary Offices of the Company, 69, Lombard-street; or to the Offices of the GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY OF LONDON (Limited), 90, Cannon-street.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No. _____
Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me _____ Shares of £20 each in the Capital of the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept the said Shares, or any smaller number that you may allot to me, and to pay the Deposit of £2 on each Share so allotted, and I agree to become a member of the Company, and request you to place my name on the Register of Shareholders in respect of the Shares allotted to me.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name in full _____
Address in full _____
Profession or business _____
Reference _____
Date _____

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

The Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool (Limited).

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.
Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay, Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

No commission charged on remittances through the Bank. Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Foras and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.
J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of £130,000 per annum. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling. Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL B. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.
LONDON 61, Lombard-street, E.C.
and at Messrs. Paris and Co's., No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.
EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street
DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.
GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION (Limited).

Head Office.

80, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

In 50,000 Shares of £20 each, 25,000 of which have been Issued.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., Chairman.
FRANCIS WM. RUSSELL, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.
Harry Borradale, Esq.
Archibald Boyd, Esq.
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson.
Sir John Spencer Logan.
William Mackinnon, Esq.
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.
Thomas Williams, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England. The Union Bank of London.

BRANCHES

At Kurrachee and Bombay (others in course of being opened).

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

This Bank is now open for the transaction of every description of Banking and Exchange Business with India.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on Kurrachee, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, and approved Bills on those places purchased or sent for collection.

Deposits received at Interest in sums of £100 and upwards for such periods and at such rates as may be agreed upon. On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal, Interest at 1 per cent. below the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount is allowed.

Investments in, and Sales of Government Stocks, Shares, and other Securities (English and Indian), effected. Interest and Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., received, and other Money Agency Business transacted.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. G. CRAIG, Manager.

London, 1st October, 1863.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited).

JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, and Private Families at lowest prices.

Registered in May, 1854.

Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 55s., and upwards.
Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 45s., 54s., and upwards.
Champagnes—Epernay, 39s.; Imperial Silvery, 45s. and 54s. E. Cluquot's, Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.
Clarets—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s.; Dessert wines, 43s., 48s., and upwards.
Kupferberg's Sparkling Hocks and Moselles; Pabstmann's Still ditto.

For detailed price lists, samples, or tasting, apply to Mr. W. H. PALMER, Manager, 190, Regent-street.

PAST-INDIA WINE COMPANY, 55, Parliament-street, London, S.W.

The following choice WINES delivered CARRIAGE FREE to every railway station in the Kingdom, and to all parts of London and its environs:—

	Per Doz.
SHERRY	Good 36s.
	Superior Pale 42s. and 48s.
	Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold, 46s. and 44s.
	Very Choice, Pale or Gold 54s.
PORT	Fine Crusted 42s., 44s., and 46s.
	Superior Old Crusted 48s. and 54s.
	Very Fine Bocking ditto 60s.
	Ditto ditto, in pints 33s.
CLARET	St. Julien, Larose, Second and Third Growth 36s. to 54s.
	Chateau Lafite, Margaux and Latour, First Growth 78s.
MADEIRA	East India 63s. to 72s.
	West India 48s. to 60s.
	Direct 36s. to 54s.
MARSALA	Finest quality 30s.
BUCELLAS	Superior 36s. to 42s.
VIDONIA	Finest 32s.
CHAMPAGNE	Fine Sparkling 48s. to 54s.
	Finest quality 72s.
	Ditto pints 36s.
MOSELLE	Finest Sparkling 78s.
ROCK	Ditto ditto 78s.

OTHER GERMAN AND FRENCH WINES.
Bottles charged 2s., and Hampers or Cases 1s. per dozen, and allowed for if returned.

WINES IN WOOD SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM THE DOCK, OR FOR EXPORTATION.

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CHARLES JAY, Manager,
East India Wine Company,
55, Parliament-street, S.W.

The above Wines may be ordered through Messrs. GRAY-LAY and Co., East India Army Agents, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

BECKWITH AND SON, GUNMAKERS

TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

58, SKINNER-STREET, SNOW-HILL, LONDON

Manufacturers of Improved Breech-loading Double Guns, Double and Single Rifles, &c.

"INDIAN BAEL" for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, &c. Imported by J. G. GOULD, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 198, Oxford street, corner of Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

NOTICE.—THE EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY'S Auxiliary Screw Steamer GOLDEN FLEECE, 2,768 tons, 350-horse power, G. E. BIRD, Commander, leaving the Victoria (London) Docks on 17th, and sailing from Gravesend on 20th OCTOBER, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS, having now ALL HER CABINS ALLOTTED, NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR PASSAGE CAN BE ENTERTAINED, but for Freight by this Steamer apply to the Brokers: or for Freight or Passage by the following Steamers (for which early application should be made to ensure good accommodation), apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Brokers, ALFRED BRETT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the East India and London Shipping Company (Limited), 9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address.

Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day.

55, Parliament-street, S.W.
* Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, and GENERAL STEAM AGENCY, and GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, and MERCHANDISE forwarded, and **PASSAGES** engaged to all parts of the world. Baggage collected and shipped. Insurances effected, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, and ADEN—Overland, 4th and 20th of every month.

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INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA—Via Cape of Good Hope, per Clipper Ships, weekly.

Prospectuses, with through rate to 500 places, free on application.

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OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month, and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at 2 P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Port de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HOBBS, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 33, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

International Exhibition of 1862.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

FOR

PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS,

As the only suitable head-dress for India and Tropical climates, being not only the coolest and most comfortable, but also by far the most durable, and consequently the cheapest head-dress in use.

The Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets may be obtained by the Public at LUDLOW'S, 1, Pall-mall, and of several of the principal Hatters, &c., in London, and the chief towns of India, and by the Trade of the Patenters.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Helmets and Hats of all kinds, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, S., LONDON.

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137, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON,

SHIPPER OF WINE, SPIRITS, and BEER.

Prices per dozen, free on board in London, bottles and cases included.—Sherry, from 20s.; Port, from 25s.; Cognac, from 18s.; Whisky, 10s.; Sparkling Hock, Moselle, and Champagne, from 30s.; Pale Ale and Stout, bottled in season—Quarts, 6s.; Pints, 5s. 6d.; Imperial Pints, 6s. 6d. per dozen. CASH.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS. The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA.

Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per pound. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

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PROVISION STORES, 137, HOUNDSDITCH, N.E.

* Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour is retained.

PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER

is unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities. In bottles, 3s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. each. Curry and Multigutawny Paste, in jars, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. each. Royal Combination Pickle in Bottles 2s. each.

LIST OF CONDIMENTS, &c.,

Prepared by PAYNE, and Co., at the Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta.

Bottles.		Bottles.	
Findaree Chutnee	1s. 6d. & 3s.	Tamarind Fish	2s. 6d. & 5s.
Bengal Club	1s. 6d.	Balaichow	1s. 6d.
Green Mango	1s. 6d.	Genuine Cayenne	1s. and 2s.
Cashmere	1s. 6d.	Nepaul Pepper	1s.
Lucknow (sweet)	1s. 6d.	Guava Jelly	2s. 6d. 5s.
Curry Sauce	1s. 6d.	Preserved Mangoes	2s. 2s. 6d.
Tap	1s. 6d.	Do. Jamaica	
Pickled Limes	1s. 6d.	Ginger	from 3s. 6d.
Pickled Mangoes	2s. 6d. & 5s.	Do. Chinese	
Essence of Chillies	1s. 9d.	Ginger	Jar 5s. and 10s.
Genuine Arrowroot	1 lb. tins, 3s.; 7 lb. tins, 10s. 6d. each.		

PAYNE and Co., Foreign Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, and Importers of Indian Delicacies, 328, Regent-street, and 46, Mortimer-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic.

Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger and Camomile.

GINGER has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine, and, combined with camomile, it is the most efficient stomachic tonic known, for while the ginger relieves the stomach from distension and flatulence, arising from impaired digestion, the camomile strengthens the coats of the stomach, and by that means gives it a healthy and invigorating tone. So highly concentrated is this preparation, it is unimpaired by age or climate, and well adapted for exportation. In Gout, Spasms, Dysentery, Cholera, or those complaints incidental to tropical climates, it is invaluable, as in numerous cases a dose or two has checked and frequently cured most alarming attacks. No family should be without it. Sold in half-pints, quarter-pints, and one-eighth pints.

Agreeable Seidlitz Powder, in one bottle, protected by a case, with measure and spoon included. The advantage of this preparation is the perfect combination of the solid ingredients of the Seidlitz Spring in one compound powder.

It is very cooling and refreshing, well adapted for exportation, or travellers by land or sea.

Aromatic Tincture of Quinine.—For the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria.

No person exposed to the influence or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria.—Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON (late Wilkinson, Bridge & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

ORALUM SILEX, an entirely new substance for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which will neither discolour nor decay, remaining firm in the mouth, from one to a complete act, without springs, wires, or any visible attachment. It gives the greatest support to all loose or tender teeth, and answers most perfectly the purposes of mastication and articulation. No painful operation required. Prepared only by Mr. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.H. the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Gloucester, the late Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France, &c. At home from eleven till four. No connection with any person in the same profession.—No. 64, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The greatest and most useful invention of the day, AQUA AMARELLA.—Messrs JOHN GOSNELL and Co., Three King-court, Lombard-street, Perfumers to her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Aqua Amarella has none of the properties of dye; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. Price one guinea per bottle.

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This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unobscured testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age. These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, by all Medicine Vendors.

EMERY'S PATENT AMERICAN COTTON GIN, with CLEANER and CONDENSER, adjustable for all kinds and conditions of Cotton, and suited for all Climates and Countries; also adapted for Steam, Water, Horse, and Manual Power.

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Sole Licences and Manufacturers,
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M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, Corner of Spring-gardens.

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J. CHAPPELL, 388, Strand, W.C., Boot-maker, and Professor of Fitting, begs to call the attention of such to his method of measuring, by which he guarantees, at the first trial, to produce a fit unprecedented for comfort, yet combined with the most fashionable shape. Those gentlemen on whom bootmakers have practised unsuccessfully are particularly solicited by J. C., who will undertake to fit them at once, however difficult. Established 1825. Inventor of the "Pulmar" or Cushion Boots. Ladies' show rooms first floor.

THE FAMILY BOOT-MAKER.

BURCHETT, 71, OXFORD-STREET, nearly opposite the Pantheon, London, and 85, HIGH-STREET, NOTTINGHAM. The best assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes in the Kingdom.

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FIRE! THIEVES! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Mordan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.

23, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

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An Umbilical Truss—12s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.,

&c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNE-

SIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. It is prepared (in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength) by DINNEFORD and Co., 173, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

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TION.—When the human frame has become debilitated from the effect of exposure, excesses, or neglect, these Pills will repair the mischief, if they be taken according to the lucid directions wrapped round each box. Holloway's Pills exert the most exemplary tonic qualities in all cases of nervous depression, whereby the vital powers are weakened, and the circulation is rendered languid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, regulate the liver, and act as gentle aperients. These Pills are suited to all ages and all habits. A patient writes:—"Your Pills, to be valued, require only to be known. During many years, I sought a remedy in vain, was daily becoming weaker, when your Pills soon restored me."

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AND

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98, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.,

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LONDON: Printed by **RICHARD KINDER**, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by **JAMES PEARCE ALLEN**, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.
 —October 15, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 601.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Sept. 18	Burmah (Rangoon)	Aug. 25
Madras	" 18	Bombay	Sept. 29
Agra	" 22	Ceylon	" 25
China (Hong Kong)	Aug. 28.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 19th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 19th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China, the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 1 oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 1 oz. 0s. 10d. | 1 oz. 1s. 8d. | 2 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 2 oz. 3s. 0d. | 3 oz. 4s. 0d.

Via Southampton.
 1 oz. 1s. 4d. | 1 oz. 2s. 3d. | 2 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 4s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Viceroy leaves Simla on or about the 25th instant; Lady Elgin and Lady Louisa Bruce, with his physician and private secretary, accompany him. His lordship proceeds to Narcunda, Rampoor, Kuloo, and up the Kangra valley to Sealkote, where he will be joined by his camp. The camp is now being formed at Kalka, from which point it will start on the 1st of October. At Sealkote his lordship will hold a durban, and then march on to Peshawur, where he will be joined by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The army head-quarters camp is to be formed at Kalka in the beginning of November, and to proceed thence, on the 15th, via Buddee and Loodianah, to Lahore.

His Excellency, attended by Captain Moore, Persian interpreter, and Captain Burne, will start for Cashmere on the 1st of October, and meet Lord Elgin at Peshawur in December. From thence he will go to Meean Meer, where the head-quarter camp will remain about three months, which, it is supposed, will be long enough to produce a wholesome effect upon the temper of the Affghans.

Affghanistan continues in a state of anarchy and confusion. The latest advices from Cabool are up to the 4th September. It is stated that Ameer Shere Allee Khan, on reaching the neighbourhood of Ghuznee, sent a message by certain of the chiefs to his brother, Auzim Khan, to persuade him to come to terms. He was disappointed, however, at the result; for Auzim Khan replied that if the Ameer was really desirous of making terms he should come attended with a very small retinue and discuss the business personally. This would seem to be the old Affghanian trick. Notwithstanding, the Ameer did trust himself with Auzim Khan. It is further stated that he remained with Auzim Khan one night, and that terms of peace were settled and a good understanding established. This, however, wants confirmation.

Orders have been issued to stop all leave of absence to officers of corps stationed in the Punjab for the present, owing to the disaffected state of the frontier.

Central Asia continues in a very disturbed state. It is stated that the Ameer Shere Allee

Khan has gone to the fort of his inimical brother, Auzim Khan, at the request of the latter, to discuss with him the terms of peace. If this latest intelligence of him be true it will probably be the end of his reign and of himself.

The Governor of Bombay is still at Poona, where his Legislative Council is still holding its meetings.

Captain George Hare, at Ellichpoor, was shot dead at the mess-house at that station. At the same place the wife of Captain Macquoid, of the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, was severely wounded with a sword by a discharged khasamah, or table attendant, who, while endeavouring to escape, was killed by Captain Woodcock. Mrs. Macquoid was reported to be doing well.

The Rev. S. Hyslop or Hislop (for his name is differently spelt in different papers) rode or fell into a stream in the Nagpore district, and was drowned, on the 4th ultimo. Mr. Hyslop was a Free Church missionary, and seems to have been distinguished by great zeal and activity, and for large scholarly acquirements.

The Metropolitan of India has yet pronounced no judgment on the Colenso controversy, but a Calcutta religious journal of old standing and some authority—the *Christian Intelligencer*—has an article on the subject at once candid and severe. The writer of the article admits that Dr. Colenso is an able man, and that the third part of his book is an improvement on its predecessors, and is remarkable for "comparative moderation, calmness, and freedom from railing," and that these qualities "are likely to make a considerable impression on the laity who detest theological rancour, and always sympathize with a person who seems to act with fairness and dignity after he has been vehemently, even though justly attacked." The writer also objects to the conduct of the Bishop of Manchester, who "enunciated the utterly untenable proposition" that all our hopes and the very foundation of our faith are taken from us if one line of the Bible be declared to be unfaithful or untrustworthy." The sceptical Colenso is then very fairly dealt with, and many of his arguments very cleverly demolished.

We find the following in the *Delhi Gazette* of Sept. 15:—"We regret to learn, by a letter from Lahore, of the untimely death of Mr.

Talbot, the postmaster of that station. He was travelling along the Grand Trunk Road, near Rawul Pindie, he outside and Mrs. Talbot inside the carriage, when by some cause as yet unknown, as the news is telegraphic, he was thrown off the carriage, and died within a few hours of the occurrence of the accident. Mrs. Talbot escaped unhurt."

The fluctuations in the quotations of Madras bank shares are at present very remarkable, and we draw the attention of our readers to the circumstance.

Sir William Denison is at Cossoor, about twenty-five miles from Bangalore.

The reported Nana turns out to be gooroo, or high priest of the Mahrattas. He subsists entirely on milk.

The same paper (*Delhi Gazette*) gives the following:—"A very distressing accident has occurred at Nynee Tal. A young lady, Miss Young, we believe, was her name, was out riding the other evening, and coming home by one of the roads which overhang the lake, her party somehow reached home in advance of her, and did not at first observe that she was not with them. By-and-bye her horse made its appearance riderless. Search was then made, and after some time the young lady's body was found in the lake among the weeds."

It has been communicated to the several Presidential Governments that the House of Lords has reversed the judgment of the Master of the Rolls in the matter of Lord Clive's fund, and has ruled that the contingency specified in the deed constituting the fund, in the event of which the sum of Sicca Rs. 5,00,000 should be returned to Lord Clive or to his executors, has happened by the passing of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 106. In future, therefore, all persons who would have been entitled to pensions from that fund will be admitted to an equivalent rate of pension without reference to the name of Lord Clive.

In future officers sent on voyages in steam vessels at the public expense will be reimbursed the actual charges of the steam companies, with deduction of table money according to rank for a fixed number of days for each voyage.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

HOSTILITIES IN JAPAN.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.

News has been received here of the arrival of Admiral Kuper with the fleet at Kagosima. Negotiations failing, the admiral besieged and levelled the city, and fired Prince Satsuma's three steamers. The fleet then returned to Yokohama.

Captain Josling and Commander Wiltrot (?) were killed in the engagement.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 20.

The following telegram, dated Cairo, Oct. 19, 3.40 P.M., has been received from her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt:—

JAPAN NEWS BY THE "MOOLTAN."

SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

All hope of negotiations being at an end, the fleet took up its position opposite Kayosima, and prepared for action.

Two shore batteries opened fire on the fleet, which returned it.

By dusk the town was in flames in several places.

Three forts were silenced.

Our loss consisted of 11 killed and 39 wounded.

Captains Gosling (of the *Euryalus*) and Wilmot were killed.

9 P.M.—The whole town is in flames.

SUNDAY, Aug. 16.

The fleet stood out, engaging the whole of the batteries. The city is one mass of ruins—palace, factories, arsenal, &c.

Three steamers of Satsuma are destroyed completely.

The shore batteries are reported to have been well served.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

Grey shirtings and mule twist advancing. Exchange on London: Baring's Credit, 2s. 0½d.; Government Securities: Four per Cents., 99½; Ditto Five per Cents., 108½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cents., 118. Freights active.

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

Exchange on London, 2s. 0½d. Government Securities: Four per Cents., 99; Ditto Five per Cents., 108½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cents., 117½. The outward mail arrived at Bombay on the 24th Sept.

CANTON, Sept. 10.

Grey shirtings and water twist dull. Tea improving; total export to date, 49,000,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 10d.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.

Tea: Congou firm, but little doing. Silk generally unchanged. Settlements in fortnight, 3,000 bales; export to date, 13,125 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 3½d.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ...	—	—
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	—	100
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	—	98½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	98½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	2 1	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	2 1½	107½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	2 2	117½

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. Butler, 93rd Highlanders, at Murree, Aug. 20. Capt. G. Hare, shot in a mess-house, at Ellichpore, by a domestic servant. Capt. A. Dovelus, 7th Drag. Guards, at Kussowlie, Sept. 5. Maj. Marriott, H.M.'s 54th Foot, at Mussoorie, Aug. 26.

MADRAS.—Maj. J. H. Wright, Madras Staff Corps, at Dacca, Aug. 24. Lieut. C. D. J. Lee, Madras Army, at Calcutta, Sept. 9.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Peniston, Mrs. Andriani, Col. Leith, Mr. Graham, Mr. Mull, Mr. Coomer, Mr. Bagonjee, Mr. Latofay, Mr. Noor Mahomed, Mr. Cassumbhoy, Col. P. Ttinger, Mr. Macfarlane, Lieut. Kerrick, Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Speers, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, From MALTA.—Mr. Campbell, Capt. Stebbing, Sir T. and Lady Kell.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ellora, Oct. 25.—FROM BOMBAY.—Mrs. Kelly and infant, Mrs. Dangerfield, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Marvall and infant, Mrs. Jacobs, Capt. McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. Ferguson and infant, Mrs. Hunter and infant, Capt. Curtis, Cornet Snell, Lieut. vet. surgeon Poett, Mr. and Mrs. Melville, Capt. Gilmore, Lieut. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Selby, Capt. E. P. G. Browne, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. Keys. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Southern. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Kell.

BENGAL.

A STRANGE STORY.

We are compelled this morning to relate a "strange story," such as even the fertile imagination of Bulwer himself could hardly have conceived as possible in any modern English community and in connection with a service which boasts itself, and with justice, as one of the best bred and most highly educated in the world.

On a certain day in January last a young gentleman introduced himself to the editor of this journal in his own office, and in a somewhat confused manner gave the editor to understand that the tenor of the *Englishman's* opinions regarding the Junior Civil Service, generally called competition-wallahs, was offensive to the young gentleman, who was one of the maligned body. He had no specific complaint to make, but on general grounds, he having then been nearly two months landed, felt himself called upon to put himself forward as the champion of the Civil Service; and, in short, he demanded of the editor "the satisfaction of a gentleman." The absurdity of the whole thing was so strong that the editor treated the young fire-eater with such consideration as the circumstances admitted of, and dismissed him with a mild intimation that as he had come on his foolish errand alone no notice would be taken of his folly. The manner of his dismissal, however, was witnessed by a gentleman in the sub-editor's office through which he had to pass, and so the matter was no secret; but no such notice was ever publicly taken of the affair as could have led to any identification of the principal performer in the farce, and the editor forgot the whole business. Lately continued ill health has, however, compelled him to live at Barrackpore, coming in to office each morning, when well enough, by the railway. On Saturday last he recognised among his fellow-passengers in the carriage the same person, but no sort of notice was taken by either whilst in the train. On getting out, however, having been delayed by gathering up a lot of loose papers and books, the editor was addressed by name by this Mr. Arthur Lloyd Clay, who proceeded to deliver himself of a rigmorole strangely mingling the styles of Bombastes and Dundreary—recalling the circumstances of the former interview, alleging that a false account of that interview had been published, repeating that the service he had the honour to represent had been slandered, and declaring that if the editor would not give him the satisfaction of a gentleman he must be dealt with otherwise. The editor—who had somewhat mistaken his man,—supposing he had to do with a foolish and hot-headed, but withal, high-minded youth,—kept his temper, and waited patiently till the youngster should have run his oration off the reel. But suddenly the excited speaker broke short off with the exclamation, "I tell you you are a liar!" and hit out with his left, right at the face of his listener, who with both hands down and filled with papers was taken so utterly by surprise that he could not escape the blow, which cut his mouth rather severely. Dropping his *impedimenta*, and throwing away the light cane he had in his hand, the Editor closed with his assailant, and stopped any further such favours until, with most unusual promptitude, the railway officials rushed up and put an end to the unseemly affray. Whether as a journalist in the exercise of his public duty, or as one holding the Commission of the Peace, he cannot descend to the level of any fool or blackguard who may choose to attack him at a railway station, and but one course was left to him. He abstained from giving his assailant into custody on the spot, but proceeded to the Sealdah Police Court and caused a summons to be issued, and the case would have had to have been heard before the Native Deputy Magistrate this morning. But yesterday afternoon he received the following letter:—

"CALCUTTA, Sept. 14, 1863.

"SIR,—Having considered the matter, I am willing to acknowledge that my conduct towards you on Saturday last was wrong and unjustifiable. I wish to make the only reparation that lies in my power,

and therefore write to express my regret for what has occurred, and to tender an apology for the personal outrage which I permitted myself to commit.

"An answer per bearer will oblige yours,
A. L. L. CLAY.

"W. Brett, Esq., *Englishman* office."

There are considerations which have induced Mr. Brett to accept this apology, and to stay further proceedings against the writer of it, who could scarcely have suffered greater punishment than in the pain and disgrace of having to pen such a letter. And here we leave this very unsatisfactory affair, and have done with the personal question, though we shall have occasion to say something on subjects arising out of it—*Englishman*, Sept. 15.

Mr. Arthur Lloyd Clay, the young civilian who assaulted the editor of the *Englishman* at the Sealdah Station on Saturday morning last, has had the good sense and discretion to apologise for his unmanly and ungentlemanly conduct.

As this apology has been accepted, there is nothing more to be said on the subject, so far as Mr. Clay himself is personally concerned. It is much to be desired, however, that the publicity given to this affair may have the effect of deterring other hot-blooded youths from acting in a manner that belongs to a past generation. No man in England who wishes to be considered a fit associate for the "gentles" of the land, would now-a-days have recourse to physical force save in self-defence against a garrotter or a rowdy. We are not quite certain, however, that the same indication of an improved tone of honour and of the humanising influences of a genuine civilisation is to be found in the City of Palaces. Many young men in this country appear to be under the impression that the Waterford-cum-Waldegrove era is not yet concluded, and seem to forget that an interval, as of an entire century, separates the present generation *des gens comme il faut* from the days—and nights—of the old Vauxhall Gardens, Lowther Rooms, and Cider Cellars. The sooner they discover their error the better will it be for their own credit and happiness, and the more conducive to the efficient discharge of their respective duties.

There is another point to which we would briefly refer, though of a somewhat personal nature. What will they say in England of an assault upon the editor of a daily paper by an aspirant to the rank of a ruler of the land? In America, where an editor can commence a leading article with the half-jubilant exclamation, "Cow-hided again!" such an outrage may not be regarded as anything very exceptional or monstrous; but in England it will certainly be quoted as another proof of the comparatively low and semi-barbarous tone of Anglo-Indian society. Undoubtedly it is a proof of the weakness of public opinion and of the absence of all real freedom of discussion. At home any one who feels himself aggrieved, either as regards himself or his order, is content to fight his opponent with his own weapons, and handles his pen with whatever grace and force he may master, confiding in the impartiality of public opinion, the dread tribunal before which peasant and peer must alike bow their diminished heads. In India, however, no such tribunal yet exists. All classes are very ready to appeal to the press to support their own views and interests; but let it oppose them on any one point, and no language is copious enough to express the depth and intensity of their contempt. The discontinuance of subscriptions and the withdrawal of advertisements are the favourite mode of encouraging freedom of discussion, occasionally varied, as on Saturday morning, by foul words and fouler blows. It is not in this way, however, that men of education and good social standing will be induced to enter upon the paths of journalism, under any case sufficiently thorny and arduous. No man who has any respect for his character and position will care to adopt a vocation that daily subjects him to uncharitable misconstructions of his acts and motives, and even to personal indignity. Mr. Clay has done all that one person could do to impair the status of the journalist in India, at the same time that he has brought infinite discredit

upon himself, which cannot be otherwise than reflected upon the order to which he belongs.

One word more and we have done. Had Mr. Brett declined to accept the apology somewhat tardily tendered by his assailant, the case must have gone before a native magistrate. We have nothing whatever to say in dispraise of the Mahomedan gentleman who administers the law in Sealdah. On the contrary, we believe him to be a man of superior parts and of unspotted character, and as thoroughly impartial as under all circumstances can be reasonably expected. It is therefore not from any feeling of disrespect towards him personally that we demur to his sitting in judgment upon cases of this peculiar description. It is impossible, however, for any Native to enter into the feelings of English gentlemen upon points of honour, or rightly to estimate such an outrage as that which was perpetrated on the Sealdah platform. Besides, it must not be lost sight of that the defendant in this particular instance would have been a member of the Civil Service, and consequently a professed protector of the Natives against the violence and unfavourable judgments of European adventurers, such as newspaper editors and other "low fellows" of that stamp. But beyond all this, with such a rapidly increasing European population as that of the suburbs of Sealdah, it is surely time that an English Police Magistrate were appointed to see prompt and impartial justice done to all ranks and denominations of our misguided countrymen who may have been tempted, under various false pretences, to come out to India.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 16.

FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION IN INDIA.

In common with most men raised even so little above the condition of rustic boors and pot-house brawlers we were under the impression that the time had for ever passed away for appeals to physical force. It seems, however, that we deceived ourselves, and that stray individuals may still here and there be found, even in respectable circles of society, quite incapable of appreciating the improved tone of social manners. To a member of the Civil Service of India as at present constituted—in short, to a "competition-wallah"—is due the unenviable distinction of having disabused our mind of the fond delusion it so complacently cherished. No further back than last Saturday morning it was our painful lot to witness a most unseemly *fracas* on the platform of the Sealdah station. As Mr. Walter Brett, editor of the *Englishman*, alighted from the Barrackpore train, a young man, disguised as a gentleman, and who afterwards proved to be Mr. Clay, of the Bengal Civil Service, went up and accosted him as if he wished to have some private conversation with him. And what do our readers suppose was the nature of his communication? The *Englishman*, it is needless to remark, has on more than one occasion ridiculed the pretentious bearing and general want of manliness exhibited by many young civilians of the new school, and some time ago that paper contained an article on the subject more than usually pungent. Constituting himself the champion of his order, this same Mr. Clay proceeded to the office of the journal, and demanded from the editor "the satisfaction due to a gentleman." Mr. Brett very naturally treated the ridiculous proposition with contempt, and the young man took very little by his motion. Unfortunately, Sein Luca got hold of this silly escapade, and alluded to it in his peculiar style, which we certainly never professed to admire.

For some reason or other best known to himself, Mr. Clay did not at once seek redress for this personal affront, for which, indeed, Mr. Brett himself was not at all answerable, but bottled up his wrath until he could indulge in an explosion after the manner of a Thames bargee. On Saturday morning he found his opportunity. Failing to induce Mr. Brett to make himself the laughing-stock of Calcutta by fighting a duel with such a fledgling, he addressed him in coarse language, and then, without the slightest warning, struck him a sharp blow on the mouth. At the moment Mr. Brett was expecting nothing so little as a

brutal assault from a person dressed like a gentleman, and his hands were also occupied. However, he instantly dropped the things he was carrying, and advanced upon his assailant, who as rapidly fell back. Luckily for the latter, several persons ran up and saved him from the punishment he so richly deserved. But is this the sort of thing that passes for chivalrous and gentlemanly conduct among the new school of civilians? If so, it is not surprising that the natives should ask if their present magistrates are chosen from a different *jat* to that which supplied the old company's Civil Service. Mr. Clay, we believe, has distinguished himself as a student, which only shows how little mere book-learning has to do with the making of a thorough gentleman. We wonder if he is equally well-read in the enactments of the Penal Code, or if he thinks the best training for a magistrate is to begin by violating the laws of the land and the usages of society. We trust, however, that such a lesson now will be taught to this foolish and ill-mannered youth as will deter others from conducting themselves like rude barbarians or tavern roysterers. And we would also hope that the opinions and feelings of his friends and associates are in this matter entirely opposed to Mr. Clay's violent proceedings and behaviour, and that they will withhold all sympathy from their unworthy and self-constituted champion.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Sept. 14.

ADDRESS TO SIR MORDAUNT WELLS.

A deputation of the Calcutta Trades' Association waited on Sir Mordaunt Wells on Wednesday, to give expression to their regret at his leaving Calcutta, and their high appreciation of the services he had rendered during his official career in India.

The Master, J. B. Knight, Esq., in addressing Sir Mordaunt, said that the members of the Trades' Association had looked forward with a great deal of pleasure to the honour of receiving him at their anniversary dinner, held last month, and greatly regretted the cause which had deprived them of that pleasure. On that occasion they wished to have given public expression to their feelings of high respect and admiration for his character and abilities. That opportunity having passed away, it was thought that the simplest and most acceptable form in which their sentiments could be couched would be a minute, to be recorded on the proceedings of the Association, which, with Sir Mordaunt's permission, he would now read:—

"The Committee of the Trades' Association desire to join in the universal expression of regret at the close of Sir Mordaunt Wells' official career in India.

"Independence is, in the eyes of Englishmen, the crowning virtue of a public life—and it is his fearless independence, his energetic and consistent perseverance in the path which he marked out for himself which will place the name of Sir Mordaunt Wells in the first rank of India's benefactors.

"Whether on the bench he strove manfully to repress crimes, which by their nature interfered with the due administration of justice, or, as Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, he used all his influence to check extravagance, to relieve the unfortunate but honest man, to punish the fraudulent debtor, and to establish a more wholesome relation between debtor and creditor; or whether in the Council Chamber he fearlessly upheld the rights of his countrymen, Sir Mordaunt Wells is equally entitled to our admiration and respect.

"India can ill afford to lose such men.

"But we cherish the assurance, that, with recruited health and strength, Sir Mordaunt Wells will take that prominent position among the friends of India in England which his great knowledge and experience will open out to him, and may thus be able to render services to this land, perhaps not less important than he would have done had he remained amongst us."

Sir Mordaunt Wells replied as follows:—"Gentlemen,—I return you my best thanks for this expression of your approbation. It was a matter of very great regret that I was unable to do myself the pleasure of being present at your Anniversary Dinner, but I am sure you will understand the reasons which prevented me from attending. In addition to my failing health I was engaged, as you are all aware, in preparing a most important judgment, involving the interests and characters of many individuals; and on the eve of judgment it was necessary that I

mind should be perfectly calm and collected. My judicial career is closed, and I have now the satisfaction of knowing that my efforts to check commercial fraud and reckless trading have met with the approval of all classes, and when thus concluding my duties on the bench, after many of my judicial acts have been the subject of unjust criticism, the spontaneous expressions of approval that have been given are very gratifying. My desire has ever been to elevate the moral character of the people by a firm and impartial administration of the law. Little, indeed, have I been able to accomplish, but I do believe that some of my judicial acts will fructify in the hands of others. My heart was in my work, and I quit my post with unfeigned regret and sorrow; but I derive a deep consolation in the sympathy and esteem publicly expressed towards me by all classes of the community, without distinction of race or religion. I value this recognition of my services from your body, representing as it does that powerful middle class whose influence is so fully acknowledged in England, and I do rejoice most sincerely that this Government has also acknowledged it by the appointment of one of your body to the Council of Bengal. I accept this address as a mark of respect and esteem, and thank you most sincerely." The deputation then withdrew.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The last mail has brought out the verification of a prophecy which we made in these columns but a short time ago, although every means have been taken to conceal its fulfilment. The contumely and injustice which the military medical service has received, and the consequent distrust and aversion with which that service is regarded in the surgical schools and amongst the profession at large, have brought matters, as regards a supply of surgeons for the British and Indian armies, to such a pass as may well alarm the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Charles Wood, and even the British nation. At the last military medical examination in England, seventy-five vacancies for assistant surgeons, for the British and Indian armies were declared, and to compete for these seventy-five vacancies the large number of eight candidates came forward. This startling fact requires little comment; it speaks for itself. The supply of medical officers for the British army is virtually stopped; with the stock in hand rapidly decreasing, and the possibility of a great European war staring England in the face. The staff of medical officers now wearing the British uniform is stretched to its utmost powers of performance; in India it has been long over-stretched and has snapped, the gap being filled up by uncovenanted men—apothecaries and natives. Even in a time of profound peace the difficulty that has been brought about is very serious indeed; in the event of a continental war it will become alarming, and will rouse the British nation to demand both explanation and reform. Should such a war break out, the British military administrators have three expedients open to them—one an honest and just course, and two "dodges." The first is to grant to the Army Medical Service, by Act of Parliament, under the Royal sign manual, and inalienably, all the rights and privileges to which it is justly entitled, and the privation of which has brought the Army Medical Service to its present depression and unpopularity; this done, well-educated medical gentlemen will again enter her Majesty's service in sufficient numbers, and all will be right for the future. The "dodges" are, first to make large promises and temporary concessions to the military medical officers, and to break and revoke them when the difficulty is over, as was done during and after the Crimean war, and, second, to do as was also done in the Crimean war—hire civil practitioners at large salaries, and send them out to the field and depot hospitals. But the first of these manoeuvres would, in all probability, be a miserable failure, after the lesson of the past; and though the second might have a partial success, it would be enormously expensive. When the costs of the war came to be discussed in the British Parliament and an item

of hundreds of thousands of pounds should appear for civil medical practitioners, the question would soon be asked—How is it that the British Crown and nation cannot get medical officers to follow their soldiers to the field and serve under the banners of their country? The truth must then come out, and the nation would make known its will that it is better by a small expenditure to do justice to the army medical officers, and keep the service popular, than, by the ill-treatment of its members, to so lower it in the estimation of the profession that no one will enter it, whilst vast sums of the public money are being paid for hired medical aid.—*Englishman*, Sept. 8.

PRIZE MONEY.

The papers which have come out by the mail just arrived bring us the petition to the Lower House of Parliament of Major-general Sir G. Whitlock and others, requesting the Commons to debar Sir Hugh Rose and his force operating in Central India from sharing in the booty captured by Sir G. Whitlock's column at Banda and Kirwee during the war of the mutiny, commonly known as the Kirwee prize money. It is not, we believe, generally known that the enormously valuable booty in question was captured by Sir G. Whitlock's force without a single shot being fired for its actual acquisition; that, in fact, it was made over to Sir George in as peaceful a manner as is the transfer of so much merchandise from one house of business to another, but such is, however, the actual fact. This is, however, beside the matter, as regards the question of Sir Hugh Rose's claim, which we are now informed, for the first time, has never been formally made. If Sir Hugh Rose has actually never claimed for himself and those who served under him a share of the prize in question, we do not see what is the occasion for so much clamour; as, with the opinion of the Crown lawyers against him, and without any claim on his part, the case seems clear, and the booty ought to be divided amongst the actual captors. But, on the other hand, the petitioners are unwary in referring to general practice, and the Ava prize money. The general practice has been reversed; and as the other prize money which was realised in the wars of the mutiny was by no means divided amongst the "actual captors," it turns out that the "general practice," whatever it may have been formerly, is now against Sir G. Whitlock's monopoly, and in favour of Sir Hugh Rose's claim. But the real fact, as regards these prize money disputes, is, that the "general practice" having been arbitrarily broken through, and the share on prize money being no longer confined to the "actual captors," all rule on these matters is lost, and it is now impossible to tell who will or who will not partake of booty captured during military operations on the field. When none but the actual captors shared, all was clear, and fair, and easily arranged; but the moment that rule or law was infringed, a door was opened for the admission into prize questions of all kinds of difficulties, questionable claims, and injustice. There are very plausible reasons indeed why Sir Hugh Rose's force should participate in the Kirwee prize money; there are also very well-grounded reasons why it should not share in it; so now the authorities may settle the matter as they like, there being no unbroken law to decide emphatically in favour of either Sir George or Sir Hugh. Precedent, as before the mutiny, would have decided promptly against Sir Hugh; general practice as regards prize captured during the mutiny—the case of the Delhi prize-money, for instance, would give it as decidedly in his favour. Practice is better than precedent; and we believe that the authorities in England, with whom lies the settlement of the Kirwee prize question, are of the same way of thinking.—*Englishman*, Sept. 8.

JUSTICE BETWEEN BLACK AND WHITE.

An indignant engine fitter, who fancies himself one of the conquerors of Hindostan, has requested us to call upon the Legislature to make laws in favour of the "indomitable Anglo-Saxon," and endow that remarkable individual with peculiar privileges. So far as we can make anything of

his clamorous appeal, our correspondent claims permission to thrash with impunity any one of "the conquered race" whom he may suspect of laughing at him. In the present state of the law, a "nigger" may laugh at a white man in the public streets, without having his head broken or any other personal indignity offered to him. An affront of this kind was actually offered to Mr. Engine Fitter, Imperator. It happened in this wise. Returning home one day, about a month ago, he observed a native smiling, as he fancied, at him. This was too much for the blood of the Indomitables. The next moment the scoffer was in the grasp of the Anglo-Saxon, who intimated some intention of pitching him head foremost into a ditch that was temptingly close at hand. The other, however, disclaimed all idea of affronting the huzzoor, and explained that he was laughing at some boys at play. Partially mollified by the poor wretch's submission, Imperator let him go without fulfilling his threat. About a week afterwards, however, he was accosted by a Chupprassie, who presented him with a piece of paper covered with Bengalee characters. Unable to decipher the meaning of the hieroglyphical document, he desired the Chupprassie to bring him an English translation, and then he would know how to act. His request was not complied with, but a month afterwards he discovered that the paper in the unknown tongue was a summons to appear before a native moonsiff, to answer to an action for the recovery of Rs. 150 as damages for loss of character. The individual who claimed that his honour had been damaged to the extent of £15 was the "nigger" whom he had threatened to throw into the ditch. The moonsiff, however, took a less exalted view of the outrage done to his compatriot's dignity, and awarded him only Rs. 50, with costs amounting to nearly half as much more. But all this was done behind the back and without the knowledge of the unfortunate engine-fitter, who received the first intimation of what was going on by the enforcement of an execution. For a whole night he was confined in the lock-up, and on his asking permission to go for the money, in the custody of the police, he was told by the moonsiff that none of the chupprassies would undertake to accompany him. In a certain sense, this was, of course, a compliment to his prowess, but one which he does not appear to have duly appreciated. It does seem rather hard, however, that an Englishman should be served with a summons which he cannot read or understand. There can be no valid reason why a translation should not be appended, if the original document must necessarily be written in the vernacular. It cannot be needful, and it certainly is not just, that an Englishman, "or any other man," should be condemned unheard, on an *ex parte* statement, and then locked up all night, because the police are cowards. We suspect, however, that it was not so much cowardice as vindictiveness that led to this harsh treatment of the bold Briton. Unfortunately, the latter has to thank himself, in the first instance, for any inconvenience he may have suffered. Had it not been for his overbearing arrogance and unmanly violence, no summons would ever have been taken out against him. He took advantage of his superior physical strength to ill-use and frighten a native who was doing him no harm, and must not complain if his victim has turned the tables upon him by employing superior craft.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Sept. 8.

TEA PLANTATIONS, N.W.P.

Dr. Jameson's report on the Government Tea Factories and Plantations for the year 1862-63 is decidedly encouraging to speculators "prospect-ing" in the North-West Provinces. The total output, including the produce of the Kangra Valley plantation, is stated at rather over 52,000 lbs., valued at Rs. 1.8 per lb. In addition to this fair supply of tea, the yield of seed exceeds 4,000 maunds, or 148 tons, valued at Rs. 20 per maund. No fewer than 700,000 young plants were, besides, gratuitously distributed to private planters, which if sold at the ordinary rate of three rupees per hundred, would have realised 21,000 rupees. A sample consisting of 300 forty-pound chests, was

about to be transmitted to London, in order that factors and dealers might form a tolerably correct notion of the tea-growing capabilities of the Upper Provinces. This is the more necessary as Dr. Jameson is of opinion that the time has arrived for the withdrawal of the Government from any further experiments. He therefore proposes that the end of the present season the tea plantations in Kumaon and the Dehra Dhoon be sold in fee-simple to the highest bidder, and that in March 1864 the highest tender above the upset price be accepted. He further recommends that the plantations be sold in three lots. The gardens and factories at Hamul Bagh, at or near Almorah, and at Ayar Toli in Kuttipoor to be offered for £20,000; those at Bheem Tal in Kumaon for £2,000; and those at Kowlaghir in the Dhoon at £20,000. It appears that there are already 37 plantations in the Dehra Doon, East Gurhwal, and Kumaon, embracing in all 38,556 acres, of which only 4,590 have yet been brought under cultivation, yielding 33,060 lbs. of tea and employing 3,080 labourers. Dr. Jameson's eye, however, in poetic phrenzy rolling, catches a glimpse of the golden age when 9,300,000 acres of land shall be clothed with tea shrubs, producing, at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre, 930 million pounds of the fragrant leaf. But this bright vision does not blind his judgment as to the inexpediency of very small capitalists embarking their little all upon an adventure that demands both time and the outlay of money before it will yield any profits. "To form a plantation," writes the worthy doctor, "is an easy affair; but to work that plantation, prepare and pack teas fitted for the market, and to forward such teas to distant and available markets, is not to be done without money; and tea cultivation to be highly remunerative must be conducted on a large scale." To that last dogma, however, we are disposed to demur. A plantation of moderate size, if worked by sufficient capital, is quite as likely to be successful as one of large extent, and even more so, as a closer supervision can be given to it. Plantations of large extent can only be cultivated by a company, and it is admitted on all hands that individuals who look after their own interests have a far better chance of success than a company that must always be dependent on hired labour and superintendence. A garden of from three to five hundred acres is far preferable in our eyes to a grant of perhaps ten times that extent, which can only be worked by the obstructive machinery of a board of directors, secretary, and managing proprietors. The Upper Provinces, according to Dr. Jameson, possess one great advantage over Eastern Bengal, in that labour is abundant, and consequently cheap; but this is partly counter-balanced by the long and expensive transit to the sea coast.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Sept. 7.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. SUMBONATH PUNDIT ON THE RENT QUESTION.

On the 2nd September Sir Barnes Peacock, along with Justices Kemp and Sumbonath Pundit, delivered a very elaborate judgment upon the appeal of Mr. Hills of Kishnaghar from the decision of Mr. Elphinstone Jackson, now himself a Judge of the High Court. It will be remembered that in the first suit Mr. Jackson reversed a decision of the lower Court, and decreed a smaller sum than the native judge. On the first appeal the chief justice condemned the principle of Mr. Jackson's judgment, declared that under Act X. of 1859 the rent of an occupancy tenant should be increased, on cause shown, to a fair and equitable amount absolutely, and not proportionally to the increase of the value of produce, expressed the opinion that one rupee a beegah was a fair rent, and remanded the case for re-settlement on the absolutely fair and equitable principle. Mr. E. Jackson thereupon decreed less than on the first occasion, and disfigured his judgment by unjudicial remarks and an assumption of extra-judicial power, on which we felt called to comment with some severity. Again the case was appealed by Mr. Hills, but, utterly worn out by litigation such as is impossible

out of Russia, he asked for such a decision, however unjust to himself, as would not necessitate a remand to courts where political economy seems to be as little respected as law or judicial dignity. For a long time the decision of the High Court on this second appeal has been delayed, owing, we believe, to a difference of opinion between the Chief Justice and Justice Sumbonath Pundit, who heard the appeal. Now, with the entire concurrence of the Pundit, and with the counsels of so experienced a civilian judge as Mr. Kemp, Sir Barnes Peacock has decreed that the rent of one rupee per beegah all round, instead of nine and ten annas allowed by Mr. E. Jackson, is not only absolutely fair and equitable to the tenant, but at least three annas below what the Court would have given Mr. Hills had he asked for it.

The High Court has done more. It has decided that the twelve years' occupancy tenant has no interest in the land under Act X. His right of occupancy depends on his willingness to pay the market rate, or as much as others would pay. Sir Barnes Peacock has rebuked the remarks of the lower Court, which travelled out of the proper sphere of justice. Mr. E. Jackson was told he had no right to say that the rent was fixed for ten years, and his ideas about the usurious interest paid by the ryot, and other details, are enlightened a little. The Chief Justice commented with especial severity on the gratuitous imputation of motives to Mr. Hills by the lower Court. We congratulate all parties on this able decision. No one can make use of it for party purposes. Mr. Kemp's action in the case of the Burrisaul Christians will be remembered, and the Pundit will not be suspected of forgetting the rights of the tenant; nor will any one question the legal ability of the Chief Justice, who was one of the Legislature that passed Act X., though he protested against it on technical grounds. This decision throws a new light on Act X., and is calculated to have most important practical results. We reserve further remarks till the judgment is before our readers.—*Friend of India*.

SEEING OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.

The "Autobiography of a Sepoy," to which, on a former occasion, we alluded in favourable terms, is continued in the August number of "Chesson and Woodhall's Miscellany." The fine old soldier tells in a very pleasing manner how he saved a young Thakoorin of Bundelkund from an Arab who was about to put her to death. Her beauty, combined with her agreeable manners, won the heart of her preserver, and at last he married her by the ceremony called *gurdub*, but not before he had experienced the truth of the warning given to him by the instructor of his youth. "More men," said that wise Pundit, "are entangled in the wiles of a woman, than fish in the net of the most skillful fisherman. The arrows from their eyes wound more than the poisoned arrows of the Bheel." At the storm of Hissar he was blown up by the explosion of a mine, and, though severely injured, was one of four who alone escaped out of a company fifty-one strong. The mistaken lenity of the English Government to its conquered enemies sorely puzzles the simple-hearted soldier. "The justice of the Sirkar," he exclaims, "is wonderful, and its ways inexplicable; but what is the use of fighting if you do not destroy your enemy? It proves what I have before said, that the *sahib log* and *gora log* like fighting for the sake of fighting; and the latter, if they have but enough of their beloved spirit, are content—it is an amusement, a kind of *khel* (game) to them." But what seemed to him still more unaccountable was the practice of duelling. The major and a captain of his regiment went out one morning to fight a duel, and the major was shot through the head, whereupon he soliloquises in the following strain:—

"What curious customs the Feringhees have! Here, in this case, revenge was not taken at the time, when the anger was hot, nor was the fight with swords. No words were spoken, no abuse given, but the sahebs were as cool and collected as if on a parade. What I did not understand was, the officer attending on the major was a great friend of the captain's, and both the attendant officers spoke

to one another, and were friends, as they lived in the same house. The English have rules about *izzat* (honour) very strict, and if they are insulted they must fight, or they are never again spoken to by their brother-officers. In those days sahebs often fought with one another, and after the fight they frequently became greater friends than ever. Of late years I have not heard of sahebs fighting with one another: if they do, it is done secretly, and as if now they were ashamed to be seen. But I believe it is, they fear the new rules about their fighting, which are very strict. The saheb who fights is now tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service. No excuse is ever taken. I have heard that the Belaites Badshah was obliged to put a stop to this habit, as he lost so many good officers through it, and the family of the saheb who was killed had to be supported by the State. I cannot imagine how they can fight when their anger is cooled; but this, like all they do, is managed by their wonderful *bundobust* (arrangement). The *gora log* do not fight among themselves with swords or pistols: they use their fists, which are dangerous, for I have known several men to have been killed. However, after their fights they soon become friends again; but even among them they lose caste if they refuse to fight."

The remaining articles in this number are scarcely "up to the mark"—or, to speak candidly, they are exceedingly commonplace. But Apollo cannot be expected, and least of all in India, to keep his bow constantly on the stretch.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The removal of the seat of Government from Calcutta to a more healthy and central spot is one of those stock subjects which may be taken up at any time to suit the convenience of any journalist who has nothing else to write about. As to the unhealthiness of Calcutta at the present season of the year, there cannot be two opinions. Should even the drainage scheme be ever completed, the climate of this city can never be otherwise than detestable during at least three months out of the twelve. The *Friend of India*, indeed, who is naturally enough opposed to the idea of the departure of the ruling Powers from the neighbourhood of Serampore, suggests that it only needs a railway to the foot of the Darjeeling hills, and the difficulty will at once be solved. During the insalubrious period of the year the Viceroy and his Council will pleasantly pass their time at that beautiful sanitarium, "nor think of care or woe," departing from the City of Death with the return of the ungainly scavenger birds who frequent the roof of Government House through the rains, and coming back towards the middle or end of October. But assuming that death and disease might thus be averted or deferred, it still remains to be considered how far the position of Calcutta renders it peculiarly eligible, or otherwise, as the seat of Government. It must not be forgotten that when Job Charnock selected this site for a factory, he was actuated solely by its obvious capabilities as a great commercial emporium. At this point the company he represented could always rely on intercepting the rich and varied produce of the Gangetic Delta, and beyond that he had no occasion to cast his eyes. The result has borne abundant testimony to the correctness of his judgment and forethought. As a trading mart, Calcutta, in spite of the threatened rivalry of Port Canning, will maintain a deservedly high position among the maritime cities of the earth, so long as the Hooghly remains navigable by ships of large burden. The transfer of the seat of Government to a more favoured spot cannot in any way prevent Calcutta from being the chief *entrepôt* on the eastern side of India for the produce of the lands watered by the Ganges and the Brahmapootra, and for the manufactures of Europe. Some few tradesmen, especially those who deal in *objets de luxe*, may, perhaps, suffer some inconvenience from the flight of their best customers, and there may, perchance, be some diminution even in the infinitesimal amount of social gaiety that at present is said to exist; but beyond this it little matters, from the mercantile point of view, whether the Viceregal Court reside in this or in any other town in India.

It is urged by those who are opposed to any change, that in the event of the ultimate annexa-

tion of Burmah, and in the view of protracted troubles in China and Japan, Calcutta is really the most central point from which the orders of Government could be issued. But would it not be more reasonable to suggest that a separate and distinct Government should be created, comprising all territories subject to the British Crown that lie eastward of the Bay of Bengal? The extent of India Proper is sufficiently great to engage the sole attention of any man, however able and industrious he may be. If the kingdom of Ava is destined to be absorbed—as is probably the case—if portions of China and Japan are to be added to our Eastern empire, it will become absolutely necessary to create an entirely new Government, responsible only to the Secretary of State for Eastern Affairs. But without going beyond the existing state of things, it cannot be said that Calcutta is conveniently or centrally situated for the general administration of the peoples of Hindostan. The Government of India, as at present constituted, is rather administrative than gubernatorial. Its function is rather to carry out the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, than to inaugurate or attempt to work out any original policy of its own. This being the case, it must be a matter of some moment to be so situated as to command the quickest possible communication with the home Government. The capital of the western presidency, with the pleasant stations of Poona and Malabarshwar close at hand, certainly appears at first sight to possess and combine all the qualifications requisite for the seat of Government. For financial operations it affords at least equal facilities with Calcutta, and, by means of railways and telegraphic wires, instructions could be despatched without delay to every district in the empire. At the same time, it is even less entitled than Calcutta to be regarded as a central spot. From that point of view, indeed, there is no place that will bear comparison with Nagpore. One great advantage, too, of fixing the governmental head quarters at that rising city would be the escape from the disturbing influences of our European commercial community. However unpopular we may render ourselves to certain classes, we do not hesitate to avow our belief that the immediate interests of the European commercial community are not identical with the true interests of the empire. Men engaged in business care for nothing but good investments. The natives of the country are nothing more in their eyes than somewhat troublesome customers. It concerns them not at all whether suttee, infanticide, early marriages, polygamy, female education, and dacoitee are on the decline or in the ascendant. Perjury, fraud, and the fabrication of false documents are the only objectionable practices that directly affect them, and for the suppression of which alone can they be moved to exert themselves. The pressure they have at different times brought to bear upon the Government has been always of a purely selfish character, though disguised under the specious pretext of “developing the resources of the country,” and without a thought being given to the customs, usages, and feelings of the immense native population. We cannot, therefore, regard it as any inconvenience to withdraw an administrative Government from such narrow and one-sided influences, and for that reason we should be disposed to recommend Allahabad or Nagpore in preference to either Bombay or Calcutta.—*Hurkaru.*

OUR GOVERNMENT MEN.

There is no characteristic which marks the difference between the governing men of England and those of India so much as the positive hate or terror of the latter at the most courteous criticism of their public acts, and most honest opinion of their official ability. The English Minister and Member of Parliament estimate their importance by the frequency or earnestness with which public opinion passes judgment on their conduct. Not to be criticised by the press, and generally with some degree of passion, though with no trace of personality, is in England to be as obscure as the most respectable county mem-

ber who never opens his lips in the House, as despised as the metropolitan member whose greatest enemy is the letter H, or as much overlooked as the permanent head clerk of an office who cannot be responsible because he is a machine. The true English statesman accepts criticism, even if it be far from eulogistic, not only as a compliment to his position but as an index by which to guide his policy. When he comes to India he does the same, and is astonished, like Mr. Laing, to find “official fogies” shuddering at the mildest remarks. Almost every Governor-general—and notably Lord Dalhousie, as well as Lord Canning in his later years—except perhaps Lord Elgin, whose experience has been as little English as many a civilian's, has shown some anxiety to learn public opinion, and to give it due weight. Every English member of the Indian Cabinet since its reconstruction has done the same, at once as a duty and a necessity. But they, as well as the few of the Anglo-Indian governing class who have imitated their example, have been sneered at as popularity-hunters, by men who were so blind as not to see that they themselves possessed almost every qualification for successful administration and a solid reputation, except that of respect for publicity.

Never have the position and character of our governing men been so worthy of attention as at the present time, and yet this timid shrinking from criticism makes it difficult to do justice to the really able or promising among them. With the exception of Sir W. Denison, there is not a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner who is not either an able or respectable ruler. Exception has been taken to Mr. Beadon, because in the crooked paths of diplomacy and patronage he seems to have contracted an unfortunate preference for the least direct mode of doing his duty. But we by no means despair of yet seeing him rise to that level just beneath which he is kept by an absence of administrative breadth of view. On the whole, India has reason to be moderately satisfied with those of the governing classes who are in power, and it is when we look to the second stratum of men who will soon be called to fill their places, that we feel some uneasiness. Mr. Harington will be compelled by ill health to leave India in a few weeks, and it is probable that his Bengal colleague in Council, Mr. Grey, will be forced to take leave to England a second time, which will lead him to vacate office altogether. Never before has it been so difficult to say who ought to succeed the former. It is easy in the case of Mr. Grey, for Mr. Yule is at once a civilian of Bengal proper, has the highest and the most deserved reputation, was averse to humiliate himself as Colonel Davidson's successor at Hyderabad, and must be so disgusted every time he squats bootless before the Nizam, that he would prefer a life he has hitherto disliked so much—in cities and along the even course of paper routine. Moreover, Mr. Yule's promotion to council would redeem the evils of one of the worst acts of Lord Canning's patronage. Colonel Elliott, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, will return to his duty in a few months. The Viceroy cannot allow him to turn back the tide of progress in Central India, and restore the régime of busy trifling and military cliquism. For his own sake Colonel Elliott cannot desire to hold a position in which he would have to mar the labours of subordinates like Mr. Strachey and Captain H. Mackenzie, and arrest the energetic career of an officiating Chief Commissioner who seems to have been created for the office. All Colonel Elliott's tastes would be gratified, even if haunch-squatting at a Mussulman feudatory's durbar be not abolished, by his appointment to the Hyderabad Residency.

The re-appointment of Sir Robert Montgomery for another year, while decidedly for the good of the empire and of the frontier at this critical period, causes Colonel Durand to rest for some time longer under a wrong for which only the Lieutenant-governorship of a province he knows so well can adequately atone. He is as valuable for his great political experience as Foreign Secretary, as Mr. E. C. Bayley is well

suited for the Home-office from his legal turn of mind and business habits. That the former will go into council in Mr. Harington's place is improbable, so long as Sir Robert Napier is there, and it would be a pity to disturb the latter in a position which he fills so well. The combined folly and weakness which placed the present Financial Secretary in his office because he is a Lushington—why is it the Lushingtons keep all their good men in England?—is quite capable of afflicting the empire with him in a higher office, though he is of Bengal proper; and the dearth of men of mark in the higher ranks of the civil service of all India is so great, that more culpable appointments are possible. Search the local boards, secretariats, and commissioners, and the very few who are capable are too young. In Bengal, Mr. Schach was well spoken of, but he has disenchanted his admirers lately. In the Board Mr. E. T. Trevor is most promising, however, and Mr. Chapman's time has not yet come. Were we allowed to look to the High Court Bench we would find men like Justices Seton Karr and George Campbell who ought to have passed through Council to a governorship. And Mr. Harington's successor must be sought out of Bengal. Mr. Muir will not leave the North-West Board; and we fear bureaucratic prejudice, if not that envy which underrates him, may prevent the advancement of Mr. Cust. The Punjab men have too bitterly opposed the Council to expect its good things, though their day is coming. In Bombay and Madras the journals afford no clue to the merits of the prominent men of the service. The chat of the Bombay Council gives its readers the idea of a legislature some degrees below that of Bengal in ability, and that is low enough. In the former Mr. Pycroft is an industrious routinist, and Mr. Maltby much inferior to his brother, who so ably directed affairs at Cochin and Travancore. Mr. Arbutnot has at once the Madras narrowness of intellect and the Madras conscientiousness. In both Presidencies the coming men bear the name of Ellis; he of Madras is known as a member of the Imperial Legislature, and he of Bombay as a Jew.

This inability of the most careful observer to name half a dozen governing men in India who have proved their fitness for the highest offices, by no means argues inferiority on the part of the service. It is probably due to the fact that, while the men who distinguished themselves in the mutiny have passed away, those who were merely spectators of it have remained uninfluenced by its lessons. The India of to-day is not their India. To them the times are out of joint. They are worthy enough representatives of the old school of the East India Company, who have attained their present position by the sheer force of living. Like all old men, they are *laudatores temporis acti*. But behind them we could name many who, quietly because they are not beyond the modest position of a magistrate, wait and prepare for the day when India will be governed on principles somewhat more advanced than those which even in Queen Elizabeth's time would have been considered too Conservative.—*Friend of India.*

FRENCH FEATS IN JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF “THE JAPAN HERALD.”

DEAR SIR,—I am authorised by Admiral Jaures, Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces in China and Japan, to communicate to you the following account of the proceedings of H.I.M.'s *Semiramis* and *Tancrède*, and my own experiences in the recent retaliatory visit of those ships to the Straits of Simonoseki.

We left Yokohama on the morning of the 16th, and arrived in the Bungo entrance to the inland sea on the morning of Sunday, the 19th. We anchored in the channel and prepared for action. Early on the morning of Monday we ran under slow steam into the entrance of the Simonoseki Channel, looking out for the batteries. When about two miles from the Nangato side of the channel we saw the flashes and smoke of two guns fired from the midst of the trees, and soon after made out Cho-fhoo, the Castle of Saki-noski, a member of Matz-daira Daizen no Daiboo's family,

and proceeding a little further on, on the same, i.e., northern or Nangate side, a battery of five 25-pounder guns. The admiral decided upon the destruction of this battery, and not of the castle. We then came to anchor about three-quarters of a mile from the battery, near the village of Tanoura, in the province of Bouzen. When anchored, it was found that the current put us stem on to the battery. About half an hour was spent in putting springs on our cable, and a hawser to a Japanese junk moored at some distance from us. During all this time the Japanese gunners remained at their guns, not even pointing them at us; had they done so, they might have raked us fore and aft; we therefore thought that the guns were fixed in the one position, viz., pointed up the narrowest part of the channel, but when we took the battery, we found this not to be the case, the guns being perfectly mounted on good European-fashioned carriages. When broadside on the frigate fired a 60-pounder rifle-ball, which went right over the battery; the second carried right into the middle of the parapet, and sent earthwork and stones, turf and sand-bags, flying around in every direction. Still no answer was returned by the Japanese. We continued the bombardment till nearly eleven o'clock, sending in the shells every five minutes, and making beautiful practice. I was then sent on shore in company with Monsieur l'Abbe Girard to the town of Tanoura, to distribute the proclamation of Admiral Jaures, to the effect that the country people had nothing to fear on that side, that he had come only to punish the Prince of Nangato for having fired into a vessel under the French flag, and inviting them to send provisions on board against payment.

We found our way to the house of the Mayor without difficulty, not being molested in any way by the people who crowded round us in great numbers, and we were received by this official with all honours and politeness; he thanked us for the proclamation, and in our presence sent it by a messenger to the Prince of Bouzen. During this trip on shore I had heard both the frigate and the *Tancrede* recommence their fire, and on going on board I learned that the admiral had ordered the *Tancrede* to run in towards Simonoseki, and that when she came into the narrowest part of the passage the battery opened fire upon her; our guns, however, soon silenced the battery. I saw one gun toppled over by a shell, and two or three Japanese gunners fly into the air. The *Tancrede* was hit in three places—one shot went into her hull, one into the main topmast, and one cut away the fore topmast, which only stood then by the stays. At noon after the men's dinner the admiral ordered a landing, and I had the good luck to be ordered to accompany Captain Duquilliot, the commander of the troops. We landed in all 250 men—180 sailors and 70 Chasseurs of the 3rd battalion d'Afrique.

On nearing the shore to the right of the battery, protected from her by a projecting bluff, the boat's rifled gun sent a few shells into the bushes as a precaution, but nobody stirred; we landed in good order, and made in three divisions for the battery; after we had well entered into the bushes we were attacked by the Japanese in several isolated troops of three or four, some with rifles, some with swords, but most with old Brown Bess, of Dutch manufacture; these lay concealed, aiming at us as we approached; they were immediately charged and bayoneted, some few made a stand, but generally took to immediate flight. I think there must have been about twenty killed this way. Passing through this brushwood we came upon the battery. It was quite deserted; the parapet was all ploughed up by our shells; one gun lay upset; another had its truncheons knocked off and pools of blood in all directions. The dead had all been carried away. In a hollow road behind the battery we found some clothes soaked with blood and some accoutrements. The guns having been spiked, the commandant ordered brushwood, mats, and all other inflammable materials to be placed under the gun-carriages, which was then fired. The powder magazine was found outside the battery, in a very safe position in a hollow road; the

powder and all the ammunition was thrown into the sea. While this was going on in the battery, Mr. Layrie, Chef d'Etat Major of Admiral Jaures, advanced by the right of the battery (keeping up a continual fire with Japanese hid in the bushes) to a village called Aidaga-mome, which was abandoned by the peasants, and evidently used as dwelling-places for the troops belonging to the batteries. In the middle of this town there was a large building a little way up the hill, half temple, half palace like, in which there was found a great deal of powder and ammunition, which, having been fired by us, blew up with a tremendous noise just as we were re-embarking.

On entering the battery I went at once to the principal building, where I found a good quantity of Japanese armour and arms, but no one in the house. In looking about I found several Japanese translations of Dutch books on fortification and gunnery, one of which (which I have now in my possession) was marked at the page where it treats of attacking ships that are carried away by the current.

Having thus accomplished our object, destroyed the battery and guns, and also burned the village, (the quarters of the soldiers) we re-embarked. I must not forget to mention that during the re-embarkation the frigate, the *Tancrede* and the boats' guns opened a heavy fire on some spot to the right of us, but hidden by the bushes. On going on board I learned that they had seen about 2,000 men, regular infantry, some men on horseback, and even field artillery, coming down upon us from Simonoseki by the road along the shore; they fired a few shells amongst them, which exploding in their midst did them considerable damage and they speedily retreated. We had in all three men wounded belonging to the Chasseurs, two by musket balls, and one by a stab of a dagger of a Japanese, who was lying wounded on the ground, and stabbed him as he passed by.

It is difficult to arrive at any estimate of the casualties of the Japanese, but there was abundant testimony in the batteries that their loss there must have been very considerable, besides that which the shell practice, at a range of 3,000 yards did upon their advancing column. I remain, dear sir, &c., &c.

F. BLEKMAN,

Interpreter attached to French Admiral.

MEETING OF THE I.G.S.N. COMPANY (LIMITED).

The half-yearly general meeting of the above Company was held, pursuant to notice, at the office of the company yesterday afternoon.

RESERVE FUND.—This account has been debited with the cost of new machinery, indented for from England. The balance at credit will be sufficient to meet all expenses of lengthening the *Calcutta*, Interest, and after providing for unsettled claims *ex Doorga*, there will be a balance at credit of Rs. 38,410-11-3, to which we do not purpose to add anything at present.

The earnings of steamers and flats show a result of profit on freight account Rs. 51,953 7 1
Balance of profit and loss of previous half-year 12,901 1 3
Interest account, &c. 322 5 3
Rs. 65,176 13 6

Deduct—
Income-tax Rs. 3,003 7 0
Secretary's commission on profits 979 0 0
Secretary's commission as per 4th resolution at general meeting on March 11, 1862 2,021 0 0
6,003 7 0

(Signed) W. C. STEWART.
J. E. MACLACHLAN.
F. JENNINGS.
T. R. GRANT.

The usual resolution, that the report of the directors for the past half-year be approved of and confirmed, and that the accounts be received and passed as correct, was then put to the meeting.

The Chairman put to the meeting the following

resolution:—"That a dividend of Rs. 30 per share be declared, payable on the 1st of October." In doing so he said he had one or two remarks to make. The meeting would see, from the account marked "A," that the capital stock of 2,028 shares amounted to Rs. 20,28,000, and the credit taken on the opposite side in the shape of assets amounted to a similar sum, to which would be added the Rs. 18,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 41,000 as a reserve fund. It would be a question at the next meeting whether that sum might not be fairly added to the vessel now being built. He therefore thought that they would be justified in declaring a dividend of Rs. 30 per share. It would be absorbed in the Rs. 50,400 only. They had a very small amount, say of Rs. 250, to pay upon the new shares. Then, the commission of the directors amounted to a very miserable sum. On the whole, the state of the finances of the company, he was glad to say, was sound and healthy. Their boats had worked very satisfactorily, and he hoped by the next half-year the very low offer made by them to shippers would operate very favourably, and that their profits would be doubled.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.—*Englishman*, Sept. 18.

THE ASSAM COMPANY.

Proceedings of the half-yearly general meeting of the local shareholders of the Assam Company, held at their office, No. 4, Chowringhee-road, Calcutta, on the 15th Sept., 1863. W. Maitland, Esq., in the chair.

The secretary read the following report of the directors, 15th Sept., 1863:—

"Gentlemen,—Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you the half-yearly report and papers for the half-year ending 31st March, 1863.

"In their last report your directors informed you that an area of 500 acres had been cleared and planted last cold season, and that it was expected a further area, to about the same extent, would also be put under cultivation before the close of that season. It is with pleasure that your directors have now to inform you that that expectation has been realized. When this large increase to the cultivated area is productive, the increase it will make in the out-turn in tea from the old gardens will be considerable.

"If practicable, another 1,000 acres will be brought under cultivation next cold season.

"The sale of the Cachar gardens has been completed, and the sum realised for them has been remitted to the London board.

"Additions to the supply of labour to the plantations have been steadily made almost by every steamer since the date of the last report.

"The present season's operations bid fair to close with a large increase of tea over last year; and your directors trust to be in a position at its termination to confirm this agreeable anticipation.

"The crop of tea-seed of the past season realised the sum of Rs. 141,000, and your directors anticipate a larger return on the crop of the current season.

"The weather has been unusually hot and dry during the months of June and July, and your directors regret to report a considerable amount of sickness among the establishment in Assam, both European and native.

"At a general meeting of shareholders held in London on the 12th of June last, a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum was declared, being an addition of 2 per cent. to the last dividend. It will be understood that the present dividend is declared on the profits of the season ending September, 1861.

"Your directors have the pleasure to inform you of the return of Mr. Judge from Assam. During his residence in that province, Mr. Judge obtained possession, for the company, of several thousand acres of land which had been taken up under instructions from the London Board by the late managing director, or under his orders, during his visit to the province in the early part of 1862, in his own name or in the name of another person, but for the benefit of the company, of which, however, he omitted to furnish

particulars. These lands are held under the old rules, and as such, and also from their position, are very valuable.

"In accordance with the wish expressed by the London board in 1861, applications were, during Mr. Judge's stay in Assam, made for large tracts of land in the neighbourhood of the company's existing plantations.

"Mr. Judge has presented several reports to the board, and is engaged in the completion and preparation of others.

"Messrs. C. B. Stewart, W. Spink, and A. T. T. Peterson have gone to England. The two first-named gentlemen have since sold their shares, and thereby disqualified themselves for re-election to a seat on the direction.

"Captain W. Smith has been elected to a seat on the board, subject to your confirmation. The accounts now presented are the balance-sheet, abstract of the receipts and disbursements in India from October 1, 1862, to March 31, 1863, and abstract of receipts and disbursements in India from October 1, 1845, to March 31, 1863.

(Signed) "W. J. JUDGE, Chairman."

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously:—

1. That the report now read be received and adopted.
2. That the accounts now submitted, having been duly audited, be passed as correct.
3. That the appointment of Captain W. Smith as a director be confirmed.
4. That this meeting request the directors to call the attention of the London Board to a letter from certain shareholders, dated 15th August, 1862, and presented at the general meeting held that day, and to request the London Board to communicate their views on the subjects referred to in said letter.—*Englishman*, Sept. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE SCANDALS.—A very mysterious communication from Benares informs us, with strict injunctions not to disclose particulars, of a fresh military scandal, as the writer calls it, though we do not see what there is military about it, which will shortly come out in the shape of a law suit before the local courts. It will be chiefly interesting to sporting men, and the Rajah of Benares and a gallant officer well-known on the turf are parties concerned.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 10.

SIR HERBERT BENJAMIN EDWARDS.—It will be seen that Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwards, K.C.B., is to succeed Sir Robert Montgomery as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The *Delhi Gazette* has conferred the appointment on the old Brahmin Bull, and utterly ignores the pretensions of Mr. C. J. Wingfield. Whether Lord Elgin will confirm this appointment or not remains to be seen; for we believe the Governor-General has the power of approving or disapproving of these press appointments. Sir Herbert is a man of very great ability, but he has not the power of intellect, nor the indomitable will of Charles James Wingfield, who, we are perfectly satisfied, does not covet the appointment, and who has never applied for it. Nature never changes. Mr. Wingfield would ask no man living for any exercise of patronage in his favour.—*Mofussilite*, Sept. 15.

ZOUAVE UNIFORM.—The authorities at army head-quarters are very anxious to introduce the new clothing, Zouave fashion, into the native regiments in Bengal; but on account of clothing having been prepared, of the old pattern, for all except five or six corps, only these latter can don the improved uniform this year. The new pattern coat is a short tunic, somewhat like that worn by the Highland regiments, with Zouave continuations, and knicker-bockerish shoes or buskins; the whole being an immense improvement upon the present dress of the sepoys.

THE 2ND BENGAL CAVALRY, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Jackson, is ordered to form *par tnf* his Excellency the Governor-General's escort in the cold weather, and will march with the Viceregal camp to Peshawur, thence back to Lahore, and thence to its new station, *Cawnpore*.

TROOPS TO NEW ZEALAND.—A telegraphic message from the Governor-General has solved the difficulty occasioned by the ambiguous despatch of the Horse Guards, and ordered that H. M.'s 43rd L.I. be despatched to the scene of hostilities in New Zealand with as little delay as possible. The steamers *Arctoon Apar* and *Armenian* have been taken up by the Government for their conveyance, and it is probable that one of them, with the head-quarters of the regiment, will get away by the end of the month. The computed length of voyage from Calcutta to New Zealand is, for steam-vessels, fifty, and for sailing vessels, eighty days. These steamers taking down H. M.'s 43rd L.I., ought, however, to make their port of destination easily in six weeks from the Sandheads; although they will be provisioned for over the full period assigned for the voyage. As regards baggage, &c., the 43rd will go to New Zealand as little encumbered as possible; and their appliances for the field will be condensed in the same proportion. A telegraphic message has been sent to the officer in charge of the Allahabad Arsenal to send down tents for the regiment by railway with the least possible delay, there not being a sufficiency at the Presidency. These tents are to be sepoy's "palls," the officer commanding the regiment alone having one for himself, and one being assigned to every two officers of subordinate rank. This equipment is absolutely unavoidable, as carriage in New Zealand is very scarce; and we believe that coolie carriage, as it would be called in India, is the only description available, or capable of being used in the difficult and thickly wooded country in which our troops will have to fight. The 43rd will take down from this arsenal 300,000 rounds of ball ammunition for the benefit of the Maories, with the other requisite military stores, all, of course, to be charged to the account of the British Government. There remains but the painful difficulty as to the disposal of the women and children, the greater proportion of whom would, unfortunately, be as unhappy, and as much out of place in New Zealand as in England. For the present they will, we believe, be sent to the Chinsurah depot, to await events.—*Englishman*, Sept. 18.

HINDOO SWINDLERS.—Mr. Kerr, whose services as assistant to the Commissary-General were dispensed with by the Government on his return from leave to Europe, some months ago, in consequence of some very violent strictures upon the Commissariat Department which were published last year in the newspapers, has received a pension of Rs. 250 a month, in recognition and reward of his long and really able service to the State. Mr. Kerr has been sufficiently punished for his indiscretion; and we are glad to see the government relent in its anger towards him, and give him a comfortable provision for the remainder of his days.

CAMP OF EXERCISE AT LAHORE.—A curious precedent, in connection with the assemblage of the Camp of Exercise at Lahore, is, we hear, about to be constituted; and one which, hereafter, may open a possibility for all kinds of jobbery and injustice. It is said that Lord George Paget, now commanding the Sirhind division, will assume the command of all the cavalry in the Camp of Exercise, and exercise it till the termination of the manœuvres and the breaking up of the force; retaining, at the same time, the command of his own division, whilst serving out of it, and on that of another general officer. There may be a precedent, or precedents, for such an arrangement; but if so, they are beyond the reach of our recollection and experience.

SITTANA FANATICS.—We announced a few weeks ago that H. M.'s 101st regiment had marched to Sealkote to act against the Sittana fanatics. We now learn from the *Oudh Gazette* that "a complete blockade has been established on the Huzarah frontier, and that H. M.'s 101st Bengal Fusiliers have been ordered to Abbottabad, in the Huzarah district, and placed under the orders of General Chamberlain. We believe this to be a demonstration to produce a wholesome moral effect, rather than for any other purpose; for we cannot imagine the Government

will wage war with such an insignificant rabble as the Sittana fanatics. They will, in all probability, be starved out of their fastnesses in a few months, without rendering it necessary to resort to arms. The utmost vigilance is observed, strict surveillance is kept over all Fakeers, and Hindustanees are sent off to their homes whenever caught lurking about in this or the Huzarah and Peshawur districts. Topee is occupied by our people; and Sujkote, whither the 101st regiment were at first ordered to proceed, commands a perfect observation of all that is going on on the other side.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

CLIVE FUND.—The *Government Gazette* of the 9th Sept. contained the most honest, straightforward, and intelligible communication which we have seen from the hands of Sir Charles Wood, and one which bodes well for the manner and spirit in which, when the time comes for Government to take over the different Army Funds, the transfer will be effected, and the beneficial working of those institutions be maintained until they perish by effluxion of time and the gradual death of the incumbents. Sir Charles simply states that the House of Lords having decreed that, in consequence of the termination of the East India Company's government, and the annihilation of their armies and fleets, the money left by Lord Clive, and known as the Clive Fund, reverts to the living descendant of that nobleman. Henceforth the Government of India will accept the obligations of that Fund, without any further mention of the name of the primary donor, and will pay the regulated rates of pensions to those who, had the institution continued to exist, would have benefited by its provisions. This is the only fair course to pursue in dealing with the deceased charity; and if the same open and clear manner shall be adopted in annexing the other military funds, one of the most serious difficulties consequent upon the amalgamation of the Queen's and company's armies will be easily and satisfactorily disposed of, leaving no just cause for a breath of murmur or a word of complaint. To meet the obligations of Lord Clive's Fund will, of course, be a dead drain upon the Government, but not a heavy one; whilst we believe that, in annexing the other funds of the late company's armies, and taking over both their property and their responsibilities, the Government will find itself a very considerable gainer in the end, as must have been already demonstrated by rough, but sufficiently accurate, calculations.—*Englishman*, Sept. 18.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE IN A CRAWLEY-WILLIS FASHION.—If all reports be true, H. M.'s 38th can scarcely be a comfortable regiment to serve in. Colonel Willis has forbidden the subject of the late trial to be mentioned at all; a subaltern has really been placed under arrest for speaking disparagingly of Captain Eyre, and things have come to such a pitch that if either of the Colonels happen to approach a group of the "youngsters" while talking on this subject, a cry of "Liver-pool!" supposed to mean "cave," is immediately raised, and the subject dropped. We should only be too glad to hear such a statement contradicted, for it must have come to a sad pass with the army when officers and gentlemen are debarred from the privileges common to the latter in general society. This spirit of "You be quiet, or I'll tell the Colonel—I will," is becoming too common, and should, as it easily can, be checked at once, without, however, interfering with the due observance of discipline.

ANNUITIES.—Of the three £200 annuities offered by Sir Charles Wood to the Bengal portion of the Royal Engineers, only two had been accepted on the 1st ultimo, the final date assigned; consequently, the third has lapsed, and many promotions are lost in the regiment. This has not arisen from any want of energy or liberality amongst the engineer officers, who had made arrangements for a much larger exodus, but Colonel Young's delay in retiring and his availing himself of one of the annuities marred their well-laid plans. One annuity unaccepted and one step of promotion to Colonel uneffected, make a very serious difference indeed to the corps of Engineers.

MOFUSSIL NATIVE COURTS.—The correspondence that has taken place between Mr. William Tayler and Mr. E. F. Loutour, officiating civil sessions judge of Patna, the first instalment of which appeared in yesterday's *Englishman*, lays open the whole question of the inefficiency, mismanagement, and corruption of courts of law presided over by native judges. On the 20th May, Mr. Tayler brought to Mr. Loutour's knowledge that the Principal Sudder Ameen, Abdool Azeez, was in the daily practice of acting in direct violation of the new Code of Civil Procedure, which enjoins that the evidence of witnesses shall be taken "under the personal direction and superintendence of the judge." Or, if the judge does not deem it necessary to take down the entire evidence with his own hand, he is, nevertheless bound to make a memorandum of each witness's deposition as the examination proceeds, and to sign the same with his usual signature before appending it to the record. Previous to the introduction of the new code it was the custom for a deposition-writer to record the evidence in one case, while another was being tried by the judge, and thus a wide door was opened for bribery and corruption. Abdool Azeez, it seems, is an admirer of old usages, and no advocate for the removal of ancient land marks. In his Court, says Mr. Tayler, "several cases are frequently under trial at a time, (and) while arguments are being heard in one case, the depositions of witnesses are being taken in others by the mohurrirs." Mr. Loutour accordingly took steps to ascertain the truth of Mr. Tayler's statement; and having satisfied himself of its exactness, it is clear that he ought to have visited such culpable irregularities with the severest punishment in his power. He confined himself, however, to requesting the principal Sudder Ameen to "put a stop to such proceedings," and for the future to "take down the evidence of the witnesses with his own hand." But it was not only to Abdool Azeez's persistent disobedience to the injunctions of the new code that Mr. Tayler directed the attention of the sessions judge. He also dwelt upon the pernicious custom that prevails of feeing the Amlah, to the prejudice of the course of justice and the serious inconvenience of suitors. Of the existence of this practice no sane man can entertain a doubt, though it is not easy to bring home any particular case to any particular offender. Mr. Loutour, however, affects to treat Mr. Tayler's assertion as "bazaar gossip" and "vague generalities," upon which he cannot possibly take action. He was not asked to do so. He was simply reminded of a fact, of which he could scarcely be ignorant, and might well have gone a little out of his way to assure Mr. Tayler of his sympathy and support in his honourable attempt to purify the personnel of the Patna law courts. Mr. Tayler has undertaken an heroic task, and we trust he will find the strength of Hercules to bring it to a successful and glorious completion.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 7.

MESSRS. SCONE AND WATSON.—Messrs. Scone and Watson had determined to commence their exploration of the Upper Salween river, by proceeding up the Irrawaddy to Mandalay, from which city they will travel along one of the caravan routes until the Salween is reached, from which point they will ascend that river as far as it may be desirable to go. The expedition will afterwards descend the Salween to Maulmain. Mr. Barker is about to publish the particulars of his journey from Amarapura to Moukmay. This journey was undertaken in the year 1856, and is expected to throw very considerable light upon our limited knowledge of the Burmese Shan States.

BREAKING ARREST.—Our Saugor correspondent informs us that a captain of H.M.'s 97th, who has been for some time waiting his trial, broke arrest and replying to the quarters of a subaltern of the cavalry regiment at that station, they both have been so defiant of the authorities as to compel a reference by telegraph to the Commander-in-chief. In the meantime, a guard of European sentries confines them to the house they occupied. The case is disgraceful.—*Central India Times*, Sept. 5.

THE BUDGET COMMITTEE.—The days of the Budget Committee are now numbered. We hear that the Financial Member of the Council has recommended that the Budget-office be at once abolished, and that all the papers connected with the said proposition are now before the Governor-General at Simla. On the abolition of the above-mentioned committee, the business of that office will be transferred to the Financial Department. As the aforesaid office was hitherto maintained at an enormous expenditure, it might be supposed that when it is done away a great saving would result to Government, but the idea is chimerical. If our information be correct, on the abolition of the Budget Committee another office will shortly be created, to be designated the "Controller of Government Muniments." This officer will receive a salary of Rs. 3,000, with an assistant on Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 per mensem, together with a large office establishment. Under such circumstances there will clearly be no actual saving on the abolition of the Budget-office—no real economy in all these changes.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Sept. 18.

THE LATE BURNEY AND EYRE TRIAL.—Twenty days having elapsed since judgment was delivered in the memorable case of "Burney v. Eyre," and no notice of appeal having as yet been lodged, it is no longer in the power of the defendant or his friends, to move any further in the matter. According to the Articles of War, Captain Eyre's commission is forfeited without further trial, and himself driven from the pale of respectable society. As to the fate of the other actors in this miserable drama, nothing is yet known, but no one supposes that Sir Hugh Rose will be any longer permitted to abuse the high position he has of late so frequently discredited. The immediate removal of Colonel Macpherson from the command of the Dinapore Brigade, of Colonel Gordon from that of H.M.'s 10th Regiment, and of Lieut. Colonel Turner from the post of Deputy Judge Advocate-General, are also confidently looked for, and, indeed, demanded in the true interests of military discipline and subordination.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Sept. 18.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—The *Oude Gazette* states that Ensign Hutchinson, who it may be remembered, has been under arrest for some months upon a charge of having committed a rape upon a native woman, has been released, and permitted to return to his duty. Our contemporary regrets to hear, however, that Ensign Kenny, who was accused of the same offence as Ensign Hutchinson, though acquitted of the charge, continues under arrest to take his trial on other and fresh charges that have been preferred against him.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 16.

HEALTH AT UMRITSUR.—It affords us much satisfaction to learn that the mortality and sickness amongst the men of her Majesty's 19th at Umrtsur have at length ceased. The hospital is emptying rapidly, and on Thursday last there were only thirty-six men against sixty on the previous Monday. The General Commanding the Division, who had previously been informed that the leave he had applied for could not be granted in view of his report regarding this sickness, will now be permitted to avail himself thereof.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 8.

SHAHABAD.—We fear the indigo season in Shahabad, Ghazepore, and Jounpore may be counted as a bad one for the "blue" interest, as the violent storms and floods of July and August did damage to a fearful extent. Few factories will, we believe, even cover their outlay. Cotton is beginning to be grown more widely, but not the exotic. We think much might be done by careful cultivation of the country varieties. A gentleman, who has just purchased an estate in the Rohtuck Hills, is trying the experiment, and we hope he will succeed. Tea is now being grown in the Shahabad Kymore Range, overlooking the valley of the Soane, and, we believe, is a success. In that case, what with tea, coffee, and lime, the Soane Canals, and the talked of branch railway from Arrah to Sasseram, Shahabad will soon have a large European population, who will care but little for any future Koor Sing, or any other Sing who raises his hand against us.

MURDER BY A SOLDIER.—In one of our local contemporaries we notice the following extract from a letter addressed to the *Mofussilite*:—"A Punkah coolie was killed in the fort by a private of the 77th. The old story—a diseased spleen and a kick in the side. I hope the man will not be tried for murder. A man of the same regiment was hanged here, just after their arrival last cold season." "I hope the man will not be tried for murder." No? and pray why not? why not as much for the murder of a Punkah coolie as for that of a contributor to the *Mofussilite*? If the remark is ironical, the irony should have been unmistakable. But there is nothing to mark it as being of that character. Our hope is, that if the second offence resembles the first, the man may be tried for murder and, if found guilty, hanged, and that the same course of treatment may be steadily persevered in till the members of the gallant 77th get tired of experimenting on the state of Punkah coolies' spleens.—*Madras Times*.

SANITARY MEASURES IN BENGAL.—As yet the epidemic does not seem to have broken out again in the swamps of Lower Bengal. Dr. McClelland reports that the sanitary arrangements recently made appear to have been the means of greatly reducing the amount of sickness and mortality in many of the villages. Dr. Elliot anticipates that still more favourable results will ensue as soon as the orders of Government are fully carried out. Comparing the present with the two previous seasons the sickness in many of the villages is said to have decreased considerably; but as the approaching months are those during which the epidemic has generally been most virulent, it yet remains to be seen whether any abatement of the disease has actually taken place. The people now suffering are, in most instances, those in whom the fever has become chronic, complicated with enlargement of the spleen and liver; and while many such cases are gradually dying off there are comparatively few cases of new fever. Great credit is given to the deputy magistrate of Santipore and his subordinates for the zeal and activity they have shown in carrying out the orders of Government.—*Friend of India*.

PACKET SERVICE IN THE INDIAN ARCHITELAGO.—From Java we learn that Mr. Robinson, shipowner, of London, had been the successful tenderer for the steam packet service in the Indian Archipelago for the ten years commencing 1865 and ending 1875. The amount of the tender was 292,827 francs per annum. The Netherlands steamer *Amsterdam* had grounded on an unknown reef on the east coast of the Celebes. After remaining on the rocks for eight days she floated off, having thrown overboard her guns and cargo. She was to be towed to Singapore, and is supposed to have sustained material damage. The convict-labour question was engaging public attention. It has hitherto been usual to systematically ignore the value of the labour of the convicts employed on the public works, but the fallacy of this is beginning now to be seen, and the question arises how far the Government is justified in undertaking such gigantic public works, simply because the greater portion of the labour employed on them has not to be directly paid for in hard cash.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

RANEENGUNGE COAL MINE.—The East India Coal Company's mine at Raneengunge has now finished its suicide, though still smouldering, six seams or shafts, as far as we can understand, having been destroyed by the combustion, and the remainder having been only saved by deluging it with the waters of the diverted river. We have reason to believe that this destructive and costly conflagration was the result of gross negligence, as the fire had been seething in the mine since the month of April last; and what was at first but a lurking danger, which could have been subdued with comparative ease, being neglected and permitted to slumber undisturbed, at length burst forth into a roaring conflagration, lighting up the country for miles around, and destroying an incalculable amount of valuable property.

BEYPORE.—A telegraph office was opened here on the 1st September.

INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—We learn that the British India Steam Navigation Company intend commencing the regular monthly service between Calcutta and Bombay, and *vice versa*, about the middle of the present month. The first steamers on the line will be the *Persia* from Calcutta, and *Sydney* from Bombay, the contract ports of call are to be Bimlipatam, Coconada, Madras, Tuticorin, Cochin or Narrakal, Beypore or Cannanore, Mangalore, to Bombay, but the company have the privilege of calling at False Point, Pooree, Ganjam or Munsoorcottah, Masulipatam, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Colombo, Vindygoda, Goa, and Rutnagerry, should sufficient inducement offer, or the Government require the steamers to touch at these ports. The stay of the steamers at coast ports will not be less than three hours of daylight, or exceed twenty-four hours of night and day, except at Madras and coaling ports. During the S.W. monsoon the company are only bound to send their steamers into such ports on the Malabar Coast as may be considered safely accessible. — *Madras Times*, Sept. 17.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—The Senate of the Calcutta University have unanimously confirmed the resolution of the Faculty of Arts, to examine candidates for the "little go" and the B.A. and M.A. degrees in one of the ancient or oriental classical languages besides English. We regret, however, that Persian has not been considered a classical language. Strictly it may not be so described, for it is a spoken tongue. But its antiquity even in its present form is considerable, and its literature and utility are far before those of Arabic, which so good an authority as Dr. Sprenger has declared it to be a waste of time to learn, so far as literature is concerned. The Senate, with a reasonable fear of cramming, retain the minimum age of undergraduate candidates at sixteen years. We are glad that a movement has been made by the professional men who are fellows to remove that contradiction in terms and disgrace to the University, the licentiate's degree, from the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. The state of education in Bengal does not require a lower degree than the bachelor's. — *Friend of India*.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—Rumour has it that Mr. M. Ter Arratoon, of Lahore and the Upper Ravee Districts, and Mr. Clark, of the firm of Clark and Co., at Murree, are to be the European non-official members of the Council of India, on its assembling at Lahore, in January next. Mr. Arratoon's nomination will, it is considered, be very gratifying to the Armenian community, and generally to the East Indian community, as also a proof that Lord Elgin's Government are conscious of the value and importance of the Himalayan timber trade. The nomination of Mr. Clark, it is held, will be a still more popular move. It will practically amount to a recognition by the Government of India of the right of tradesmen to sit in the Council of the Empire—a right which, as regards the Council of Bengal, was so gracefully acknowledged by the Bengal Government some time back. Of the abilities of the members-designate we personally know nothing; but Mr. Arratoon has long been spoken of as a most enterprising man; and according to report, which we believe, in this instance, does not lie, Mr. Clark, of Murree, is a gentleman of first-class abilities. It was at first contemplated to have three European non-official members from the Punjab, the third to be the Chevalier Cortanze; but it was ultimately resolved the third unofficial member should be drawn from the North-West, and not from the Punjab. We have not heard who in the North-Western Provinces is likely to be selected for the honour, though we incline to the belief the selection has been made by this. — *Phoenix*, Sept. 5.

CAPTAIN H. HOWE.—His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has conferred upon Captain H. Howe, Superintendent of the Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, the appointment of Judge of the Marine Court, for the trial of pilots, and investigation of matters connected with shipping casualties, in addition to his other duties.

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES.—We understand that a great demand has lately been made for the Government currency notes in the Mofussil, and that the collectors and other officers in charge of the several provincial treasuries have sent in their requisitions for a large number of those notes for small amounts, particularly the Fifty, Twenty, and the Ten Rupee Notes for circulation within their respective jurisdictions.

BAIZAH BAIE.—Another State pensioner, in the person of Baizah Baie, receiving a pension of one lakh of rupees per annum, died a few days ago. As the deceased is reported to have left no heirs, her property will probably be escheated to the Crown, and her pension lapse to Government. The deceased lady is said to have left personal property amounting to about twenty-five lakhs of rupees, besides lands and *jagheers*.

FEMALE NATIVE SCHOOL.—The natives of Berhampore lately requested Mrs. Beadon to become patroness of a female school which they had established. The *Hindoo Patriot* mentions the formation by the educated natives of Rajshaye of a central committee for the establishment of schools in the Mofussil with special reference to female education, and they have given a proof of their earnestness by setting on foot a girls' school.

CHOLERA.—Letters received yesterday from Cawnpore announce the re appearance of cholera in her Majesty's 46th regiment at that station, and that, in consequence, the corps was again ordered out of barracks and under canvas during the prevalence of the disease. — *Englishman*, Sept. 18.

THE COSSYAS.—Assam seems for the hour to be quiet. Nothing is to be feared from the Cossyas if the Welsh Mission schools are well supported by Government, and corrupt native underlings are not employed by us. The only tribes who are likely to give us trouble are the Bhooteas north of the Tezpur district, the Singphoes about Suddya in Upper Assam, and the Nagas who so dearly love raids on the Dunseri river near Golaghat. Notwithstanding our late treaty the Singphoes are cultivating opium. We have supplied them with muskets, and they insolently declare that rather than give up the cultivation they will fight. Besides its other deadly effects, opium-eating is a cause of barrenness. Hence the small supply of labour. The price of opium in Assam is far too low and ought to be gradually increased. Were the navigation of the Berhampooter opened up, and a small expedition sent beyond Suddya towards the Yangtsee river, the planters would with great ease be able to import Chinese labourers. The troops in Assam are the 33rd, 42nd, and 43rd Native Infantry, a detachment of her Majesty's East Indian Regiment, and a battery of Assam Local Artillery. With the new police under so efficient an officer as Major Raban, this seems to be at present sufficient for the peace of this important province. — *Friend of India*.

THE DUFF MEMORIAL.—The *Friend of India* says—"All the Presidencies and every part of India have an opportunity of subscribing to the Duff Memorial. The arrangements are at present in the hands of the Bishop of Calcutta and a small committee." The *Englishman*, referring to the meeting of the Bethune Society at Calcutta, for the purpose of doing honour to Dr. Duff, says—"The natives of India owe a great debt of gratitude to a man whose single-hearted energy and benevolence is beyond all praise, and we are glad to see that there are not wanting men to come forward and acknowledge the debt. Dr. Duff has certainly left his mark behind him, and a good mark too." We hear that it is proposed to alter the system by which the native regiments are at present commanded and officered. It is said that in future there will be no officers called "second in command." Each regiment will be divided into wings, each wing being commanded by a major, with officers attached. There will be additional pay for the commanding officer of each wing. There can be no doubt that the above, if true, will give considerable satisfaction to the officers of the local army. — *Mofussilite*, Sept. 1.

BENGAL SALT COMPANY.—We are given to understand that the Bengal Salt Company have applied to Government for the purchase of the store of Bengal Salt in the hands of Government. They have offered to pay a uniform rate of 8 annas per maund, which will amount to 25 lacs for the whole stock, and also an equal sum for the store-houses, furnitures, &c. As they will clear the stock, they propose to pay the duty for the quantity removed. The application we have been informed is now before Sir Charles Trevelyan. — *Hindu Patriot*, Sept. 14.

MYSORE.—Applications have been made to Government for the introduction of the Uncovenanted Pension Rules into Mysore, but it has been decided that the petition cannot be granted, as there exists in that province a system of appointing the son or other near relative to succeed to the vacant post.

TROOPS TO SINGAPORE.—The second and fourth battalions of the 17th brigade of Royal Horse Artillery embarked at Madras on the 2nd Sept. in the transport *Chatham* for Singapore.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—We regret very much that it is our painful duty to report a fatal accident that occurred yesterday morning at Serampore College. As two brothers, by name Cecil and Edward Rogers, aged seventeen and fifteen years respectively, were bathing in the college tank, they unfortunately got beyond their depth, and almost instantly sank to the bottom. No time was lost in bringing their unconscious bodies to the shore, when every means was adopted to restore circulation, but only in one instance with success. Cecil Rogers never breathed again. — *Bengal Hurkaru*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 8. Schah Jehan, White, Bombay; Adam Sedgwick, Davey, Port Philip; Medusa, Plant, London; Pamos, Spring, Monte Video; Ulysses, Nicol, London.—10. Howden, Westthorp, Liverpool; Belle of the West, Holmes, Batavia; Light Brigade, Evans, Moreton Bay; Teddie, Reed, Moulmein; Clarendon, Dougall, Bombay; Robert Lees, Douglas, Liverpool; Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair, Bombay; Gala, Fisher, Sydney; Union, Norton, Galle.—15. Malta s.s., Hyde, Suez; Cheduba str., Dundo, Singapore; Fort George, Newland, Liverpool; Victoria Bridge, Pennington, Liverpool; Dundail, Barkett, London; Thames, Robinson, Bombay; Clutha, Davies, Melbourne; Sultan, Zanzibar; Inspector, Jeddo; Jumna, Christian, Liverpool; Attici, Rohoman, Jeddo; Gange, Bunder, Cardiff; Alicia, Ayles, Bombay; Mohussar, Ally Jeddo; Sydney Eggers, Campbell, Bombay; Eastern Empire, Ferguson, Melbourne.—14. Day Dream, Jeddo; Grianid, Bries, Cardiff; City of Ningpo, Brown, Glasgow; Rowantree, Lewis, Onizra, Spin, Liverpool; Burramanny, Jeddo.—15. Pride of Gunge, Jack, Liverpool; Lady Jocelyn, Ker, London; Moulmein str., Irvine, Akyah; Euxine, Deverence, Liverpool; Putty Allum, Blaney, Singapore.—16. William Mitchell, Morris, Galle.

DEPARTURES.

(For British and other ports.)

Sept. 8. Rangoon str., Lady Eyre, Tippoo Sahib, Florence Nightingale, Lise et Berthe.—9. Leaping Water, Glen Isla, George Ruiny, Princess Royal, Alfred.—10. Abbey Craig, Golden Horn, Countess of Elgin, Prado.—11. Lakona, India, Countess Russell, Candia str., St. Vincent de Paul.—15. Tubal Cain, Punjab, City of Amoy, Oithous, Arracan str.—16. Persia and India str., Chowringhee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Medusa.—Staff serge. Wm. Boss and Robert Robinson, Eustace Moffitt, Esq.
Per Schah Jehan.—Lieut. Fendell, L.N., Mr. Brown, L.N., Messrs. Morley and Ferguson, Commissariat Dept., 51 sepoy, 21st Battalion of Marines.
Per Gala.—Dr. Phennell, Mr. and Mrs. Stark, Mr. Ashbridge.
Per Cheduba.—Deputy Inspector gen. Balfour, lady, and two children, E. Hyde, Esq., Mr. Kempton, Mr. R. Johnstone, Mr. Henderson, seven European seamen.
Per Thames.—Mrs. Robinson, Miss Robinson, W. Jall.
Per Allies.—Mrs. Ayles.
Per Sydney Eggers.—Picked up the crew of the Hamburg ship Elise Kubeke, 23 in number. Ship burnt at sea, in lat. 4-20 N., long. 79-20 E.
Per Eastern Empire.—Messrs. Saunders, Lambert, W. Smith Handley, Sterndale.
Per City of Ningpo.—J. H. Campbell, G. Ellis, J. Gordon, J. Thompson, J. Barrie, D. Batchelor.
Per Putty Allum.—Mrs. Blaney.
Per Moulmein.—Mr. Ward, Capt. Graham, J. Pickard, Sister Mary, S. Rogers, J. Williamson, Mr. Doull.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

11 Per str. India.—To Rangoon.—Capt. C. H. Brown, Barry Baldwin, Esq., Crawford, Esq., J. Farrot, Esq., J. Roberts, Esq., H. Williams, Esq. To Moulmein.—Lieut. col. Batten, Mrs. and Miss Batten and children, F. G. Edgar, Esq., W. A. Wood, Esq., Capt. Martin, A. W. France, Esq.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

27th May, Amity, steering south-west, in lat. 83 10 N., long. 15 56 W.; 28th, Northern Light, in lat. 37 47 N., long. 17

W.; 30 h. Jane Jack Mitchell, Glasgow for Bombay, in lat. 30 57 N., long 18 25 W.; 2nd June, Bahia, Bremen for Bahia, in lat. 23 40 N., long. 22 59 W.; Ellida, from Bahia for Falmouth in lat. 9 35 S., long. 38 28 W.; August 5th, Princess of Wales, London for Shanghai, in lat. 35 55 S., long. 83 42 E.; 18th, Queen of England, Madras for Colombo, in lat. 7 52 S., long. 86 37 E.; 3rd Sept., Scotia, Calcutta for London, in lat. 19 21 N., long. 87 34 E.; Inkerman, in lat. 13 20 N., long. 86 40 E.; West Derby, Rangoon str., 9th Sept.; Devonshire; Anne E. Sherwood, Monte Video to Calcutta, in lat. 0 13 N., long. 80 2 E.; Hypatia, in lat. 10 25 N., long. 85 20 E.; Halwood, in lat. 19 12 N., long. 35 46 E.; 11th Sept., Yulan, in lat. 12 24 N., long. 87 01 E.; 15th Aug., Rowantree, in lat. 17 S., long. 83 20 E.; 30th Aug., Palation, Madras to Liverpool, in lat. 9 48 N., long. 84 50 E.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 18, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100	Rs. 94 8 to 98 12
Do. Transfer Stock.	Sa. Rs. 100	Rs. 99 4 to 99 6
4 per Cent. Co's Rs.	Co's Rs. 100	Rs. 107 12 to 108 0
5 per Cent. P.W.	Co's Rs. 100	Rs. 118 4 to 118 12
5 1/2 per Cent.	Co's Rs. 100	Rs. 108 4 to 109

EXCHANGE.

On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills at 6 months' sight ...	2 0 5-16
First Class Credit at 6 months' sight ...	2 0 4
Bills with Docs. at 6 months' sight ...	2 0 4 to 2 0 9-16
Bank Post Bills at 1 months' sight ...	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
Rs. each.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra and United Service Bank	500	1200
Assam Tea Company	200	520 to 530
Bank of Bengal	4000	10300
Bearbrook Coal Company	1000	1600 to 1610
Do.	200	300 to 320
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1250 to 1275
Bengal Printing Company	100	...
Bengal River Company	1000	910 to 960
Bengal Tea Company	100	260 to 280
Bishnauth Tea Company	200	20 to 25
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	700 to 720
Cachar and Assam Tea Company, ...	200	par to 5 pm.
Cachar Tea Company	600	718
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1260 to 1280
Calcutta Steam Tug Association	600	910 to 950
Central Assam Tea Company	100	130 to 140
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	340 to 360
Delhi Bank Corporation	500	625 to 650
Dooch Tea Company	90	90
East India Coal Company	100	55 to 60
East India Railway Company	218	230 to 232
East India Tea Company	50	145 to 150
Do.	100	...
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	218	Nominal.
Eastern Steam Tug Association	1000	1700 to 1710
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	300 to 400
Gola Ghaut Tea Company	250	25 to 50 pm.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	400 to 415
Hoghigh Steam Tug Association	1000	300 to 350 pm.
Hope Town Equitable Tea Company ...	100	10 to 20
Hope Town Tea Association	50	50 p.ct. pm.
Hunter and Company	250	Nominal.
Hurkaru Press Company	1000	Quite nom.
India General Steam Navigation Co. ...	1000	1150 to 1155
Lehong and Minchou Tea Company ...	30	5 to 10 pm.
Mutual Tea Company	100	30 pm.
New Fort Gloster Company	600	1600 to 1700
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ...	21	17 to 18
Oriental Tea Company	420	Nominal.
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50 to 60
Punjab Bank (Lim.)	85	105
R. Scott Thompson and Company ...	500	700 to 710
Simla Bank	500	600
Soom Tea Company	30	30 to 40 pm.
Spence's Hotel Company	250	30 to 40
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company	200	10 to 20
Tukvar Tea Company	100	...
Victoria Tea Company	250	20 to 30
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	120 to 130

FREIGHTS.

To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre ... £2 0 0 to £2 0 0	£1 7 6 Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal
Rice	8 15 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	4 2 6 to 0 0 0

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. HYSLOP.—Nagpore, 5th September.—Most distressing intelligence has arrived here of the death of the Rev. Mr. Hyslop. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Temple, was at a traveller's bungalow about twenty miles from Nagpore westward, and being interested in certain geological questions, invited the rev. gentleman, a well-known and much respected missionary, to meet him and join in his explorations. It appears that Mr. Temple and Mr. Hyslop were three or four miles away from their camp, or traveller's bungalow, across a river, and were busy, as ardent geologists can be, among the stones, when Mr. Temple proposed to return, but Mr. Hyslop wished to remain longer. Probably an hour after Mr. Temple had left, Mr.

Hyslop mounted his horse to follow, when crossing the river either a flood came on suddenly, or he did not keep the ford, for his horse was soon out of his depth, and poor Mr. Hyslop was drowned. His horse making its appearance at midnight, alarmed the residents of the camp, and an active search was made, which resulted in finding the body of the reverend gentleman, who had clutched the "loosar" grass, and, retaining it in his death grasp, was thus kept from being swept away by the stream, which must have been some feet over his head before subsidence. The rivers hereabouts rise and fall very rapidly, and many native travellers are lost in crossing them at this season. All who knew the deceased loved him too much not to be deeply affected by this sad catastrophe. I hope to send you some account of the valuable assistance and Christian help and sympathy given by this worthy missionary during his many years' residence near this city.

NEULCHERRY TEA promises in time to rival that of Assam. The cultivation of the plant has been steadily advancing for some time past with very encouraging results, and has now assumed a considerable degree of importance. If we may judge from the following extract taken from the *Madras Athenaeum*, the quality will bear favourable comparison with tea grown in the presidency of Bengal:—"We were lately favoured with a small canister containing tea from the estate of Mr. H. D. Rae, near Ootacamund, and having both tried it ourselves and submitted it to the judgment of critical friends, we are enabled to give exceedingly good report of its qualities, as regards flavour, strength, and fragrance. A better cup of tea than it supplied to us we have not for a long while tasted, and we trust that Mr. Rae will soon be able to fulfil his advertised intention of bringing his teas into the market."

AN INDIAN PUBLICATION.—However Madras may be maligned on considerations of revenue and material progress, it certainly stands before all the other presidencies in a literary point of view. The "Institutes of Menu," just published by Mr. Higginbotham, is a work which stamps Madras booksellers as the most enterprising, and its public the most liberal and intelligent in India. The book forms an era in the literary history of this country, and will long be referred to as one of the most important undertakings ever perfected by a private firm. Though the basis of Hindu Law, Menu has long been unobtainable, and our judicial authorities have been compelled to depend upon pundits often ignorant, and always prejudiced; much to the detriment of our courts and the injury of the people. Dubois, Herklots, Ward, and Menu, will form an Indian library not easily surpassed, and will give the student, at a moderate expense, a thorough insight into the condition and laws of the Hindu and Mahomedan nations.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 7.

COTTON FROM MADRAS.—We learn from a Madras contemporary that the export of western cotton from Madras for the second quarter of the year ending 31st of July last, shows an increase of 100,000 cwt., as compared with that of the corresponding quarter of last year. There is a decrease in the export of Tinnevely cotton, amounting to 25,000 cwt. during the same period. Cotton continues to reach the Presidency in such large quantities that the screws are found insufficient to do the work required of them. Four and five rupees per bale are now demanded, and paid, for screwing; whereas, two or three years ago, the charge was only six annas.—*Hurkaru*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 15. Str. Candia, Stewart, Calcutta; str. Erymanthe, Macair, Galle; Seinde, Guiraud, Pondicherry.—17. Castle-maine, Calingapatam; Lady Valiant, Tofie, Newport.—18. Fairlie, Stephens, Cocanada; Daguerre, Bourget, Pondicherry.—20. Nile, Owen, London.—21. Cornelia Henrietta, Thomas, Sunderland; Persia, Greig, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Nile.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cox, Mr. Patteny, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Dickenson, Mrs. Owen, Maj. Boswell, T. Teed, Esq., 2nd Dragoon Guards, A. N. Sandilands, 90th Regiment, Dr. W. G. Clark, Lieut. Tremehere, 102nd Regt., Mr. Ross, Mr.

Watkins, Mr. Brown, Mr. Kinnear, Mr. Cawling, Mr. Haley, Mr. Hasings, Mr. Muxlow, Mr. R. Abrey, Mr. J. Abrey, Per Cornelia Henrietta.—Mr. Trundal.
Per str. Persia.—Mrs. Edgecombe, M. R. Mesham, Esq., R. S. Elletts, Dr. and Mrs. Balfour and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Eyerl, Mr. Pellow, Asst. Harvey, W. C. Renne, Miss Riley, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Mcville, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Chase, Capt. Sage, wife, and two children.
Per P. and O. str. Candia.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Roberts and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnson, Mr. Stuart Hogg, Mr. McGown, Conductor J. Gibson, Serg. maj. Beinfeld, Private J. Daniell, C. Newman, Mr. Ankin and child.
Per str. Erymanthe.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Ba'chamis, Mr. A. De Souza, Mr. M. De Souza, Mr. Ellis and two children. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Money and child, Miss Landor and three children, Rev. Mr. Bourdow, Mr. Briesgand.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 14. Princess of Wales, Young, Rangoon.—15. Erymanthe, Macair, Calcutta.—16. Candia str., Stewart, Surz; La Belle Virginie, Brillo, Marseilles; Echo, Le Peuvre, Liverpool; F. Victorine, Bregun, Mauritius.—17. Dumplaine Castle, Fleck, London; Evelyn Wood, Wylie, London; Bon Pre, Noge, Bordeaux.—18. Seindan, Rae, Port Natal; Tornado, Underwood, London; Seinde, Guiraud, Vizagapatam.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Princess of Wales.—Mrs. Col. Block.
Per str. Erymanthe.—Lieut. McCull.

BOMBAY.

A CURIOUS CASE.

RAJPOOTANA, September 5.

I am sorry to have to record a brutal outrage perpetrated by an English official of high position upon a young and intelligent Hindoo of good family and position in this neighbourhood. This interesting young person is Ajeet Singh, son of Mehta Shere Singh, a fine old Hindoo gentleman of the city of Oodeypoor. Ajeet Singh has been brought up with sentiments of the deepest piety and religion, so much so that he never could allow any crime against them to go unpunished. In particular he was brought up to feel a sincere compassion and fondness for animal life. Well, breathing these pious sentiments, you will sympathise with this good young man's feelings when he heard that two fiends in human form had actually killed a cow and eaten beef! You can fancy the anguish of his finely-poised and sensitive mind when he found that the sacred and divine cow had been devoured by cruel, impious men!—he who would not himself injure a worm!

Providence sometimes interferes on the spot to inflict divine vengeance on evil-doers. Ajeet Singh fortunately had the power to inflict, and was the agent of punishment. One of these cruel murderers was fastened by chains to the leg of Ajeet Singh's elephant, and the stately creature (representing so nobly the animal creation) cantered to and fro until the wretched man died.

The other criminal was equally satisfactorily disposed of, though not in the picturesque way which the refined and artistic mind of Ajeet Singh had devised for his brother felon. A farrier's pinchers relieved him of his sacrilegious teeth, and after well-deserved stripes, he was buried up to the chin in the earth, and so exposed to the indignant sun, which completed the work.

But what was the horrible sequel to this act of justice? You will hardly conceive it possible, but it is true, that Colonel Eden, the political agent, at Oodeypoor, stigmatized Ajeet Singh's conduct by the harsh term of murder, and urged the Council of Regency, of which he was a president, to try the poor young fellow as a murderer! Virtue and piety had not deserted their votary, and his father (a member of the Council of Regency) gave him timely notice to avoid capture. So when the myrmidons of so called justice went to execute their ruthless errand at Ajeet Singh's house, that kind, affectionate, gentle-hearted prince was a wanderer, in enforced outlawry, expending his finer sensibilities on the desert air of the hills and jungles. You will indignantly ask, did the Supreme Government not remove this person Eden, who interfered to punish this mild Hindoo? I blush to say that the world is coming to an end; injustice holds the scales of her blinded sister. Lord Elgin has been so infatuated as not only to pardon the offender Eden, but has been unkind enough to say that the Council of Regency is unfit to retain its powers, has actually dismissed them, and, oh climax of horrors, has vested the cruel, cruel Eden with their powers!

BOMBAY BOARDING SCHOOL COMPANY.

We are by no means sure that we can congratulate the public of Bombay on the mania that has set in for the establishment of joint-stock companies. The majority of these new companies are sound commercial enterprises, but some seem to be of a doubtful nature. We hail, however, with pleasure the formation of a company which will, we think, be welcomed by the whole European community, but more especially by its middle class, rapidly increasing in every part of India. We allude to the Panchgunny Proprietary Boarding School Company. There is no question that nothing causes so much anxiety to European parents in India, whose means are limited, as the education of their children. The wealthier classes solve the difficulty, by sending them to Europe. Painful as is the sacrifice, they make it in their children's interest. But there is a large class, who, however willing to make this sacrifice, are not able to encounter the expense. Provision is made for the education of native children, and for the children of the poorer class, while European schools exist in which the education is perhaps as good as is given to the poor at home. But the middle class look about them in vain for decent schools, and see no means of securing what they so earnestly desire. There is, perhaps, no school in the Presidency, where a boy from the middle rank of Europeans, can get an education at all worth the name. Some parents, even of this class, contrive to send their children home; but at the cost of involving themselves in difficulties for years. Some provision has already been made for girls of the class we refer to; the Young Ladies' Institution, in spite of its being held during part of the year in the Hills, and at another in the Deccan, having met with a considerable amount of success. In the other Presidencies, there are flourishing schools at the hill stations, where a sound education can be procured at a moderate cost, and in a healthy climate.

The projectors of the new company are about to establish a school of the same kind, and conducted on the same principles as a good proprietary school in England. They have selected what seems to be the only place in the Presidency, where such a school can be held throughout the year without detriment to health. At Panchgunny the children will be within reach, so that parents can occasionally see them; and can bring them home at any season. Should such a school be established, many a home will be gladdened on Christmas day, by the sight of childish faces, rosy with health, and the sound of merry voices, which those homes would otherwise have wanted; homes saddened with the thought of the long miles of ocean rolling between parent and child, and the certainty of separation ending in estrangement. Many a parent who is now distressed by his inability to get his sons respectably educated, will hail the formation of this school with joy. We trust that the share list of a company formed for so excellent a purpose will be at once filled up, and that we shall see in a few days the names of a good working board of directors. The Rev. J. J. Farnham is, we understand, to be its principal; and the high character borne by this gentleman, and his long experience as a teacher, are substantial guarantees for the success of the enterprise.

THE NEW CHURCH AT POONA.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, according to programme, laid the foundation stone of St. Paul's Church, on Saturday afternoon, 29th August. It had been an object to attract to this ceremony as many spectators as possible, and a notice was circulated the same morning with that object; but no one was quite prepared for the very large concourse of the Christian community of Poona which assembled. In spite of the counter attraction of a rifle match elsewhere, it really seemed as if everybody was there. Tents were pitched under the peepul trees at the east of the site of the church, fronting the west and close to the stone. To the west a guard of honour, consisting of a company of the 33rd Regiment, with the colours and band, was drawn up. The choir,

which included a number of artillery men, present by the kind permission of Colonel Forster, their commanding officer, was in a tent to the left. Mr. Martinnant accompanied on the harmonium. Among those present were, besides the Governor, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. W. E. Frere, and the Hon. J. D. Inverarity—constituting the full strength of the Government of Bombay. The Bishop of Bombay (who wore his robes) was accompanied by the Ven. Archdeacon Boys, and the Rev. Messrs. G. L. Fenton and Francis Gell—in gowns and hoods. The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, of Bombay, was also present. The High Court was worthily represented by the Hon. Mr. Justice Westropp. Altogether, we should conjecture that the Christian community assembled a thousand strong. There were also some hundreds of natives on the ground looking on.

The Governor and members of Government arrived punctually at five o'clock, and the proceedings began at ten minutes past, by chanting part of the 132nd Psalm, and afterwards Psalm 84, by the choir; Mr. Fenton then read the lesson, Haggai 1, and some prayers were read by the Archdeacon. The choir then sung the beautiful hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden." After this the Rev. Mr. Gell read the following statement:—

HONOURABLE SIR,—The Church which we are now assembled to commence may be said to have been first suggested by the late Bishop Carr, who, fifteen years ago, felt the want of a second church at Poona, and urged its erection in this immediate neighbourhood. Ever since then Poona has been steadily increasing in size and importance, and the necessity for more church accommodation has become more and more pressing.

This has been chiefly felt by the large and increasingly important non-official and Eurasian community for whom very insufficient accommodation can be afforded in St. Mary's, in consequence of its being primarily devoted to the military.

We now hope to remove this long-standing reproach. By your Excellency's desire, and with the valuable aid and sanction of Captains Wilkins and Close, plans have been designed for a church which will, we trust, supply our present wants, and be capable of enlargement to meet the exigencies to which we must look forward.

The plans now adopted have been the result of mature deliberation, in which your Excellency, as well as the Lord Bishop, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, have, with kind interest, personally taken part; and we feel every hope that the church now to be commenced will prove the superior adaptability of Christian architecture to the necessities of an Indian climate. . . .

This church is intended to accommodate 300 worshippers, including a choir of 25; and is complete in itself, as suited to the ministry of the world and sacraments according to the Ritual of the Church of England. But if Poona continues to increase in the ratio of the last few years, additions will eventually have to be made to the present design, which is, in fact, only the choir (or what is commonly called the chancel) of a much larger church.

By the addition of a transept and double-aisled nave, with a tower rising over the north transept, this church would be the largest in India, and worthy to be the principal religious edifice of one of her greatest cities. It only remains for me, in accordance with the feelings of our whole community, now to request your Excellency to lay the first stone.

After this some gold, frankincense, and myrrh (three emblematical substances) were placed in a glass-stoppered bottle, with new and uncirculated coins of the latest coinage from the treasury, a copy of the "Order" used on the occasion, and a copy of the "Poona Observer" of the day. This ceremony had considerable solemnity to those who watched it. Who shall say whose hands are destined to take these articles out of their repository, and how many generations of men will have passed into the other world, and their bodies mouldered into dust before that day? The Governor put the bottle into the cavity prepared for it; and the stone, which was suspended in a gin, was then lowered into its place; his Excellency, after striking at the stone with the trowel and mallet, pronouncing with much solemnity the following words:—

"In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, we lay the foundation of the church, to be for ever consecrated to the service of Almighty God, and named in memory of Saint Paul the Apostle; that here truth, faith, and brotherly love may ever flourish and abound; and that this may be a House of Prayer for ever, to the glory and

praise of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who with the Father and the Holy Ghost liveth and reigneth ever one God, world without end, Amen."

After the psalm was ended, the bishop observed that they owed a debt of gratitude to the Governor, both for his presence there, and for all he had done in this matter. This church had been projected, as His Excellency had observed, by the last bishop; but this, and in many such cases, there was always found to be great financial difficulty in carrying out the design. In the present case, when circumstances were changed, His Excellency had himself suggested building this church, and taken great interest in the design. They were grateful to him even more for the words he had spoken that evening.

His Lordship then closed the proceedings by pronouncing the Benediction, and the assembly gradually dispersed.

We should observe that the Rev. Mr. Gell, with characteristic delicacy, omitted in his statement to say that the design of the church was his own, and was prepared by him at the request of the Government of Bombay.

This ceremony was remarkable as being the first occasion on which a religious service of the kind has been performed with choral music in India. The only exception was the ceremony of consecrating the Memorial Well at Cawnpore, which was done with a great deal of proper ceremonial in February last; but on that occasion even, a metrical hymn only was sung in the open air.

As a proof of the interest taken by the non-official community in the new church, we are glad to learn that immediately after the ceremony a donation of Rs. 1,000 was made by one of them (the name not to be disclosed) towards the proposed new windows—an excellent beginning. There is no doubt that the subscription for these windows, as proposed by Mr. Gell, will be easily raised.

The stone is laid, and it remains to proceed with the building. Perhaps it might be thought unnecessary to make this remark; but the foundation-stone of a church at Belgaum was laid five years ago, and remains as it was, alone in its glory. The same thing, we believe, has happened at Aden.

The Governor presented six young trees, which were planted in two sets of three, near the north-east corner of the church, by some mistake, before the arrival of his Excellency.

The stone bears this inscription:—

First Stone
laid by
His Excellency
Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B.,
A.D. 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a special general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bombay it was resolved to increase the capital of the Bank by the issue of 5,225 new shares of Rs. 1,000 each. The course of action determined on by the directors was approved by the meeting.

MORE LIBERALITY.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass has made a very liberal donation of Rs. 10,000 to the University of Bombay, for the exclusive purpose of encouraging the study of Sanskrit. Mr. Bhugwandass has also subscribed a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the "Alexandra Native English school," which is shortly to be opened by Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee; and Mrs. Bhugwandass has bestowed on the proposed school a five-per-cent. Government Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, for the purpose of awarding annually out of the interest a medal in the name of Mrs. Bhugwandass to the meritorious and deserving girls.

H.M.'s 72ND REGIMENT.—We understand that this regiment, which was recently in orders to be moved to Bombay, is now to remain at Mhow till further orders, and the head-quarters of the 28th are to leave Nussurabad on the 1st of November for Bombay, possibly en route to New Zealand, should any urgent demand for troops come from that quarter.

PERSIAN SPIES.—Our Hyderabad correspondent throws some light upon the arrest, which we mentioned in our last Wednesday's issue, of suspicious characters at that station. He has ascertained that the prisoners, instead of being old mutineers, are two men evidently on a secret mission from Persia to collect information which may be of value to the ruler of that country in the event of a rupture with our Government. This confirms the announcement we made some time ago, that the nature of our political relations in that quarter is anything but satisfactory.—*Sindian*, Sept. 9.

PUBLISHING, BOOKSELLING, AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY COMPANY (LIMITED).—In this era of joint-stock companies, which has flooded Bombay in the course of a few months with new banks and various other projects of a more or less feasible nature, we are glad to hear of a fresh scheme of a very different character from the others, and one which is likely to commend itself all the more readily to public favour, in that it is not a new or untried scheme, but merely the extension, on a larger scale, of an already well-established business. The well-known firm of Messrs. Thacker, Vining, and Co., propose adding to their present business a new feature of an important character, viz., a circulating library on a very liberal and extended scale; converting the entire business at the same time into a joint-stock company with limited liability. The project, we think, is a very promising one; there is hardly a greater desideratum on this side of India than a good circulating library, and a company combining so popular an element with a profitable business already established, can hardly fail to be a success in the form now proposed.

EAST INDIA BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY LIMITED.—We are informed that a new company called the "East India Banking and Trading Company, Limited," has been started under the auspices of Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Mr. Pranjevandass Hurjeevandass and two or three other merchants. It is proposed to raise a capital of Rupees twenty lacs, divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 200 each.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPPING COMPANY have commenced business already, we understand, by the purchase of a ship in Bombay, and may shortly be expected to distinguish themselves in a similar way at home, as one of the promoters has gone to England for the purpose of making contracts for new ships and purchases of a few first-class vessels at once, so that no time may be lost in getting the company to work.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—His Highness the Maharaja of Edur has commenced a native female school at that city. This example, it is believed, will be very influential in the Mahakantha, where his Highness takes the first rank among the native chiefs.

GOVERNMENT PROFESSOR OF LAW.—We hear that Mr. J. F. Hore has sent in his resignation of the office of professor of law in the Government Law Classes; and it is rumoured that Mr. J. P. Green, Barrister-at-Law, will succeed him.

THE BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY.—We are glad to hear that this company, started so lately, has already got under weigh, and that in a manner that promises well for their future prosperity and success. They have secured the contract for building the Government works at Carwar (not Sedasheghur any longer), consisting of warehouses, wharves, &c., &c., and have very fair prospects of securing the contract for the projected Government works at Poonah.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—The *Poonah Observer* publishes serious charges brought by a native convert against his own kind as well as against the missionaries. Of the first he says he only knew two who sincerely tried to practice the religion they professed, and that all the others had embraced Christianity with the view of material advancement. Of the missionaries, he says they are too partial to their own converts and screen them from all their crimes, while at the same time they are excessively severe on culprits of other denominations. The worst of it is that these charges will be read throughout India, and no missionary will care to set the public mind right.

UNION BANK OF BOMBAY.—A new Bank, called the "Union Bank of Bombay," was started on the 10th inst., the promoters being Messrs. A. Brice and Co., Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Mr. Nesserwanjee Manackjee Petit, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., and Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy. It is proposed to raise a capital of Rs. 2,00,00,000 (two crores, or £2,000,000), to be divided into forty thousand shares of Rs. 500 each.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER "CARNATIC."—To the recent rapid passage made by the P. and O. Co.'s steamers on this side of India, must be added that of the *Carnatic* round the Cape. This magnificent vessel, we learn, reached Point de Galle from Southampton, a distance of 10,760 miles, in forty-eight days twenty hours; the quickest passage, we believe, ever made. Her consumption of coal averaged seventeen tons per day, which is about one-third of the quantity consumed by other ships in the company's service. She is commanded by Capt. Purchase, a gentleman well-known in Bombay, and is intended to take the place of the *Simla* on the Calcutta line.—*Times of India*.

NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL.—We observe that a new weekly journal, with the somewhat ambitious title of *The Central India Times*, has struggled into light and life at Nagpore. It undertakes to "constitute itself the Palladium of the just liberties of all who live under British rule, of what nation, creed, or order soever," and is about twice the size of a cambric pocket-handkerchief.

SANITARY EXPERIMENT.—The following general order has been issued:—"Government having intimated their wish that the use of carbonic acid as a deodorant and disinfectant shall be fully tried at Poona, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires that Major-General Smith C.B., commanding the division, will afford every facility for testing its efficacy in the Hospital of the Royal Artillery, 4th King's Own Regiment, and 33rd Foot, under detailed instruction that will be given to the medical officers of those corps by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, her Majesty's British Forces." We hail this experiment as a judicious step in the right direction.—*Madras Times*.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The appointment of Mr. Tucker to a full seat on the bench of the High Court immediately vacates the acting appointment of Mr. Warden as one of the judges. Indeed, under the charter there can only be seven judges in all, and Sir Matthew Saussee, Sir Joseph Arnould, Mr. Couch, Mr. Kinloch Forbes, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Newton, and Mr. Westropp make up the legal complement of the bench, so that to enable Mr. Westropp and Mr. Tucker both to take their seats, the patent of one or other of them must contain a clause to the effect that it is the Queen's pleasure to have an extra judge of the High Court. There is some reason for having an extra judge for the present, owing to the great arrears of work both in the original jurisdiction and appellate sides of the Court. The barrister element is now strong in the Court. It is required by law "that not less than one-third of the judges shall be barristers." Before the nomination of Mr. Westropp and of Mr. Tucker, the barrister judges formed one half of those fully appointed or doing duty, while now—as Mr. Tucker is a member of the bar as well as of the civil service—they will form five-eighths. On the other hand, the civil service element, giving it the benefit of Mr. Tucker, to which it is entitled, will rank as one-half of the numerical strength of the bench. The civil service is also required by law to furnish not less than one-third of the numerical strength of the bench.—*Bombay Gazette*.

FRAUDULENT CONDUCT.—Mr. William Henry Stanley, who formerly held a commission in the Bombay army, was charged, before the Deputy-Commissioner of Lucknow, by Aga Mahomed Tahir, under section 417 of the Penal Code, for having, "on or about the 15th of April last, deceived the prosecutor by fraudulently inducing him to accept, in full of his hotel bill, a cheque for Rs. 272-12-0 on the Allahabad agent of the Agra Savings Bank, and to forego taking steps for the realisation of the said bill, well knowing

that he had no account with the said bank agent, and that the cheque would be dishonoured." The cheque was dishonoured, and the trial has resulted in the accused being sentenced to simple imprisonment for three calendar months; the Court ordering, under section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that the amount of the dishonoured cheque, Rs. 272-12-0, be realised by distraint; or, in default, the prisoner undergo a further period of imprisonment of one month. Mr. Stanley is accused of other grave delinquencies, which it is not necessary to mention. We trust the example of Mr. Stanley will prove a wholesome warning to certain chevaliers d'industrie not to pursue their craft in this station.—*Oudh Gazette*, July 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 7. Coringa str., Coombe, Kurrachee.—8. Tythonus, Alexander, Calcutta; Lady Hawlock, O'Neill, Liverpool; Beeston Castle, Corney, Aden.—9. Lord Palmerston, Halerow, Aden; Magdalene, Andrew, Wallaroo; City of Brussels, Stobo, Glasgow; Simla str., Farquhar, Suva.—10. Louisa, Rapson, Mauritius; Atit, Rahmon sunker, Nacoda, Juddah.—11. Penang str., Blackmore, Bussorah; Bushire Merchant, Miller, Mauritius; Eliza, Nickerson, Calcutta; Robina, Coates, Aden; Dudley, Nacoda, Hoodadsh.—15. Eleonore, Jonans, Port Louis.—18. Bates Family, Hogg, Melbourne.—19. Flying Venus, Litten, Liverpool; Oriental, Ballard, Aden.—20. Helen Scott, Cunningham, Liverpool; Gloriana, Vaile, London; Annot Lyne, Shaw, Kurrachee; Gazelle, Bushire.—21. Naval Brigade, Moon, London; Jehangher, McDermott, Calcutta; Nepaul str., Curliog, Suva; Liverpool.—23. India, Guthrie, Mouline.—24. Benares str., Gribble, Suva; Ottawa str., Beasley, China, &c.; Sarah Sands, Gilley, London.—25. Maupertius, Lebourg, Mauritius.—27. Tilly str., Taunton, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Coringa.—Mr. and Mrs. Cummins and child, Rev. Mr. Holbeck, Mr. Morris, Mr. Sperrin, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Blannaman, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Johnson, Dr. Pemberton.
Per City of Brussels.—Miss Parker, Miss McWilliam, Miss Lindsay, Mr. Weldon.
Per str. Penang.—Mrs. Hannah, Mr. Brunton, Dr. McConnell, Dr. Powell.
Per Eleonore.—Mr. W. Johania, Miss Boucher, Mr. C. While, Mr. F. Kletger.
Per Gloriana.—Mrs. Dickinson and five children, Capt. and Mrs. Quin and five children, 33rd Regt., Capt. Bassett, 56th Regt., Dr. and Mrs. Fraser, Medical Staff, Dr. and Mrs. Day and infant, Ens. Gordon, 12th Bombay N.I., Ens. Thompson, 82nd Regt., Mr. and Mrs. Ellott.
Per Annot Lyne.—Mr. Walker, Mrs. Gambell and family.
Per str. Dalhousie.—Capt. Anderson, Mr. A. C. Gumpert.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa.—Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Fairrell, Capt. Gildie, Mr. Costello, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and two children.
Per str. Tilly.—Rev. D. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Peniston, Mrs. Selby, Mr. and Mrs. Melville, Miss Wilkins.
Per P. and O. str. Simla.—From MAAR-ILLES.—Maj. Vesey, Mr. P. Chrystal, Mr. Fortesque, Mr. Oxenham, Mr. Erskine, Mr. J. W. Warter, Mr. Dadabhai Naroji, Mr. Merwanjee Bomanjee, Mr. Ayton. From SUZ.—Rev. and Mrs. Ammann, Rev. and Mrs. Pleist, Miss Schaisch, Miss Weber, Miss Kulkherhans, Miss Schwalzer, Rev. Mr. Grater, Rev. Mr. S. Gundert, Mr. Stutz, Miss M. Elin, Mr. P. Mitcheron. From ADEN.—Col. and Mrs. Vialis.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 8. Traveller, Fletcher, Tuticorin.—9. Ceylon, Symon, Colombo; Hydree, Crichton, Calcutta; Adelaide, Cooper, Madras; str. Saisette, King, Aden and Suva.—10. str. Dalhousie, Moreland, Kurrachee; Wings of the Wind, Whyte, London via Cochin.—12. Star of Brunswick, Robertson, Liverpool; Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell, Kurrachee; Negotiator, Hawkins, Liverpool; str. Indore, Browne, China; str. Tilly, Taunton, Kurrachee; str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Coast and Calcutta.—14. str. Behar, Dundas, China, &c.—15. City of Glasgow, Carmaghan, London; Defiance, Symond, London.—16. Thomas Seddon, Dodd, Calcutta; Zuboon, Powell, Liverpool.—17. John Lynn, Browning, Liverpool; Mary Sparks, Oldham, Liverpool.—18. str. Shunlee, Milbanke, China, &c.; Hamoody, Calcutta; Zodiaque, Gauder, Bordenaux.—19. Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne, Rangoon.—20. Futay Moobaruck, Penang and Rangoon; Atit Rahamon Sunker, Coast.—21. Birkly, Purdy, Calcutta.—23. Duke of Newcastle, McKenzie, Liverpool; str. Berenice, Burns, Kurrachee.—25. str. Coringa, Coombe, Kurrachee and Persian Gulf; Alligator, Colombo and Tuticorin.—27. Monitor, Eaton, Kurrachee; Louisa, Rapson, Rangoon.—29. P. and O. str. Jeddo, Suva.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Dalhousie.—Ens. R. T. Mayne, Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Reynall, Capt. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. B. T. Faruham.
Per str. Tilly.—Mr. Milne, Mr. J. H. Walton.
Per City of Glasgow.—Mr. Searson, Mrs. Kib, Mr. Clifton.
Per Defiance.—Mr. Garland.
Per str. Coringa.—Lieut. Vinan, Mr. Morris, Mr. R. St. Davies, the Envoy of H.H. the Sultan of Muscat.
Per P. and O. steamer Jeddo.—For SUZ.—Mr. T. S. Bruce. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. A. Keys, I.N., Captain and Mrs. Southey and infant. For MANRILLES.—Mr. R. Graham, Madame Andrianes, Mr. Ebram Noomar, Mr. Pestonjee Bazonjee, Mr. Fazulbhoy Noor Mahomed, Colonel Pottinger, C.B., Major Hollands and two children, Mrs. Fazulbhoy Ghuo-lam Hoosein, Mr. Ackbersha Lotafy, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. Connors, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Mull, Lieut. Kerich, Col. Leith, Capt. E. P. Brown, P. and O., Lieut. Ward, Lieut. and Mrs. Spens and infant, Mrs. Selby. For SOUTHAMPTON.—

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Melville, Mrs. Folkhard, Mrs. Lilly, Mrs. Mrs. Marvel, Mr. and Mrs. Peniston, Mrs. Bain and child, Mrs. Smith and child, Capt. Gilmore, Royal Artillery, Mrs. Dangerfield and three children, Mrs. Kelly and child, Mrs. Hunter and child, Capt. McDonald, 18th Regiment, N.I., Mr. W. G. Alexander, Mrs. Jacob and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Ferguson, I.N., Capt. Curtis, Cornet Snell, and Mr. Hudson.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Sept. 28, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. —	
4 ditto Loan.....	1832-33 Rs. 103	100 Sa.
4 ditto ditto.....	1835-36 Rs. 98½	100 Co.
4 ditto ditto.....	1842-43 Rs. 98½	100 do.
4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	1854-55 Rs. 98½	100 do.
5 ditto Loan (New).....	Rs. 107½	
5½ ditto Co. s Rs. Loan.....	117½	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	240 pm. xd
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....	160
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....	76 xd.
Central Bank of Western India.....	55 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....	160
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	145
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd. up.....	Rs. 31,500
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China.....	200
Chart. Mercant. Bank of India, Lond., & China.....	160 pm
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto.....	6,200 prem.
Hydraulic P. Company.....	4,000 ditto „ 200 dis. Nom.
Cotton Spinning Company.....	4,600 ditto „
Colaba L. Company.....	10,000 ditto „ 44,000 xd
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway.....	1,000 ditto „ par. Nom.
Bombay S.N. Company.....	500 ditto „ — per share
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....	5,000 „ par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....	150 „ 250
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,100 „ 400 dis.
Throstle Mill Company.....	4,000 „ 300 dis.
Manookjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....	550 „ 200 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500 „ 500 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,500 „ 400 dis.
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England.....	Rs. 12
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share—Rs.....	Rs. 10

EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. for Doc. Bills.....	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 0½d. for Cred. Bills.....	99
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	99½
Ditto at 30 ditto.....	100
On Madras, at 30 days'.....	99½
Ditto at sight.....	100½
On China, at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 232 per 100 dols.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £3; Seeds, £2.	
To London—Cotton, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s.; Seeds, £2. 15s. 10d.	

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ripon, Oct. 20, 1863.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria.....	£20,400	—
Mauritius.....	40,000	—
Ceylon.....	165	—
Madras.....	2,968	£1
Calcutta.....	—	1,900
Penang.....	—	5,000
Singapore.....	1,165	1,995
Hong Kong.....	—	92,620
Shanghai.....	—	32,819
Hobson's Bay.....	—	3,000
	£64,698	£137,335

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Oct. 16.

98th Foot.—Maj. gen. R. H. Wynyard, C.B., to be col., v. Gen. Darling, dec.
 7th Hussars.—Lieut. R. Topham to be capt., by purch., v. Phillipson, ret.; Cornet J. G. W. Le Marchant to be lieut., by purch., v. Topham; Ens. G. M. Porter, from 15th foot, to be cornet, v. Le Marchant.
 19th Hussars.—Cornet E. A. Money to be lieut., without purch., v. Hearsey, dec.
 13th Foot.—Ens. J. A. P. K. Harwood to be lieut., by purch.; A. W. Harrison, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Harwood.
 20th Foot.—Lieut. H. R. Bowlby to be instructor of musketry, v. Cox, prom.
 43rd Foot.—Staff surg. A. F. Turner to be surg., v. Barclay.
 60th Foot.—Capt. W. H. Irving, from 83rd foot, to be capt., v. G. H. Stehelen, who exch.
 101st Foot.—Ens. W. Brydon, from 102nd foot, to be ens., v. C. M. Dixon.
 Rifle Brigade.—Capt. A. G. C. Hinge, from 4th drag. guards, to be capt., v. Clerk, who exch.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, Sept. 8.—No. 5,684.—H.E. the Gov. gen. has been pleased to confirm Mr. F. R. Hogg in the appoint. of post-master gen. of the Punjab and Scinde from July 9.

No. 5,685.—The Pres. in Council is pleased, under clause 1, sec. 6, of the covenanted absentee rules, to grant to Mr. A. F. Millett, a junior civil servant, leave of abs. for 14 mo. to England.

No. 5,686.—Capt. H. C. Menzies, superint. of police, East Berar, made over charge of his office to Lieut. E. W. Shaw, offic. asst. superint. of police, East Berar, on the evening of Aug. 3, and availed himself from the morning of the following day of the 3 mo.s' leave granted him under notification No. 5,186, dated 18th idem.

Sept. 11.—No. 5,766.—The underment. covenanted and uncovenanted civil servants, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by the Sec. of State ext. of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—

Covenanted.—Messrs. D. H. Inglis, 6 mo.; G. Loch, 3 mo.; R. J. Wigram, 6 mo.; R. Alexander, 3 mo.; J. A. Graham, 6 mo.; F. S. Growse, 6 mo.; and E. Drummond, 3 mo.

Uncovenanted.—Messrs. E. G. Mann, 6 mo.; W. de W. George, 3 mo.; D. Antrobus, 6 mo.; and J. F. Peppe, 3 mo.

Mr. E. W. Molony has been granted an exten. of leave for 3 mo.

No. 5,767.—The hon. the President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. G. M. Currie, C. R. Hawkins, E. J. Barton, and A. Mackenzie, of the Civil Service, recently qualified for the public service, to the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William.

Foreign Dept., Simla, Aug. 31.—No. 654.—General.—Notification.—Major W. W. Osborne, C.B., political agent in Bhopal, has obtained 1 mo.s' priv. leave, from such date as he may leave his district, to proceed to Bombay on urgent affairs.

Dr. C. Thomson, in medical charge of the Bhopal agency, will carry on the current duties of the agency during the absence of Maj. Osborne.

Fort William, Sept. 10.—Judicial.—No. 264.—Lieut. F. D. Faber, offic. assist. comsr., central provs., is invested with the full powers of a magist. whilst in temporary charge of the Raepore dist.

Sept. 11.—Political.—No. 398.—With reference to G.O. No. 241, dated April 10 last, it is hereby notified that H.M. has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Martin des Pallieres as Consular Agent for France at Aden.

General.—No. 1,325.—Mr. G. A. Boswell, extra asst. commsr., 1st class, Hyderabad assigned districts, has privilege leave of absence for 1 mo., from the 18th ult.

No. 1,326.—Surg. A. C. Nisbet, appointed civil surg. of Bassein, in British Burmah by G.O. by the G.G., dated June 26 last, No. 408, received charge of his office from Mr. Asst. Apothecary J. Staggs on the forenoon of the 5th ult.

No. 1,327.—Capt. E. J. Spilsbury, dep. commsr., 3rd class, British Burmah, received charge of the Akyab district from Capt. A. G. Duff, asst. commsr., 1st class, on the forenoon of the 17th ult.

No. 1,328.—The Rev. W. Ayerst is appointed to be Chaplain of Roy Bareilly, in Oudh, with effect from the 14th ult.

No. 1,333.—Mr. J. Dyson, asst. commsr. in Oudh, availed himself, on the 14th ult., of the leave granted to him in G.O., dated 11th idem, No. 1,158.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 28.—No. 100gg.—Corporal J. Bartram, of the Bengal sappers and miners, at present employed in the survey dept., is app. to the public works dept. in the grade of probationary asst. overseer, and posted to the N.W.P.

Aug. 31.—No. 101gg.—With reference to G. O., in the military dept., No. 120a of 1863, dated Aug. 22, Lieuts. M. A. Aloes, C. Strahan, and J. H. Western, of the royal engrs., are app. probat. asst. engrs. in the public works dept., and posted to N.W.P. to fill existing vacancies.

No. 102gg.—ERRATUM.—In public works dept. notification No. 92gg. of 1863, dated Aug. 10, transferring Capt. F. Tyrell, exec. engr., 2nd class, from the Berar division, Hyderabad, to the Central Provs., for Raepoor Road division read Eastern Road division.

In the same order the division to which Mr. Wilson is attached should be the Eastern Road div., not Irrigation Works.

Sept. 1.—No. 103gg.—The servs. of Lieut. H. Trot-

ter, R.E., prob. asst. engr., Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the military dept.

Sept. 7.—No. 101.—Appointments.—The underment. gentlemen, under covenant with H.M.'s Sec. of State for India in Council, who reported their arrival from England on the 29th ult., are brought on the strength of the public works dept. as prob. asst. engrs. and posted as follows:—

To Bengal.—Messrs. F. M. Avern, A. F. Watson, and G. Potheary.

To the N. W. Provs.—Mr. C. Blair.

To the Punjab.—Mr. A. N. Nimmo.

To Hyderabad.—Messrs. A. Izat and W. C. Rennie.

To Central Provs.—Mr. W. Scott.

Sept. 8.—No. 102.—Erratum.—In notification No. 100, dated Sept. 3, for Lieut. col. E. L. Ommanney read Col. E. L. Ommanney.

THE CURRENCY.

Financial Dept., Sept. 11.—No. 4,438.—Notification.—Statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion reserve, and Government securities held by the dept. of issue of paper currency on Aug. 31.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Notes in circulation.....	2,65,00,090	1,81,00,000	70,00,000	5,16,00,000
Silver coin reserve.....	1,69,55,922	1,09,00,000	70,00,000	3,48,55,922
Silver bullion reserve.....	...	72,00,000	...	72,00,000
Government securities.....	*95,44,078	...	...	95,44,078

* Some more securities received are under adjustment.
 Calcutta Mint, Sept. 3.

Simla, Aug. 31.—No. 126a.—The services of Lieut. H. D. E. W. Chester, Bengal staff corps, adjt., 5th Bengal cav., are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government for employment in the Bengal police.

Sept. 1.—No. 127a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Punjab Irregular Force, 5th Regt. Cav.—Lieut. W. W. H. Scott, gen. list, infantry, to be a paid doing duty officer.

CLAIMS ON LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Sept. 2.—No. 128a.—The following copy of a military letter from the right hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 281, dated July 31, 1863, is published for general information:—

Military.—No. 281.

India Office,

London, July 31, 1863.

"To H.E. the Right. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

"My Lord,—I have to inform you that the House of Lords has reversed the judgment of the Master of the Rolls in the matter of Lord Clive's Fund, and has ruled that the contingency specified in the deeds constituting the Fund, in the event of which the sum of Sicca Rs. 5,00,000 should be returned to Lord Clive, or to his executors, administrators, or assigns, has happened by the passing of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 106.

"You will, therefore, in future admit all persons who would have been entitled to pension from that Fund to an equivalent rate of pension, without reference to the name of Lord Clive, upon production of the usual documents.—I have, &c.,
 (Signed) "C. Wood."

No. 129a.—With reference to G.O. by Gov. gen. No. 28a, of April 10 last, it is hereby notified that the appointment of Col. J. S. Paton as qrmr. gen. has been approved of by H.M.'s Government, with the concurrence of H.E. the F.M. Cg. in C.

Consequent upon Colonel Paton's appt. as qrmr. gen. having been thus approved, Major P. S. Lumsden and Lieut. col. G. Allgood are confirmed in the situations of dep. and of asst. qrmr. gen. in which they are at present officiating.

Simla, Sept. 3.—No. 130a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to promote Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. A. Guise, now serving in that grade with temp. rank, to be a dep. insp. gen. of hospitals with permanent rank, with effect from May 27 last, in succ. to Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. Balfour, who has retired.

Sept. 4.—No. 131a.—The G.O. by the Gov. gen. No. 119a, dated Aug. 18, appg. Lieut. G. E. Macpherson, gen. list, Bengal inf., to be a paid doing duty officer with the 2nd Sikh inf., Punjab irregular force, is hereby cancelled.

No. 132a.—The services of Lieut. W. J. W. Muir, of E battery, 16th brigade, royal art., are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept., with the Gov. gen., for employment as offic. asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana.

Sept. 5.—No. 133.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appt. Lieut. H. Trotter, of the royal engrs., a 2nd asst. Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Fort William, Sept. 8.—No. 567.—Mr. A. D. L. Christie is app. a 3rd class sub asst. in the Great

Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from 7th ult., v. Mr. Civil 2nd asst. C. J. Carty, res.

Sept. 10.—No. 568.—Mr. R. F. Shuter, 2nd class sub asst., is permitted to resign his appt. in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, from Nov. 1 next.

Sept. 11.—No. 569.—Maj. E. M. Martineau, Bengal staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., has leave of absence for 4 mo., from 1st instant, to Kussowlie, on m.c.

No. 570.—With the concurrence of H.E. the Gov. gen. of India, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct that Lieut. col. A. A. Macdonell be removed from the grade of deputy supt. of studs to that of 1st class asst.

No. 571.—Mr. H. M. Atkinson, 2nd class sub asst., Topographical Survey (at present attached to and doing duty in the Surveyor gen.'s office, drawing branch), has leave of absence for 1 year, to Europe, on m.c., from 15th inst., with 14 days' prep. leave.

No. 572.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. A. Tulloch, Bengal staff corps, district supt. of police, Punjab; date of arrival at Fort William, Aug. 28.

Home Dept., Simla, Sept. 9.—No. 417.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to the list of officers authorised to frank letters, packets or parcels *bona fide* and exclusively on the public service, viz.:—

Civil divisional engrs. attached to the public works dept.

No. 419.—Lieut. H. A. Hammond, of the 26th regt. Madras N.I., is appointed to officiate as an asst. district supt. of police in the central provinces, with effect from June 18, 1862.

Fort William, Sept. 15.—No. 5868.—Capt. Montgomery, supt. of police, 3rd class, British Burmah, has been granted prep. leave for 33 days, from Aug. 2, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta, m.c.

No. 5868.—The President in Council has been pleased, under para. 17 of the revised rules and the financial resolution dated July 31, to grant to Mr. J. S. Harris, of the electric telegraph dept., privilege leave of absence for 13 days, in ext.

Foreign Dept., Simla, Sept. 7.—No. 579.—Political.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Lieut. E. P. Gurdon, assist. comr., Punjab, to the charge of the Myhere State in Bundelcund in subordination to Dr. Stratton.

Sept. 8.—No. 674.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Lieut. W. J. W. Muir, of the E. batty, 16th brig., royal art., to officiate as assist. to the gov. gen.'s agent in Rajpootana.

Sept. 9.—No. 678.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following promotions in the Oudh commission consequent on the retirement of Maj. F. A. V. Thurburn from the service with effect from May 1 last:—

Mr. R. H. Clifford, C.S., 3rd class dep. comr., to be 2nd class dep. comr.

Mr. R. M. King, C.S., 1st class assist. comr., to be dep. comr. of the 3rd class.

Fort William, Sept. 15.—No. 266.—Judicial.—Capt. F. H. Hamner, offic. cantonmt. jt. magist. of Kamptee, central provs., is invested with the powers described in Sect. 38 of chap. II., Act XXV. of 1861, in addition to those of a subordinate magist. of the 1st class.

No. 268.—Maj. H. T. Bartlett, cantonmt. jt. mag. of Saugor, central provs., is invested with civil jurisdiction within the limits of the Saugor cantonment.

No. 405.—Political.—With reference to G. O., No. 283, dated March 14 last, it is hereby notified that her Majesty has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. E. A. D'Souza as acting consul for Italy at Calcutta.

No. 1,342.—General.—Major R. T. Leigh, asst. comr., 1st class, British Burmah, has obtained 13 days' leave of absence, from June 28 last, to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to applying for further leave to Europe, on m.c.

The unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to Major Leigh in G. O. dated June 23 last, No. 926, is accordingly cancelled.

No. 1,343.—Capt. J. J. Fulton, asst. comr., Central Provs., availed himself, on 1st ult., of the prep. leave granted to him in G. O. dated 7th idem, No. 1,135.

Financial Dept., Sept. 15.—No. 4,495.—It is hereby notified that the duties of the Bill Acceptance Dept., at present performed in the office of the Accountant-gen. to the Govt. of India, will be transacted at the Bank of Bengal on and after Oct. 1.

No. 576.—The underment. officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, M.D., of the med. dept., on leave for 18 mo., G.G.O. No. 472, of July 17, *Erymanthe*, Aug. 4.

Lieut. C. C. Jervaise, of H.M.'s 19th hussars, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, on private affairs, for 1 year, without pay. G.O. by the C. in C., dated April 23, *Golden Fleece*, May 20.

N.B.—This cancels the announcement of his departure in G.G.O. No. 411, of June 17.

No. 577.—The underment. officer having com-

pleted 20 years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Capt. J. J. Hume, Sept. 4.

No. 578.—The underment. officers having completed 12 years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be captains, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut. T. Acton, July 25; Lieut. T. J. Watson, July 31.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Financial Dept., Fort St. George, Sept. 18.—The appt. of Major A. Ritherdon, under date the 15th inst., to act as compiler in the pay dept., is without prejudice to his appt. of actg. asst. to the examiner in the same dept.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. C. A. Roberts, actg. coll. of sea customs, Madras, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. E. S. Atkinson on the 16th inst.

Military Dept.—No. 327.—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Lieut. col. D. G. Pollard, Madras Staff Corps, on m.c., for 15 mo., to embark from Madras.

Lieut. G. M. Raynsford, 5th regt. L.C., actg. qrmr. and interp. 3rd L.C., is perm. to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., for 1 mo., from date of departure, under the furl. regs. of 1854, to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

Ens. R. Stokoe, inf. gen. list, doing duty 35th regt. N.I., is perm. to proc. to sea and Calcutta, on m.c., till Feb. 1, 1864, under the furl. regs. of 1854.

No. 328.—The following extracts from G. Orders by the Govt. of India are republished:—

Simla, Aug. 25.—No. 124a.—Appoint:—

Hyderabad Contingent.—Asst. surg. G. D. Riddell, 5th inf., to offic. in med. charge of the 1st cavalry during the abs. of Asst. surg. Sanderson.

Fort St. George, Sept. 18.—No. 329.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished:—

Foreign Dept., General, Simla, Aug. 22.—No. 609.—Asst. surg. H. B. Oswald, M.D., in med. charge of the Nuggur div., is appointed to the med. charge of the Mysore commission during the absence on leave of Dr. Kirkpatrick.

Judicial, Fort William, Sept. 1.—No. 257.—Major B. Ford, offic. canton. joint inag. at Rangoon, is invested with civil jurisdiction.

No. 1,279.—Lieut. C. H. Plowden, asst. comr., Bhundarra, in the Central Provs., assu. charge of the current duties of the dep. comr.'s office on March 4 last.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOV. N. W. PROVS.

Judicial (Criminal) Dept., Nymee Tal, Aug. 15.—No. 434a.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to invest the underment. officer in the Jhansie div. with the powers described in sec. 1 of Act XV. of 1862:—

Major J. Davidson, offic. dep. comr. of Jhansie.

Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, Sept. 22.—Capt. H. N. D. Prendergast, asst. engr. 2nd cl., has leave for 2 mo., m.c., in continuation of the cumulative leave granted to him on July 14, under the general regulation.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 22.—Mr. C. A. Roberts, act. civ. and sess. judge of Chittoor, assumed charge of the Court from Mr. G. A. Harris on 18th inst.

Chepauk, Sept. 21.—Mr. J. Dumphy, superint. and manager of the Government lithographic press, has priv. leave for 1 mo. from 16th inst.

Sept. 22.—Mr. F. J. James, uncov. asst. in the office of the secretary to Govt. public works dept. has cumulative priv. leave for 3 mo.

Sept. 19.—Mr. J. Arklie, head surveyor, No. 2 survey party, has priv. leave for 3 mo.

Madras, Sept. 19.—Mr. P. J. Price, offic. superint. of marine police, has been continued in that appointment.

Military Dept., Fort St. George.—Sept. 22.—No. 330.—The following promotions are made in the commissariat dept.:—

Assist. comy. G. Andrews, to be dep. comy.; dep. assist. comy. H. Field, to be assist. comy., from Aug. 26, 1863, v. dep. comy. S. Simpson, dec.

No. 332.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to para. 82, page 479, of the Pay and Audit Regulations.

After the word "thereon" in the fourth line, insert the words "The quartermaster gen. will furnish the certificate to officers who are themselves heads of departments."

No. 333.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to grant leave of absence for 1 year, on m.c., to Capt. H. E. Church, of No. 1 company, of the infantry volunteer guards.

No. 334.—Consequent on the departure to Europe of Capt. H. E. Church, Capt. J. A. Pinson is specially readmitted to the inf. volunteer guards as a supernumerary, with the benefit of his former rank, in view to his being appointed to the command of No. 1 (the railway) company during the absence of Capt. Church, or until further orders.

No. 235.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished:—

Foreign Dept., General, Fort William, Sept. 1.—No. 1,288.—Capt. J. J. Fulton, assist. comr., central provs., has obtained leave of absence for 1 week in extension of that granted to him in G.O., dated 7th ult., No. 1,135.

No. 1,290.—Erratum.—In G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 501 [Madras, G. O. G., Aug. 18, No. 294] of July 23 last, "for Capt. J. N. H. Maclean," read "Major."

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The following removal is ordered:—

Ens. A. F. Wilkinson, infantry, general list, from doing duty 18th regt. N.I., to do duty 11th regt. N.I.; to join.

Adj. Gen's Office, Fort St. George, Sept. 17.—With reference to para. 21 of the despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, published in G. O. G. No. 130, dated March 25, the appt. of Lieut. G. Briggs, of the staff corps, to act as adjt. of 21st regt. N.I. in G. O., dated Jan. 20, 1862, is to be considered as having been made permanent from March 25, 1862.

Lieut. V. E. Law, cavalry general list, is app. to act as adjt., and Capt. H. E. Dyneley, to act as qrmr., 1st regt. L.C., till further orders.

Sept. 18.—Leave of absence:—

34th Regt. L.I.—Capt. A. F. Place, from date of departure for 4 mos.—Madras.

No. 5 Battery, 17th Brigade Royal Artillery.—Capt. G. Dangerfield, from Sept. 7, for 30 days—Bombay, priv. leave.

1st Batt., 18th Royal Irish.—Lieut. J. Wily, from Aug. 29 to Sept. 29—Bombay.

Lieut. C. M. Moberly, of the staff corps, is app. to act as adjt. of 13th regt. N.I., till further orders.

EXTRACT FROM G.O. BY THE C. IN C. OF INDIA.

Head Qrs., Simla, Aug. 18.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

66th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Mardon, from date of embarkation, to England, for 15 mos. on private affairs.

Aug. 19.—The underment. officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. S. Penny (D battery 23rd brig.), from date of departure, to England, to appear before a med. board.

Aug. 20.—The underment. officers have leave of absence:—

69th Foot.—Major J. H. Edgar, from date of leaving the regt., for 2 mos. on privilege leave.

Adj. Gen's Office, Fort St. George, Sept. 21.—Lieut. G. H. W. Tremere, 102nd royal Madras fus., who arrived at Madras from England on the 20th inst., will proceed to join his regt.

Sept. 22.—The underment. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. B. A. Bloomfield, 19th regt. N.I.; Ens. T. W. Sandes, inf. gen. list, do. duty 44th N.I., Madras, qualified as interpreters.

Lieut. C. C. Hewetson, late 49th regt. N.I., doing duty 34th regt. L.I., Madras, qualified for the gen. staff, under para. 11, of G.O.C.C., July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Leave of absence:—

17th Brig. Royal Arty.—Lieut. J. McNeill, in continuation of privilege leave from Aug. 17 till Oct. 24—Neilgherries, m.c.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Military Dept., Sept. 4.—No. 453.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Eur., for 18 mo., on m.c.:—

Lieut. H. F. H. Burnes, late 31st regt. N.I., attached to H.M.'s 18th regt. N.I.

Ens. B. Hennell, gen. list, attached to H.M.'s 23rd regt. N.I.

Sept. 7.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Eur., for 20 mo., on m.c.:—

Maj. T. C. Alban, staff corps, dep. judge adv. gen. N.D. A.

Lieut. H. S. Daniell, cadre 3rd regt. L.C., adjt. Khandeish Bheel Corps.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Sept. 9.—No. 457.—The Govt. has much pleasure in publishing the following letter from Maj. gen. W. G. Brown, commdg. H.M.'s forces in China:—

No. 2.

TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, BOMBAY.

Head Quarters, Shanghai, June 26.

SIR.—In announcing the embarkation of the Bombay N.L.I. for Bombay, I omitted mentioning the very favourable report of their uniform good conduct while in garrison at Shanghai, made to me by Col. Hough, commandant of the garrison.

From my own observation I have much pleasure in confirming this report, and beg you will be good enough to move H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. Maunsfield, K.C.B., C. in C. at Bombay, to bring the same to the notice of the Bombay Government.

I do not allude to the good conduct of the Bombay

N.L.I. in the field, as that has already formed the subject of a communication from my predecessor, Brig. gen. Stanley.—I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) W. G. Brown, Maj. gen.,
Commanding the Forces in China.

No. 458.—Lieut. Gabbitt, H.M.'s 95th regt., is app. supt. of bazaars and cantonment: mag. at Aden, v. Stileman, res.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PASSAGE-MONEY.

No. 459.—The following is published in supersession of G. G. No. 422 of Aug. 12:—

In future officers sent on voyages in steam-vessels at the public expense will be reimbursed the actual charges of the steam companies, with deduction of table money according to rank, for a fixed number of days for each voyage as in the subjoined statement; provided always that the quantities of baggage and number of servants charged for do not exceed what each officer is allowed to carry at the public expense:—

Statement of assumed Duration of Passages by Steam-vessels between the several Ports.

From Aden to Bombay	8 days.
From Bombay to Aden, from September to May inclusive	8 "
From Bombay to Aden, from June to August inclusive	13 "
Between Bombay and Bushire	12 "
Do. Busora	15 "
Do. Calcutta	10 "
Do. Calicut	4 "
Do. Cochín	4 "
Do. Gallé	5 "
Do. Kurrachee	4 "
Do. Madras	8 "
Do. Mandavie	3 "
Do. Mangalore	3 "
Do. Mouths of Indus	4 "
Do. Muscat	6 "
Do. Porebunder	2 "
Do. Quilon	4 "
Do. Severndroog	1 "
Do. Surat	1 "
Do. Vingorla	1 "
Do. Sadaseghur	2 "

The table money will be deducted:—

At the rate of Rs. 5 a-day for a general officer.	
" 4 " field officer.	
" 8 " captain.	
" 2 " subaltern.	

The above assumed duration of passages is also applicable to Government vessels. The table money payable to commanders of Government vessels will be Rs. 8 a-day, as heretofore, although recovery from officers will be made at the rates above ordered.

Revenue Dept., Sept. 1.—Mr. G. Blackwell, asst. to comsurg. of customs, salt, and opium, is permitted to proceed to Bombay on Oct. 1 next, to appear before the civil and military examination committee, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in Gujarati.

Sept. 2.—Asst. surg. H. Cook, M.D., to act as superint. of Mahableshwur, v. Dr. Lord.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 5.—Capt. J. M. Greig, R.E., is app. an exec. engr. 2nd cl. and act. exec. engr. of Ahmedabad.

Sept. 7.—Lieuts. C. A. M. Skinner, R.E., and G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., 2nd cl. asst. engrs., have passed examinations in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed in page 14, articles 9 and 11 of the Public Works Code.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the public works dept., consequent on the resignation of the service by Col. G. Munbee, R.E.:—

Lieut. Col. C. Scott, R.E., to be superint. engr., Southern div.

Capt. E. Southey, R.E., to be an exec. engr. 1st cl., v. Lieut. Col. C. Scott, and to be exec. engr. at Ahmednuggur.

Revenue Dept., Poona, Sept. 3.—Privilege leave is granted to the underment. officers:—

Mr. W. G. Pedder, survey settlement officer in Gujerat, 1 mo. from 1st prox.

Mr. S. J. Harrison, extra dep. coll., Broach, 1 mo.

Sept. 7.—Dr. C. Johnson, civil surg., Kaira, to be a municipal comar. for the town of Kaira.

Sept. 8.—The following gentleman is appointed a municipal comar. for the town of Gogo:—

Mr. A. Taylor.

Military Dept., Bombay Castle, Sept. 10.—No. 460.

The following promotions are made:—

To be 1st Class Schoolmasters.—A. Wolfe, W. W. Clifford, 2nd class schoolmasters.

To be 2nd Class Schoolmaster.—G. Eaglesome, 3rd class schoolmaster.

To be 3rd Class Schoolmasters.—J. Ford, provisional 3rd class schoolmaster. J. Gainher, A. Collins, H. Birkbeck, 4th class schoolmasters.

Sept. 11.—No. 461.—Surg. R. G. Lord has been appd. acting civil surg. at Poona, v. Dr. Maitland.

No. 462.—Asst. surg. H. Cook, civil surg. at Sattara, has been appd. to act as superint. of Mahableshwur, v. Dr. Lord.

Sept. 12.—No. 463.—No rate being laid down in the Royal Clothing Warrant of Oct. 10 for 1862 altering soldiers' serge frocks, it is notified that two annas for each frock is the sum chargeable against the state for this purpose.

No. 464.—The following order is conf.:—

Dated Sept. 4.—By Major gen. Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., appg. Lieut. Ketchen, gen. list, to act as paymr., Northern div. of the army, from the 6th idem, at the request and on the responsibility of Capt. Graham, and until the arrival of Major Warden.

No. 468.—Capt. E. Southey, of the royal Bombay engrs., exec. engr., Ahmednuggur, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos. on m.c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 16.—No. 469.—The following G.O. by the govt. of India, dated Aug. 25, 1863, No. 540, is republished:—

No. 540.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

BREVET.

Lieut. col. C. V. Cox, royal arty., Bengal. col., Maj. W. H. R. Green, C.B., Bombay staff corps, lieut. col., Capt. St. J. O'N. Muter, Bombay inf., major, from April 21, v. Lieut. gen. R. Blackall, Bengal inf., deceased.

No. 470.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 15th Aug., 1863.—By Lieut. col. A. C. Hawkins, appg. Capt. R. F. Williams, Cadre, 80th regt. N.I., to act as cantonment. magist. at Ahmedabad, until the arrival of Capt. J. D. Williams, 28th regt. N.I.

No. 471.—Assist. surg. P. W. Cockell is allowed a furl. to Europe for 15 mos. on m.c., under the new furl. regs.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 9.—The prom. of Mr. J. Pacey, 2nd class asst. engr., is to date from Oct. 1, 1862.

Sept. 12.—Lieuts. H. H. Lee, R.E., 1st class asst. engr., and F. Dowden, R.E., acting 1st class asst. engr., have passed exams. in the Guzerathi language, according to the test prescribed in page 14, articles 9 and 11 of the public works code.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 14.—Mr. C. A. Middleton to be judge and session judge of Kurrachee.

Capt. W. Widdicombe to continue to act as judge and session judge of Kurrachee during Mr. Middleton's absence.

Mr. W. Boulton to act as judge and session judge of Hyderabad during the abs. of Capt. Widdicombe.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Sept. 16.—The appts. of the Rev. S. Stead to be chaplain of Hyderabad and Kotree, and of the Rev. G. C. Reynell to be joint chaplain of Kurrachee, in Govt. notification of 2nd inst. are cancelled.

The Rev. G. C. Reynell is appointed acting chaplain of Hyderabad and Kotree.

Revenue Dept., Sept. 3.—H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to accept Mr. H. G. Rowell's resignation of his appointment of sub asst. superint. in Khandeish revenue survey and assessment.

Sept. 11.—The following extract from the Govt. orders, No. 1,102, dated May 27, 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, is republished for general information:—

The following officer, of the Oudh commission, has passed the prescribed examination for the higher standard, viz.:—

For the Higher Standard.—Mr. T. Monck Mason.

Sept. 14.—Lieut. C. M. Griffiths, adjt. of the 3rd regt. Sind horse, is appointed a supern. dep. coll. in Sind.

Sept. 16.—Mr. W. T. Cole to be a 2nd class dep. coll. and mag. in Sind, continuing to act as a 1st class dep. coll. and mag.

Lieut. G. C. Grant to be a 3rd class dep. coll. and mag. in Sind, continuing to act as judge and sess. judge of Shikarpoor.

Mr. C. F. Shaw is appointed to officiate as 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Sept. 23.—No. 483.—Lieut. C. M. Griffiths, adjt. of the 3rd regt. Sind Horse, has been appd. a supernumerary deputy collector in Sind.

No. 484.—Capt. S. C. Milford, of H.M.'s 6th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, with leave of absence for 6 mos., on private affairs, under the old furl. regulations.

Political Dept., Sept. 23.—Mr. A. B. Warden has been appd. agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Mr. C. Forbes has been appd. agent for the Hon. the Governor at Surat.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, is re-published for gen. information:—

Fort William, Foreign Dept., Sept. 11.—No. 398.—

Political.—With reference to G. O. No. 241, dated 10th April last, it is hereby notified that her Majesty has been pleased to recognise the appt. of Mr. Martin des Pallieres as Consular Agent for France at Aden.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 19.—The Hon. M. R. Westropp having tendered his resignation of office as additional member of the council of the Gov. of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations, H.E. the Gov. has been pleased to accept Mr. Westropp's resignation.

Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for 10 days, from the 24th inst.

Sept. 21.—Appointments:—

Mr. A. B. Warden to be judge and session judge of Poona.

Mr. C. Forbes to be judge and session judge of Surat.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey to be judge and session judge of the Konkun, continuing to act as judge and session judge of Surat.

Mr. C. Gonne to continue to act as judge and session judge of the Konkun.

Mr. C. Walter to be judge and session judge of Khandeish.

Mr. A. T. Crawford to be senior asst. judge and session judge of the Konkun for the detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. W. H. Newnham to be asst. judge and session judge of Tannah.

Mr. A. L. Spens to be asst. judge and session judge of Dharwar.

Sept. 23.—Mr. J. R. Naylor, supernumerary asst. to the mag. of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a subordinate mag., of the 1st class, in the Ahmedabad district and with powers to commit cases under section 38, of Act XXV., of 1861.

Capt. O. Probyn, superint. of police in Khandeish, has passed in Hindustani, according to the staff test.

Revenue Dept., Sept. 18.—Mr. W. M. Salmon to act as 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Sholapur, from the date on which he returned to that station.

Mr. J. Hunter to act as 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Sholapur, from the date on which he passed his first departmental exam.

Mr. A. C. Trevor to be 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, from the date on which he passed his first departmental exam.

Mr. T. H. Stewart to be 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Surat, from the date on which he passed his first departmental exam.

Sept. 23.—Mr. H. S. Parkinson, asst. supt., revenue survey and assessment, Guzerat, has priv. leave for 3 mo., from Oct. 1, under the notification of the Govt. of India, dated July 31 last.

General Dept., Sept. 17.—Mr. C. F. Shaw, C.S., returned to Bombay, on 9th inst., from the leave of absence for 3 years, granted to him in 1860.

Sept. 23.—Asst. surg. H. V. Carter, M.D., is app. to act as civil surgeon at Sattara, v. Asst. surg. Cook, M.D., app. to act as supt. at Mahableshwur.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 16.—Capt. J. Jones, R.E., to be exec. engr. for Bombay defences.

Capt. J. A. Fuller, R.E., to be exec. engr. at the Pres.

Sept. 19.—Mr. W. C. L. Brown is app. a probationary asst. engr.

Sept. 21.—Lieut. W. M. Ducat, R.E., exec. engr., N. Concan, and Mr. J. Morris, asst. engr., have passed examinations in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed in page 14, Articles 9 and 11 of the Public Works Code.

Lieut. Col. C. Scott, R.E., assumed charge of the office of supt. engr., S. div., on Sept. 14.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Surg. R. G. Lord, civil surg. at Poona, is app. registrar of marriages for the districts in the collectorate of Poona.

Marine Dept.—Lieut. G. C. Parker is confirmed in the appt. of asst. supt. and port officer at Carwar.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Aug. 28.—No. 706.—Govt. having intimated their wish that the use of carbolic acid as a deodorant and disinfectant should be fully tried at Poona, H.E. the C. in C. desires that Maj.-gen. Smith, C.B., com. the division, will afford every facility for testing its efficacy in the hospitals of the royal art., 4th King's Own regt. and 33rd foot, under detailed instructions that will be given to the medical officers of those corps by the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals H.M.'s British forces.

No. 707.—Asst. surg. C. J. F. McDowall is app. to med. charge of 3rd regt. L.C., and directed to join.

No. 708.—Referring to G. O. C. No. 673, of 12th inst., the leave therein granted to Lieut.-col. Travers is to have effect from date of departure.

No. 709.—The underment. officer has passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee—Interpreter's Test:—Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th regt. N.I.

No. 710.—G. O. C. No. 69, dated Feb. 2 last, is cancelled, and Pensioned Gunner Gray, late 21st brigade royal art., is permitted to reside and draw his pension in India, as notified in G. O. C. No. 614, of May 10, 1862.

Aug. 29.—No. 713.—The following appointments are made, consequent upon Major Champion, assist. adjt. gen., Mhow div. of the army, proc. to England on duty:—

Major J. A. Wood, v.c., acting asst. adjt. gen., Northern div. of the army, to act as asst. adjt. gen., Mhow div.

Major W. S. Hewett, brigade major, Ahmedabad, to act as asst. adjt. gen. northern div. of the army.

Capt. D. H. Hickman, 5th regt. N.L.I., to act as brigade major, Ahmedabad.

These arrangements will take place on the arrival of Captain Hickman at Ahmedabad.

No. 716.—The following orders are confirmed:—
Dated Aug. 5.—By the officer commanding 6th Inniskilling drags., appointing Vet. surg. Collins to act as qmrr. to the corps during the absence of Qmrr. Wooden, or until further orders, with effect from Aug. 8.

No. 718.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Royal Artillery (14th Brigade), Lieut. S. Gardiner, from July 17, 1863, to April 16, 1864, at the recommendation of a medical board.

Sept. 4.—No. 733.—Lieut. W. A. Park, Cadre 3rd Europeans, is appointed adjt. of the Kurrachee depot, pending the confirmation of H.E. the C. in C. in India.

Sept. 5.—No. 734.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 722 of the 1st inst., Staff vet. surg. Poett will proceed to England by steamer and overland route, being required as a witness on the approaching trial of Lieut. col. Crawley, 6th dragoons.

Mr. Poett will, on arrival in London, report himself personally to the adjt. general of the forces horse guards.

No. 735.—With the sanction of Government, 1st class schoolmaster P. Brett is pensioned in Great Britain on 2s. 6d. per diem.

No. 736.—The following orders are confirmed:—
Dated June 8.—By Col. Raines, c.b., appg. Lieut. J. Gabbett to act as interpreter to H.M.'s 95th regt. from the 1st idem, v. Lieut. Holbrooke, dec.

Dated July 1.—By Lieut. col. Vials, app. Lieut. J. Gabbett, H.M.'s 95th regt., to act as interpreter to 15th regt. N.I. during the absence of a qualified officer of that regt.

Dated July 20.—By Maj. Beale, appg. Capt. Campbell to act as interp., and Lieut. Hobson as qmrr. and paymr., to 22nd regt. N.I., till further orders, v. Drummond.

Dated Aug. 5.—By Lieut. col. Prior, appg. Lieut. B. J. Daveney to act as adjt. to H.M.'s 6th Inniskilling drags. during the time Lieut. and act. adjt. R. Davies is absent in England on duty.

Dated Aug. 15.—By Lieut. col. A. C. Hawkins, appg. Capt. R. F. Williams, cadre 30th regt. N.I., to act as dep. judge adv. gen., Northern div. of the army, till the arrival of Capt. J. D. Williams, 28th regt. N.I.

Dated Aug. 21.—By Maj. gen. Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, k.c.b., appg. Capt. J. D. Williams, 28th regt. N.I., to act as dep. judge adv. gen., Northern div. of the army, v. Maj. Alban, proceeded to Bombay, m.c.

Dated Aug. 24.—By Maj. gen. Green, c.b., appg. Maj. Macgowan to offic. as asst. adjt. gen., Mhow div. of the army, and Capt. Creagh, staff corps, to act as brigade major at Mhow.

Lieut. T. E. Strong, 3rd regt. N.I., has leave from 19th to 30th Sept., in extension, to remain at Poona, m.c.

Sept. 7.—No. 737.—Asst. surg. W. Fleming is placed on gen. duty Bombay garrison.

No. 738.—Private J. Overton, 56th foot, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

No. 732.—Hospital apprentice J. Reynolds (No. 812) is discharged the medical service.

Sept. 8.—No. 740.—The undermen. officers have passed the required examination in the native language, as follows:—

HINDOOSTANEE.—Staff Test.

Lieut. W. H. J. Stopford, 3rd light cav.
 Ens. S. Babington, gen. list, att. to the Sappers and Miners.

Capt. J. Ritchie, 21st brig. R.A.
 Lieut. G. C. Sartorius, 14th brig. R.A.
 Asst. surg. A. C. Gaye, medical establishment.
 Lieut. W. Marshall, gen. list, att. to 25th regt. N. L. I.

Sept. 9.—No. 742.—Maj. gen. Goodfellow, R.E., is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances at any station within the limits of the Bombay presidency he may wish.

No. 743.—His Excellency the C. in C. in India has authorised the following transfer:—

Private T. Dolan, from 44th foot to 21st brig. R.A.

No. 744.—The undermen. officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. E. G. Jenkins, 1st regt. light cav., from Aug. 28 to Sept. 26, to Bombay on m.c.

Sept. 11.—No. 747.—Capt. H. S. Anderson, 23rd regt. N.L.I., is permitted to resign his appt. as acting 2nd in com. 30th regt. N.I., or Jacob's rifles, and will rejoin his regt.

No. 748.—Lieut. J. C. D. S. Moray, 7th regt. N.I., is apptd. to the com. of the 1st company sappers and miners at Mhow.

Lieut. Moray will be entitled to travel by rail at the public expense.

No. 749.—Lieut. C. W. Godfrey, 21st brig. royal arty., has qualified as a surveyor.

Sept. 12.—No. 752.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated June 5.—By the officer comdg. at Hydrabad appointing Capt. W. Hicks, staff corps, to act as staff officer, as a temp. measure.

Dated June 24.—By Major H. Green, c.b., direct-

ing Lieut. Sanders, Jacob's rifles, to take charge of the mountain train at Jacobabad, during the abs. of Lieut. B. H. Pottinger on duty to Kurrachee.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON, the wife of Lieut. colonel F. D., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 13.

BROWN, the wife of Claud H., of a daughter, at Chowringhee, Sept. 10.

BIGNOLD, the wife of T. H., c.s., of a son, at Arrah, Sept. 8.

BAKER, the wife of C. G., v.c., Offg. Depy. Inspector General of Police, of a daughter, at Dacca, Sept. 5.

BIRCH, the wife of Lieut. A. J. C., Cameron Highlanders, adjutant, 15th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter, at Jhansie, Sept. 8.

BROWN, the wife of T. A., of a son, at Agra, Sept. 7.

BRITTON, the wife of Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Dharwar, Sept. 5.

BEALE, the wife of Captain H. Y., Brigade Major, of a son, at Aden, Sept. 3.

CUMINS, the wife of M. V., of a son, at Locksley Hall, Byculla, Sept. 17.

DEVITRE, the wife of Captain John, 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Colaba, Sept. 10.

FREEMAN, the wife of Mr. J., contractor and builder, Mazagon, of a daughter, at Bombay, Sept. 20.

HADOW, the wife of G. B., Esq., Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter, at Dum Dum, Sept. 9.

HARLING, the wife of Resalder T. J., 14th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter, at Seepree, Sept. 5.

HEADS, the wife of J., Esq., of a son, at Chandon, West Berar, Aug. 21.

HERON, the wife of E. E., Esq., Assistant Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, of a daughter, still-born, at Bulsar, Sept. 22.

HOLLIS, the wife of Mr. R., engineer, P. and O. Company's Dockyard, of a son, at Bombay, Sept. 22.

KEATS, the wife of Capt. H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Belgaum, Sept. 20.

KEMP, the wife of Wilfred T., Esq., of a daughter, at Monghyr, Sept. 14.

KEYES, the wife of Capt. T., Madras Army, of a daughter, at Seetabuldee, Sept. 17.

LAW, the wife of G. V., Esq., 14th Madras N.I., of a son, at Madras, Aug. 26.

MAPP, the wife of Quarter Master Sergeant Charles, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter, at Kirkee, Aug. 27.

MERRIMAN, the wife of Capt. C. J., Royal Engineers, of a daughter, at Belgaum, Sept. 19.

MILLS, Mrs. G. H., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 14.

MORGAN, the wife of Captain, 38th Madras N.I., of a daughter, at Secunderabad, Aug. 31.

NASH, Mrs. J. L., of a daughter, at Umballah, Sept. 7.

PHILIPS, the wife of Peyton, R.E., of a daughter, at Kurrachee, Sept. 11.

PLUNKETT, Mrs. G., of a son, at Aurunghabad, Sept. 15.

PRIOR, the wife of Lieut. Colonel, Inniskilling Dragoons, of a son, at Mhow, Sept. 20.

RITCHIE, the wife of Captain, R.A., of a son, at Poona, Sept. 13.

ROBERTS, the wife of Captain C., Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter, at Mhow, Sept. 15.

ROSS, the wife of Lieut. E. C., Asst. Pol. Agent, Gwader, of a son, at Kurrachee, Sept. 9.

ROBERTS, the wife of the Rev. F. W., Assistant Chaplain, of a son, at Berhampore, Sept. 6.

SCOTT, the wife of Mr. A., of a daughter, at Berhampore, Sept. 15.

SOUNDY, Mrs. A. F., of a son, at Calaba, Sept. 18.

STAPLETON, the wife of Mr. Sub-Engineer E., P. W. Department of a daughter, at Sedashewgar, Sept. 5.

SWINHOE, the wife of Lieut. Colonel F. W., R.A., of a son, at Barrackpore, Sept. 1.

TAYLOR, the wife of G., Barrister-at-Law, of a son, at Malabar Hill, Sept. 10.

THOMAS, Mrs. E., of a daughter, at Girgaum, Sept. 17.

TWEDDELL, the wife of F., Esq., Bengal Army, of a son, at Barrackpore, Sept. 11.

THACKERAY, the wife of Lieut. E. T., V. C., Royal Engineers, of a daughter, at Debroghur, Aug. 30.

VAUGHAN, Mrs. N. W., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 12.

WALKER, the wife of R. C., Esq., of a son, at Puneah, Sept. 11.

WILSON, the wife of A., Esq., Civil Engineer, of a son, at Bhendpara, Central Provinces, Sept. 16.

MARRIAGES.

ANTHONY, D., to Jane Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Bachman, at Allahabad, Sept. 15.

BESWHEKE, Lieut. F. C., Assistant Commissioner, Rajanpore, to Mary Catherine, daughter of the late Lieut. C. L. Spitta, Bengal Engineers, at Dhera Ghazee Khan, Sept. 2.

CARTER, J. H., C.S., to Mary Anne, daughter of the late J. Jones, Esq., at Muttra, Sept. 9.

CASE, C., Lieut., H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Jane Amelia, eldest daughter of Maj. J. E. Fraser, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, at Fyzabad, Sept. 12.

FOX, Mr. G., to Mrs. L. A. Sanderson, at Calcutta, Sept. 2.

GOUGH, Maj. H., 19th Hussars, to Annie Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Capt. E. E. Hill, Longford, Ireland, at Simla, Sept. 8.

GRIMMOND, J., to Miss Selling, at Agra, Sept. 10.

KILBOY, A. R., 33rd Regt., to Jessie, daughter of Capt. Bayntun, late of the 14th Light Dragoons, at Sattara, Sept. 5.

LOWE, Capt. J. S., to Mary Alice, youngest daughter of the late Maj. K. Campbell, Bengal army, at Morar, Sept. 5.

LOGAN, Capt. G. E., Queen's Bays, to Louisa, only daughter of Major J. S. Thomson, H.M.'s 54th regt., at Mussoorie, Sept. 8.

SCOTT, J. W., Assistant Superintendent, Khandeish Revenue Survey, to Indiana, only daughter of the Rev. O. T. Dobbin, D.D., rector of Ballivor, county Meath, Ireland, at Colaba, Sept. 10.

SIMMONS, Mr. G., to Miss Emma Gibbons, at Calcutta, Sept. 12.

MULLIGAN, W. J., Bengal C.S., to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Major J. Scott, late 55th N.I., at Shahjehanpore, Sept. 15.

TURTON, F. A., Esq., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Mary Lindsay, widow of the late Lieut. col. Remington, c.b., Bengal Horse Artillery, at Agra, Sept. 7.

DEATHS.

BALANDREAU, Madame A. Classe, at Calcutta, Sept. 7.

BATTYE, the wife of Capt. H. D., officiating divisional paymaster, aged 24 years, at Lucknow, Aug. 17.

BERRY.—Of remittent fever, W. Louis, youngest son of Captain H. A., paymaster 28th regt., at Nusseerabad, Sept. 3.

BUTTER, Lieut. H. S., 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, aged 23 years, at Murree, Aug. 20.

CHURCHER, K. Gerrard, the child of E. J., Esq., aged 1 year and 14 days, at Mussoorie, Sept. 14.

CHURCHER, the wife of T. Churcher, Esq., at Futtehghur, Aug. 27.

COULSON, G. B. C., Esq., Bombay Civil Service, at Rajcote, Sept. 7.

DOUGLAS, Capt. A. P. D., 7th drag. guards, aged 31 years, at Kussowlie, Sept. 8.

FAITHFUL, R. W., Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Sealkote division, aged 48 years, at Mussoorie, Sept. 9.

FORSYTH, R. A., the beloved wife of Sergeant A., D. P. W., at Futtehghur, Sept. 18.

HARE, Capt. G., accidentally shot, at Ellichpore.

HEWER, Mr. F. B. B., planter, at Campella, Ceylon, Sept. 10.

HINGE, the wife of D. Hinge, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, at Lucknow, Sept. 17.

HOLROYD, the wife of Major C., Bengal staff corps, aged 42 years, at Seesaugur, Aug. 31.

HISLOP, Rev. S., drowned, near Nagpore, Sept. 4.

KIRKHAM, son of Serg. maj. G., Royal Horse Arty., aged 12 years, at Lucknow, Sept. 5.

LEE, Lieut. C. D. J., 37th Regt. Grenadiers, Madras Army, at Calcutta, Sept. 9.

MANNING, the infant child of Major, Staff Corps aged 9 months, at Benares, Aug. 28.

MARRIOTT, Major, paymaster H.M.'s 54th Regt., at Mussoorie, Aug. 26.

MASON, Catherine, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs., at Calcutta, Sept. 10.

MURRAY, Mr. Thomas, in the 89th year of his age, at Simla, Aug. 30.

PAYNE, Isabel, wife of H. Farrant, at sea, on board the *Saladin*, July 6.

PILKINGTON, George, clerk in the office of the Superintendent Revenue Survey in Khandeish, at Malligaum, Sept. 13.

PRINGLE, the wife of Mr. R., C.R.R., at Colombo, Aug. 31.

ROGERS, Cecil A., son of G., of Bankipore, E.L.R.W., aged 15 years, drowned, Sept. 15.

SAGE, the wife of Capt. S., late 30th reg. N.I., at Mussoorie, Aug. 16.

SAVI, the wife of J. R., Esq., of Nohatta, at Calcutta, Sept. 14.

SHEPARD, Amy, child of G. F., Esq., c.s., at Malligaum, Sept. 7.

TALBOT, F. A., Esq., at Rawul Pindee, Sept. 11.

TWEEDIE, inf. son of James, Esq., at Bombay, Sept. 21.

VIVIAN, Maude, the infant daughter of G., aged 7 days, at Berhampore, Sept. 11.

WINDSON, Ann Frances, widow of the late J. W., at Poona, Sept. 25.

WINTER, C. D. F., infant son of G. W., at Galle, Aug. 30.

WITHER, the infant son of Asst. surg. E. O. B., R.A., at Secunderabad, Sept. 20.

WOOD, S. M., second daughter of J. N. T., Sept. 11.

YOUNG, A. E., daughter of Capt. H. E., H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 14 years and 2½ months, at Nynce Tal, Sept. 12.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, October 21, 1863.

FORGERY BY A EUROPEAN "GENTLEMAN."—ONE OF "MASTER'S CASTE."

SOME of the cases in the High Court of Calcutta are amongst the richest sources of amusement, if not of instruction, to the European residents of that city, and occasionally afford to the educated portion of the native community the means of a momentary triumph over those Europeans who assert, and assert truly, in a general way, that the morality of Christians is vastly superior to the morality of Hindoos. The natives who are not particularly liberal and large-minded in their judgments are very easily induced to pass a sweeping censure on an entire nation on account of a single case of wrong-doing in any one individual of that nation; and when they read in the home newspapers of the trials of men as swindlers, forgers, adulterers, and burglars, and murderers, they rapidly come to the conclusion that those wicked people are fair representatives of the whole nation, forgetting that our virtues are for the most part unrecorded and unrewarded, while scarcely a single crime escapes publicity and punishment—that, in fact, the criminals are as a few hundreds to the million—that, as a general rule, English traders and mechanics are more honest than the same classes in other countries, and English gentlemen are remarkably truthful, honourable, and trustworthy.

The Calcutta natives have now a fresh opportunity to dilate on English social scandals, and sneer at English military justice, in the case of Brigadier Burney, and to comment on a case of audacious roguery on the part of an Englishman of the name of Taylor, who has mixed in the best society of Calcutta.

The case is a very curious one. Dr. John Oliver Taylor, hearing that a pilot named John Taylor had an account at the Bank of Bengal, boldly goes to the bank and asks for a cheque-book. When asked if he had funds in the bank the Doctor replied in the affirmative, and was at once supplied with the cheque-book. It is odd enough that though the pilot really had an account with the bank, no one in the institution seems to have known him personally or by sight, so that his representative had no great difficulty in personating him there. John Oliver Taylor told the people of the bank that he was formerly in the pilot service, but that he was now a doctor. At different times he sent in cheques for different amounts, and

they were duly honoured. A Mr. Halsey, who is employed to pass cheques after examination, was partly thrown off his guard by having seen Dr. Taylor at Spence's Hotel, where he himself resided, and though he was a little perplexed at observing that the cheques were signed J. O. Taylor, instead of J. Taylor, when the Doctor explained that he had only lately added the "O." to his signature, he was abundantly satisfied. The roguery was at last discovered, and the criminal arrested. He was tried before Mr. Justice Norman, of the High Court of Calcutta, and pronounced guilty. The judge seemed determined to warn other Englishmen from lowering the character of their nation in the eyes of the natives. It was explained that a man's signature of his own name may be considered a forgery if intended to pass for that of another party, and to defraud him of his funds. Dr. Taylor was condemned to six years' penal servitude, which, as a contemporary rightly observes, is to a European in India nearly tantamount to a capital punishment.

SANITARY MEASURES IN INDIA.

WE gave an account some numbers back of the measures taken by Government to check the progress of fever from malaria in the Hooghly district. We are glad to learn that, though these measures were on a comparatively limited and inefficient scale, many of the afflicted villages have been saved from the further advance of what we may call the jungle plague, by the cutting down of great quantities of weeds and underwood and filling up small pits of stagnant and fetid water. It is very difficult to persuade the natives of India that the state of their health is as directly dependent upon the quality of the air they breathe as that of the food they eat. They have no fancy for neatness and cleanliness and order, either in the inside or outside of their dwellings; and even wealthy baboos, living in large pukka (brick-built) houses, seem to have no objection whatever to an open drain or pool immediately under their own windows, however unspeakably offensive it may be to the senses of the European passer-by. The Hindu traders and mechanics who live in the Chitpore-road—the greatest thoroughfare in the strictly native portion of the City of Palaces—were accustomed, till very lately, to a stagnant ditch of horrible filth in what was called a drain, on the very edge of which they sat and dined, and worked and slept, and over which they passed to and fro on a loose narrow board. They never complained of this as an inconvenience, and never dreamed that it could be prejudicial to their health. Those Europeans who know India entertain an idea that people who bathe several times a day with "Oriental scrupulosity" must be remarkably cleanly in their persons, and have a horror of all sorts of physical filth. They have, indeed, a horror of all contact with what their religion calls uncleanness, and which includes some of the most delicate luxuries, and the most immaculate articles of the toilet in the possession of the Christian heretic. But their cleanliness is rather theoretical than practical, for, speaking generally, both their persons and their dwellings are peculiarly dirty. The whitewashed walls of the apartments of natives of respectability are disgustingly soiled and disfigured with finger-marks and saliva, especially about the edges of the doors and

windows. The native servants can never touch a white wall without leaving their finger-marks on it. The Hindu bathes, it is true, ten times more frequently than the European, but then he is by no means ten times cleaner for it all, for he is not, in any degree, particular as to the quality of the water he uses; nor as to what he handles immediately after the bath, so long as it involves no loss of caste. Then, again, his body is continually covered with oil, and, as he uses no soap, the old oil adheres to his skin, and infixes the dirt in every pore. The members of fashionable clubs at the West-end of London would be sorry to change their English or French cuisinier for any of the black coolies who prepare the food for the hospitable table of the Queen's representative in India. No Englishman in India could enjoy his dinner if he first saw it cooked in the outhouse, called the bawachee khannah (or kitchen). The sight of the presiding genius in that dingy and horrible apartment, and all his filthy instruments and utensils and surroundings, would effectually check the strongest appetite. How the articles come out of that hideous den at last with such an aspect of apparent cleanliness, with so much elegance and attractiveness, is, indeed, a marvel.

We are very sorry, but not at all surprised, to find that the wealthy Hindoos from whom Government had invited subscriptions for the purpose of carrying out sanitary measures in the lower part of Bengal, after putting down their names on the subscription lists, have failed to keep to their engagements. But it is with peculiar regret that we find a man like Baboo Prussono Comar Tagore setting so bad an example to his countrymen. He is a near relative of the late famous Dwarkanath Tagore, who was so English in his ideas and manners and so princely in his charities. Dwarkanath used to be regarded as our best specimen of an Anglicised Hindu. He had more manliness and decision of character, and more knowledge of life, though far less learning and philosophy than the more celebrated Rammohun Roy, who was comparatively a child in worldly matters, and was so pliable and over courteous—so much all things to all men—that when he came to England every sect of religionists, after one of their members had had a personal interview and talk with him, was satisfied that he was decidedly of their particular denomination. Lord Macaulay, who knew both these eminent men, considered Dwarkanath the most sensible man of the two. Perhaps Prussono Comar Tagore is really a much shrewder man than either. He is a peculiarly practical, ready-witted, sharp, clear-sighted man of the world, but with so little moral courage, and independence, and force of character that, with all his love of English society, and his earnest ambition to maintain an important position in it, rather than offend the religious prejudices of his own countrymen (he can hardly be supposed himself to believe in Hindoo gods and goddesses), he has renounced and disinherited his only son for having embraced the Christian creed.

The Bengal Hurkaru, of the 1st of September, states that Baboo Prussono Comar Tagore, "preferring filthiness to cleanliness, and making promises only to break them," has allowed his own tenants to perish by a miserable death

rather than permit his jungles to be cleared and his foul tanks to be filled up; and that other rich, educated, and prosperous natives also have shown themselves guilty of the same heartless and stupid indifference to the welfare of their dependents. These men ought to have set a better example to others; as to the ignorant villagers, what can be expected from them when their superiors act so meanly or so insanely? The poor inhabitants of Oollah, it is stated, are so unmindful of common decency, and so deplorably ignorant of the probable effects of such conduct upon the health of the living, as to have thrown upwards of 2,000 corpses into a large marsh-pool close to their village.

BOOKS.

Tara: a Mahratta Tale. By Captain Meadows Taylor, author of the "Confessions of a Thug," &c. Three Volumes. Blackwood.

This is not an ordinary novel by any means, for ordinary novels once read are done with, but "*Tara: a Mahratta Tale*," may be regarded not merely as a fiction but as a collection of truths illustrative of national character, or even as something like a book of reference on matters connected with the creed, and customs, and social habits of the people of India. Captain Meadows exhibits a rare facility in making himself thoroughly at home in foreign lands, and has shown that, whether located in China or in India, he can rapidly make himself pretty intimately acquainted with matters which quite escape the notice of common observers. We do not expect that this book will have a rapid sale and very extensive circulation, but many who are pleased to study human nature in its various phases, or who take a peculiar interest in the people of India, will be glad to possess themselves of the information and instruction so pleasantly embodied in this faithful picture of Hindoo social life.

LORD CLYDE AND GENERAL VINOY.

The French journals, which refer in terms of satisfaction to the proof of affection given by Lord Clyde to his friend General Vinoy, may not be aware that, notwithstanding the jealousies produced by rivalry in war during the Crimea, many solid friendships were founded between the officers of both armies which continue to this day. The feeling which existed between Sir Colin Campbell and General Vinoy was of the strongest character. Sir Colin, when in command of the troops posted on the right flank and front of Balaklava during the winter of 1854-5, was acutely sensible of the importance and danger of his command, and for a long time after the attack of October 25 lived in constant apprehension of a sudden movement against his lines, more especially on the low ground between his left and the French corps posted in front of Kadikoi and Karani. He literally slept in his cloths, booted and spurred for weeks together, and many an *alerte* and alarm can be remembered by the men of the division on the long cold winter nights; but after a time he found that, quick as he might be, his allies were quite as lively; that the Zouaves of Cler and the men of the Brigade Vinoy, with their hard, energetic *vieux moustache d'Afrique*, were ever to be depended on, and so he ceased to be solicitous for his left. "As long as Vinoy is there, I am all right." It was on the occasion of the memorable reconnaissance in the snow-storm early in 1855, however, that his feeling towards his brother-in-arms warmed into friendship. It may be remembered it was arranged by the allied generals that a joint reconnaissance should be made at dawn on the 24th March of the Russian position along the line of the Tchernaya, and orders were sent accordingly to Sir Colin to move from his lines and undertake the task, assisted by a powerful French corps

from the plateau. At night came on a fall of snow, and the French general sent over to Lord Raglan to say that, in consequence of the state of the weather, he had resolved to postpone the attempt, and had sent instructions to General Vinoy and the other brigadier not to leave camp. Aides were sent from the English head-quarters to inform Sir Colin the design was abandoned, but they did not reach his tent till long after the column had been marched off into the storm by its impatient commander, and in their search after it they only fell in with one of his staff, who was galloping wildly through the snow, and greatly excited by the spectra of Cossacks seen through the drift. It was evident that Sir Colin, depending on the assistance of the French, whom he supposed to be marching on his left, might be very seriously compromised if he fell in with the Russians in force; but the last thing he would have dreamed of doing was to send to any French general on earth for help. A staff officer at last made out Sir Colin, just as it had become evident the expedition must fail, for they had tumbled on some Russian pickets who had roused up the whole force, and advance on an invisible but entrenched enemy was impossible. The hot blood of the old soldier was aroused, and he used no measured terms to indicate his sense of the conduct by which his command had been exposed to such risk of disaster. "But, sir," continued the officer, "when General Vinoy heard you had started, he at once put his brigade in motion, and he is now pressing forward as hard as he can to your assistance. He said he would take on himself all responsibility." Sir Colin slapped his thigh exultingly. "There!" said he; "I knew it; General Vinoy is a soldier—General Vinoy is a gentleman! I knew I could trust him, no matter what happened." The fact was, however, we believe, that an officer, without Lord Clyde's knowledge, had represented to the French general that the English column might be in danger, and that the former at once, though ordered not, determined to move to his aid. The force returned *re infecta*, but Sir Colin cultivated the intimacy of his brother-in-arms. There were points of resemblance in the true, soldierlike, simple natures of the men. Among various little tokens of goodwill which passed between them was a pistol given by Sir Colin to Vinoy. At the crisis of the Malakhof, as Vinoy related to his friend, that pistol saved his life; it did more perhaps than that, for Vinoy, fresh from the breach, had scrambled up a mound inside the work, and was directing his men, when a Russian officer dashed at him from a casemate, and was about to cut him down, just as a bullet from the English pistol passed through his brain. "Afterwards," said Vinoy, "your pistol spoke again, and did good service. We came upon the wires of a magazine. I told the Russian engineer officer that if he did not show me at once where it was, I would shoot him."—"Mais, mon cher Vinoy, est-ce que vous parlez Russe?"—"Non, cher général, mais votre pistolet, c'est un maître des langues parfait! Oh! I assure you, he speaks every language in the world. The Russian understood him, and we found the mine." When Lord Clyde went to France, he went with Vinoy to Vichy, and the latter got up a charming banquet of Crimean officers in his honour as he was passing through Paris. "Vinoy reminds me of the old soldiers of the Empire whom I used to know in my young days; and better there were none." That was Colin Campbell's creed as to his friend; and he did not hold his heart lightly in his hand, or let it run away with his judgment.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—Oct. 15.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn.)

RE COLONEL COOPER.

The bankrupt came up on the question of examination and discharge. He is described as on the retired list of her Majesty's military forces, of Woodfield-villas, Hurst-pierpoint, Sussex. Claims of unsecured creditors, £1,019; ditto holding security, £1,080; good debts, £650; property given up to assignees, £11; ditto in the hands of creditors, £80. The amount of his expenditure

during the year next preceding his bankruptcy was £400, and during the previous year the same amount. The creditors are butchers, grocers, chemists, dairymen, wine merchants, brewers. Amongst the security creditors are Parsee merchants of Bombay, who hold as security two cashmere shawls value £80; the Law, Property, and Life Company, £60, holding a mortgage of an annuity. A debt of £1,000 is set down as due to one Russell, the balance of purchase-money of shares in the North West Bank, Meerut, which shares are worthless. The Indian Government are set down as debtors to the bankrupt for £650, for losses sustained by the colonel during the Indian mutiny. He had a pension of £505 net.

Mr. Bagley supported; there was no opposition whatever.

It appeared from the statement made that the colonel had been in the 23rd Native Infantry. His bungalow was burnt, and his family shut up in a fort for twelve months. He applied to Sir C. Wood, who referred him to the Governor-General of India. The bankrupt wrote twice, but no answer had been returned. An amount of £1,000,000 had been set aside to meet such claims as Colonel Cooper's.

The Commissioner: How long since you first applied to the Governor-General of India?—Eighteen months ago.

Mr. Sykes Goodday offered no opposition to the colonel's discharge.

The Commissioner: Let him take his order of discharge at once.

Order of discharge accordingly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—In consequence of the continued denials made through the organs of M. de Lesseps, of the right of the Suez Canal Government to interfere with that gentleman's arrangements in connection with the Suez Canal, the Porte has addressed a Vizierial letter of an important character to the Viceroy of Egypt. This communication points out that M. de Lesseps continues to ignore the indispensable conditions laid down in the official note of the Imperial Government—(1) with respect to the immediate surrender to the Government of all the bank-land on the canal; and (2) as to the limitation of the number of labourers employed to 12,000, with fixed wages at the rate of two francs a day, preparatory to the abolition of the *corvée*. The letter further apprises the Viceroy that, in the event of M. de Lesseps persisting in the course which he seems disposed to pursue, the Porte, in the exercise of its sovereign rights, may find itself under the necessity of carrying out the substance of Aali Pasha's note, the first step towards which may result in the suspension of the entire works of the company. Instructions have also been sent to the Turkish Ambassadors in London and Paris, for their guidance on this subject.—*Levant Herald*.

THE BRITISH INDIA TEA COMPANY has been announced, with a capital of £250,000, in £20 shares. Its object is to conduct tea planting in India on a large scale, and with this view a provisional purchase has been made of eight estates in the districts of Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, and Darjeeling. The estates are now in plant, and the crop for the current year is guaranteed to be fully 100,000 lbs., and 500 maunds of 82 lbs. each, of tea seed. The number of acres in plant is 2,000, and of uncleared lands, 40,000.

THE CENTRAL DARJEELING TEA COMPANY has been announced, with a capital of £75,000, in shares of £10 each. The directors propose to cultivate the tea plant and manufacture tea on three estates in the district of Darjeeling, North Bengal, lying on the slope of the Himalaya Mountains. The purchase-money is to amount to £28,000, of which one-third is to be paid in shares, and the remainder by cash instalments.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS TRADING TO INDIA, &c. —From a comparative statement just published by the East India and China Association, it appears that the number and tonnage of vessels, both British and foreign, that have entered inwards and cleared outwards with cargo, from and to places within the limits of the late East India

Company's charter, from the 1st January to the 30th September, in the year 1862 and 1863, were as subjoined. The entries inwards in the former year were 891 vessels, with a tonnage of 673,739, while in the latter they were 994 vessels, of 750,021 tons—showing a balance in favour of the latter of 103 vessels and 76,282 tons. The clearances outwards were for 1862 1,195 vessels, of 817,566 tons, while for 1863 they consisted of 1,209 vessels, with a tonnage of 917,999 tons—being an increase of fourteen vessels and 100,443 tons.

PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.—On Monday her Majesty's ship *Tweed*, laden with the last consignment of the telegraphic cable about to be laid down over a length of 1,200 miles, from the mouth of the Persian Gulf along the sea coast to Mekra, left the works of Messrs. Henley and Co., the contractors and manufacturers, at North Woolwich. The cable, which has been constructed for the India-office, under the superintendence of Lieut.-col. Stewart, of the Royal Engineers and India-office, Public Works Department, in conjunction with Sir C. Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark, the engineers and electricians, has been twelve months in process of manufacture, and is understood to be the most complete cable as yet produced in this country. The core consists of 225 lbs. of copper wire and 275 lbs. of gutta percha per nautical mile, covered with tape, and has been prepared by the contractors, in lengths of about three nautical miles, at the works of the Gutta Percha Company, in the City-road. Everything has been prepared in the way of insulation, jointing, covering, and serving by the most experienced workmen. The core is covered with Russian hemp and Stockholm tar. The iron covering for the main cable consists of twelve (No. 7 gauge) galvanised iron wires, and the iron covering for the shore end of the cable consists of twelve (No. 2 gauge) galvanised iron wires. As regards the external coating of the cable, it has been covered, after the iron wires were laid on, with two coatings of mineral pitch and Stockholm tar, and then alternately with tarred hemp and yarn, and all covered with Chatterton's compound. The entire cable, which has been manufactured at the rate of fifty nautical miles per week, has been thoroughly tested by the engineer, who, with Colonel Stewart, are to follow overland at the end of the month to commence the laying down and submersion of the line. The cargo of cable by the *Tweed* makes the fifth shipment within the last three months.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Ripon*, which left yesterday (Tuesday), took out to India, China, and Hobson's Bay, £202,034; of this total £134,355 is silver, and £67,699 gold. The amount is thus distributed:—£4,869 to India; £133,599 China and the Straits; £20,400 for Alexandria; £40,165 for Mauritius and Ceylon; and £3,000 for Hobson's Bay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14. Broughton Hall, —, Tim Whiffer, —, Bombay; Coldstream, Kennedy, Madras.—15. Thames, Andrews, Ningpo; Rambler, Carlton, Calcutta; Contest, —, Akyab.—16. Ben Loumond, Smart, Akyab; Night Watch, Burkett, Ceylon; Otto, Cedar, Calcutta; Bolden Lawn, Robinson, Castilian, —, Bombay.—17. Golconda, Montgomery, Penang; York, Breary, Madras; George West, Snow, Bassein.—19. Challenger, Macey, Hankow; Venus, —, Henry Fernie, Brown, Henry Moore, —, Bombay; Nordskov, Hansen, Calcutta; Higflyer, Enright, Foo-chow; James Nesmyth, —, Akyab.—20. Glendower, —, Calcutta; Paula, —, Rangoon; New Era, Rhio, Madras; Yestroom, Hansen, Singapore; Land o' Cakes, Shearer, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Oct. 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Welchman, Miss Welchman, Mrs. Sandys and infant, Mrs. W. F. McJowell and infant, Miss Bayley, Mrs. J. Rose, Miss Perrean, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Blechvanden, Miss Blechvanden, Miss Tweedie, Miss Driver, Captain and Mrs. Cottou, Mr. Jas. R. Beard, Mr. Prosser, Mr. Playfair, Mr. Reinholdt, Mrs. Greenhill and infant, Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, two Misses Wintles, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. A. Agliasto, Mrs. Obbard, Mr. G. Smith, Miss Willows, Captain J. H. Moore, Mr. Dumaine, Mr. F. W. Borelling, Mr. Rivers, Mr. W. F. Stutz, Mr. W. de St. George, Mr. G. Forester, Miss Sandys, Rev. J. and Mrs. Cole and four children, Mr. C. Trevor, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Vansittart, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael, Mr. Harrison, Miss Shaw, Mrs. H. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Molony, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Miss J. W. Milroy, Mr. D'Aguiar, Mr. J. Kewick, Mr. and Mrs. Dacosta, Miss Dacosta, Mr. James Birkmyre, Maj. and Mrs. Cobbe, Mrs. Fisher, two Misses Pengree, Mr.

and Mrs. Newman, Mr. Melany, Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, Mr. E. H. Ruddock, Lieut.-Col. Davies, Mr. J. T. Crawford, Miss Hastings, Mr. J. C. M. Forbes, Mr. W. S. Paterson, Mr. T. G. Hanson, Miss Golding, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. W. H. Verner, Mr. James Simpson, Mrs. Thornhill and two children, Miss Kirke, Mrs. Hobhouse, Mrs. John Watson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, Major Lane. For MADRAS.—Miss Thompson, Major and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Miss Simpson, Mr. H. Wigram, Captain T. Beckley, Mrs. Touch, Captain Fairlie, Mr. F. D. Meppen, Mrs. Cameron Geddes and child, Mr. W. H. Gleny, Mr. A. L. Lister, Mr. Smith, Asst. surg. Howell, Mr. A. E. R. McDonnell, Mr. T. M. McDonnell, Mr. T. Smith, For CEYLON.—Mr. Morris, Mr. Barter, Mr. Robertson. For HONG KONG.—Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, Mr. P. Toledo, Mr. Wadman, Mr. H. Merry y. Colom, Mr. Bryans, Mr. A. Robinson, Mr. G. Bishop, Mr. King. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Crawford Kerr. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Callaghan, Mr. R. Bruce. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. and Miss Grove, Mr. Ogilvie, infant, and child, Mr. T. Brown.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

October 27.—For BOMBAY.—Major W. A. Dick, Mr. W. East, Mr. Walter Cassels, Mrs. Thorn, Lieut. G. N. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Watts, Mrs. Nesbit, Miss Marshall, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Barker, Mrs. Barker, and Miss Barker, Mr. John Beattie, Col. and Mrs. Glynn, Mr. G. Crawford, Miss Janet Taylor, Mr. W. H. Mayber, Lieut. E. H. West, Mr. A. Gibson, Mr. W. Woodward, Mr. W. Lang, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Coles, Mr. E. B. Thomson, Mr. Thos. Stanes, Miss T. E. Stanes, Col. Stanley, Mr. G. D. Wilson, Capt. Hodgson's two children, Mr. Stanes, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Mangies, Mr. F. Mangies, Mrs. Betham, Mr. W. T. Hill, Mr. J. H. Wylie, Colonel Rigby, Mr. F. B. Norris, Ensign R. J. H. Speed, Mr. W. E. Kecknap, Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, the Hon. Mr. Plunkett, Mrs. W. Cooper, Mrs. Langley. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jarvie, Mr. Barton, Mr. W. Lang, Mr. Hubbard. For CALCUTTA via BOMBAY.—Mr. Geo. Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Browne. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Parker and child, Rev. W. and Mrs. Beaumont, Earl and Countess of Scarborough, Duke of Rutland, Dr. Kingsley. For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. Colnett, Dr. Barclay.

November 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. P. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prince and infant, Capt. G. J. Reeves, Dr. and Mrs. Corby, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knowles, Miss Thibotson, Miss Crocher, Mr. W. Leudale, Mrs. and Miss Pichall, Mrs. Sanders, Mr. C. W. Gordon, Captain B. W. Ryall, Miss Hills, Captain Drought, Mr. C. Milner, Mrs. Sage and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bullen and infant, Mr. H. T. Lettley, Mrs. B. W. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew, Mr. H. Rait, Mr. and Mrs. Grey, Capt. G. M. Dobbin, Dr. J. E. and Mrs. Tuson, Mr. and Mrs. Alone and two children, Mr. Pittar, Mrs. Hills, Capt. J. Hunter, Mr. H. Moseley, Mr. J. C. Williams, Miss Littlejohn, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. W. Irvine, Mr. R. E. Golden, Mr. Champneys, Miss Brougham, Miss Brougham, jun., Mr. T. W. Talbot, Mr. Jones, Mr. Harris, Mr. L. F. Evans, Mrs. Falls, Miss Falls, Miss A. Pigott, Miss Cooper, Mr. H. M. Hancock, Mr. J. Woodburn, Mrs. and Miss Berry, Mr. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Miss Riddell, Mrs. and Miss Downes, Mr. H. Scager, Mr. J. H. Lloyd, Mr. Noverre, Miss Colquhoun, Capt. Eyre, Mr. E. Macnaghten, Mr. Steinhilf. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and two infants, Miss Pycroft, Mrs. J. C. Hugheson, Miss Boyson, Mr. G. A. Parker, Mr. W. Donald, Mr. Brett, Mr. C. S. Cole, Miss L. Clarke, Mr. J. Vans Agnew, Capt. Plant. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Young. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch, Mr. Stock. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. Young, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Mott, Mr. Barnaby, Mr. Cox.

November 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hutchinson, Lieut. F. J. Stubbs, Mrs. A. B. Warden, Miss Dennis, Miss Rose Palmer, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Price and two infants, Dr. and Mrs. Coleridge, Mr. Arch. Watson, Mrs. Mackenzie and infant, Mr. G. Thornhill, Colonel and Mrs. Tower, Mr. Jas. McAllister, Mr. J. Soares, Mr. and Mrs. Pye, Mr. G. Vintx.

November 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bandon, Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth, Major and Mrs. Hopkinson and lady friend, Mr. H. S. Reid, Capt. Cayler, Mr. Sherriff, Mr. A. Sherriff, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rochford Davies, Mr. M. R. Cowie, Rev. F. H. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington Balfour, Capt. John Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Beal, Mr. J. C. Buckland, Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Frith, Hon. and Mrs. Pelley, Mr. G. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mr. W. Newton, Mr. Thomas Skelton, Mr. F. S. Growse, Mrs. John Watson and child, Capt. Farquharson, Mr. G. N. Dodd, Miss Allen, Capt. Betts, Mr. Coxhead, R.N., Mr. C. C. Quinn, Captain R. Maxwell, Miss Trinick, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. G. T. Dalton, Mrs. Brownlow, Mr. Crawford, Mr. W. J. Gaiway, Mr. N. Clarke, Hon. Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Kennedy, Miss Grant, Miss Thompson, Mr. W. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Laity and two infants, Mons. de Milley, Mr. and Mrs. McNair, Hon. R. Stewart, Mr. J. W. Maxwell. For MADRAS.—Mr. F. L. Moncrieff, Capt. T. Sweet, Mrs. Hannilton and child, Miss Founce, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Mr. A. C. Smith, Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Dr. Donaldson, Captain R. Church, Mr. P. J. Duff, Mr. McCall, Mr. C. Cunningham. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Rigg, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. J. Guthrie. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Forrester, Mr. Harvey. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lord and Lady Londborough, Captain and Mrs. Egerton.

November 27.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. J. G. Bell and friend, Mrs. and two Misses Giraud, Mr. R. H. Glynn, Capt. Farquharson, Mr. J. King, Miss Hawkes, Mrs. King and infant, Mrs. Hyslop. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Betts and two children, Mr. Fitzmaurice and two children, Lord and Lady Londborough, Mr. Schoffer.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGES.

BARKER, Rev. John T., M.A., of Whitley, Yorkshire, to Helena, eldest daughter of Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Member of the Council of India, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, by the Rev. Thomas Fuller, M.A., Incumbent, Oct. 20.
BELL, James G., of the Madras Staff Corps, eldest son of Major-General Bell, to Agnes Mary, eldest daughter of Henry W. Hull, Esq., of 25, Porchester-square, at Trinity Church, Bayswater, Oct. 17.

BOILEAU, Charles Henry, 61st Regt., second son of Major-General Boileau, late Royal Bengal Artillery, to Susanna Maria, eldest daughter of J. Le Bailly, Esq., of Les Vaux, Jersey, at St. Saviour's Church, Jersey, Oct. 18.

KIRWAN, Capt., 25th King's Own Borderers, to Ellen E., daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Robert Ewbank Chambers, 9th Bengal Cavalry, at St. Marylebone Church, Oct. 18.

DEATHS.

BENT, Nathaniel, sen., late of the H.E.I.C.'s Service, at Poplar, aged 83, Oct. 14.

CLARK, Capt. W. Wilson, H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry, at Greenford-place, near Harrow, Oct. 13.

DAVIDSON, Major-General Wright W., late 32nd Bengal N.I., and Commandant 16th Irregular Cavalry, at the Sycamores, Balasa, Isle of Man, aged 52, Oct. 13.

OSBORNE, Charles T., Ens. 87th R.I. Fusiliers, son of Thomas, late of the Madras Army, at the Camp, Aldershot, aged 21, Oct. 16.

SAMPSON, Colonel Thomas E., late of the Bengal Army, at Walworth, county Londonderry, aged 63, Oct. 14.

India Office.

October 20, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. M. Lister; Mr. H. W. Dashwood; Mr. T. Thomas (Uncov.); Mr. C. Hordern (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. S. M. Nugent; Mr. J. Hodgart.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. O. M. Graham, late 6th Eur. Regt.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Fulton, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Ens. R. Hennell, Inf.; Lieut. H. F. Barnes, late 31st N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. B. Willock, 3 mo.; W. Macpherson, 3 mo.; H. S. J. Ross, 6 mo.; A. J. R. Bainbridge, 6 mo.; E. H. Whinfield, 6 mo.; T. H. Cowie, 3 mo.; J. Kelly, 2 mo. (Uncov.); P. Caffery, 6 mo. (Uncov.); C. Caspersz, 6 mo. (Uncov.); C. Eales, 1 mo. (Uncov.); B. Stainforth, 6 mo. (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. E. Fane, 6 mo.; W. H. Arbuthnot, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. C. Forbes, 6 mo.; A. H. Nairne, 6 mo.; A. R. Grant, 3 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. T. Hall, late 12th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. G. Campbell, 15th N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Mackenzie, 5th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. S. Walcott, Inf., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. E. E. Lewis; G. Loch; J. W. Sherer; C. W. Wilmot (Uncov.); G. W. Kellner (Uncov.); D. C. M. Gordon (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. H. Newill; E. R. Macdonell; W. Donald (Uncov.); F. L. Moncrieff (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. A. Rogers; H. B. Boswell; T. Garrett (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. L. Noverre, late 1st Eur. Regt.; Lieut. G. N. Saunders, late 24th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, late 6th L.C.; Capt. L. Grant, 32nd N.I.; Surg. maj. E. S. Tribe, Med. Estab.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Pye, late 31st N.I.; Capt. D. Nasmyth, Engrs.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. St. C. Ford, Staff Corps.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Bombay	2s. 0d.	2s. 0½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 p u	2 0½ p m.			

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—(War Office, Oct. 17).—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel William Richardson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the 44th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Share.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock, 1874.....	224	
	India 5 per cent.	109 1/2	
	India 4 per cent.	100 1/2	
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	98 1/2	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper.	107 1/2	
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5 1/2		
	per cent.	116 1/2	
	India Stock Debentures, 1855	95 1/2	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	105 1/2	
	" " " 1863	99 1/2	
	" " " 1864	100 1/2	
	" " " 1864 or 1866	108 1/2	
	India 5 percent. for account....	103 1/2	
	India 4 per cent.	100 1/2	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104 1/2	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	20s.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	19s. to 23s. pm.	
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	106 1/2 to 107 1/2
20	New.....	11	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
20	Ditto E Shares	7 1/2	1 to 1 1/2
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (Lim.)	100	105 to 107
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	103 to 109
Stock	East Indian	100	107 1/2 to 108 1/2
20	Ditto G. Extension.....	10	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension.....	10	1 to 1 1/2
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108 1/2 to 109 1/2
20	Ditto (New ditto).....	12	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
20	Ditto, Jan. 1862.....	10	1 to 1 1/2
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	106 to 107
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.) ..	100	99 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4 1/2 per cent)	100	101 to 102
20	5th Extension.....	2	...
20	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	2	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	106 1/2 to 107 1/2
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla		
	(guar. 5 per ct.).....	107	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. c.....	all	106 to 107
20	Ditto	2	1 1/2 to 2 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.).....	100	106 to 107
20	Do. g. 5 p. c.....	15	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
BANKS.			
100	Agriand United Servicelim.	50	120 to 122
40	Australasia.....	all	75 to 77
40	New.....	10	27 to 24 pm.
25	Bank of Egypt	all	27 to 24
30	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	37 to 38
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond.,		
	and China	all	70 to 72
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan...	25	34 to 4 pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	60 to 61
20	Ottoman Bank	all	...
20	Do. New.....	2	...
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi ...	5	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	Bombay Gas	3	1 d. 1/2 pm.
20	Ceylon	7	1 to 1 pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B	all	...
10	E. I. Cotton Agency.....	4 1/2	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.....	5	1 1/2 dia. 1/2 pm.
20	Egyptian Com. & Trad.....	2	1 1/2 to 2 1/2
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal.....	1	2 1/2 to 3 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	1	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron.....	5	1 to 2 pm.
20	Do. New.....	1	1 to 2
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
1	Do. New.....	1	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L.)	all	24 to 3 1/2
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	22 to 24
50	Ditto New.....	30	20 to 22 pm.
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1863	all	...
1	Submarine Telegraph	all	50 to 55
1	Ditto Registered.....	all	...
10	Ditto Scrip	all	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
3	Telegraph to India	1	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dia.

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EXCELLENCE—ELEGANCE—ECONOMY.

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 —October 21, 1863.

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 602.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Sept. 25	Burma (Rangoon)	Sept. 12
Madras	" 26	Bombay	" 29
Agra	" 22	Ceylon	" 30
China (Hong Kong)	Sept. 11.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

AMONGST his other "fantastic tricks before high Heaven," Sir Hugh Rose has contrived to excite the disgust and indignation of Brigadier-General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B., to such an unbearable degree that that high-spirited, gallant, and honourable officer has resigned his command of the Punjab Irregular Force. Sir Neville Chamberlain's chief cause of complaint against the Commander-in-Chief is his having made use of a strictly private communication for official purposes. There is literally no limit to Sir Hugh Rose's squabbles and embarrassments, all owing to his utter unfitness to regulate the social economy of an army, which he can manage so nobly in the field. The high authorities at home are, no doubt, reluctant to disgrace so gallant and successful a soldier for his gross want of temper, judgment, and discretion, as an administrator of military law, in "the piping times of peace," which he contrives to turn into a period of domestic war.

The *Onde Gazette* has the following little paragraph:—"Another interesting case for the lovers of scandal is likely to furnish work for the gentlemen of the long robe, and the Divorce Court. Rumour whispers that the wife of a field officer, daughter of a distinguished admiral, well known for his services during the Crimean war, has leaved with a gay and gallant Colonel of Hussars." A contemporary gives the names of the parties as Mrs. Thompson, wife of Major Thompson, of H.M.'s 54th, and Colonel Bush, of H.M.'s 7th

Hussars. The lady is said to be ten years older than her seducer.

Mr. Frere has introduced into the Legislative Council, now at Poona, a Bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, intended chiefly for the benefit of Natives. It will give to district judges the power of Insolvency Commissioners. In one respect it makes a most beneficial change in Hindoo law. By that law, as sometimes interpreted, a man is liable for the debts of his deceased father, with interest, however little he may have received by way of inheritance from him; and for the debts of his grandfather without interest. Mr. Frere is, however, disposed to consider this a religious or moral obligation merely, and not a legal one, and sets it aside, making the son responsible for the father's debts only to the extent of the assets received by inheritance. He also proposes to set aside a curious provision by which, under the Hindoo law, a man who marries a widow is liable to the debts of her former husband. The Bill was read a first time, and referred to a select committee, to report next year. It will have a most beneficial effect in rescuing many unfortunate people from the greedy grasp of native money lenders; one of whom, Mr. Frere said, had charged interest at the rate of 1,500 per cent. per annum.

We gave in our last number a brief and imperfect statement of the murderous attack on Mrs. Macquoid, at Ellichpoor, the wife of Captain Macquoid, who was absent on leave at Bombay. The several reports of the affair vary very considerably, but from a letter from Ellichpoor, dated Sept. 8th, we now learn that the Mahomedan servant who attacked the lady so brutally was maddened by a spirit of revenge, he having been ordered to be *slipped* for having smoked *ganja* in the lady's bungalow. The man took advantage of his master's absence to gratify his vengeance. He entered the lady's bedroom and cut and hacked her with a sword in so frightful a manner that it is wonderful how she escaped with her life. Her ayah's screams brought a syce to the poor lady's assistance, but not before her body was covered with wounds, her thigh almost cut through, and the bone broken. She is said, however, to be likely to recover. The syce who came to her aid showed no slight pluck. He plunged a spear into the body of the Mahomedan. The thrust was fatal, and the dead body of the man was dragged to some distance from the house, and burnt by sweepers.

The *Overland Bengal Hurkaru* thinks the Sittana fanatics are likely to prove more troublesome than was at first anticipated, and

gives the following paragraph from an up-country paper; there is no date to the extract:—

"An urgent requisition was received by the Major-general commanding the Lahore division, by telegram on Thursday morning, to despatch the 3rd Sikh Infantry to reinforce the troops that have been already sent to the frontier to overawe the Sittana fanatics, and the regiment consequently marched past the city of Lahore *en route* to its destination on Friday morning, within twenty-four hours after receiving orders."

If Lord Elgin be as fond of state and show as our Harry the Eighth, he is anticipating with delight the prominent part he will perform on the Field of the Cloth of Gold at Lahore. We shall no doubt obtain glowing descriptions of the brilliant scene which will be presented to so many thousands of admiring eyes this cold season, and as a mere spectacle it will no doubt be something memorable, and will perhaps furnish rich materials to some British romance writer who will venture on the bold attempt to make India interesting to readers at home. The camp of the Governor-general is to leave Kolka on the 1st of October. It is expected to reach Sealkote about the 28th of the month. The Governor-general will then receive, in grand durbars, the Jumnoo, or Cashmere Maharajah. The camp will be at Peshawur early in December. From there it will proceed to Lahore, the proposed scene of so much gorgeous finery and State and diplomatic meetings and military reviews. There, also, the Governor-general will open the Agricultural Exhibition, which will be thronged with people of almost all nations, and present a dazzling variety of national costumes. At the great durbars some of the leaders of the Punjab nobility will be presented with Orders of the Star of India and of the Bath.

It has been officially intimated that for the future soldiers' necessities will be supplied to the troops in India by the Indian Government. This refers to such as will have to be imported from England. Most of these articles can be procured locally, and the Commander-in-Chief points out the advantages of this mode of obtaining them. Besides the great saving of time, and perhaps of expense, the soldier will always be better satisfied with anything purchased by himself, or within his own knowledge. It may also be made the powerful means of developing regimental workshops. For such articles as cannot otherwise be procured requisition must be made on England. It is recommended that soldiers should be permitted to purchase the articles they individually require themselves in the bazaars wherever practicable, but under the supervision of a non-commissioned officer.

The annual Invaliding Boards at Calcutta and Mooltan have been abolished. Divisional Invaliding Boards, to be assembled at stations occupied by European troops, will, in future,

examine all men proposed to be sent to England either for change of climate or discharge. The divisional boards are to be invariably presided over by a Deputy Inspector-general.

The Honourable Mr. Maine has prepared a Bill to improve the administration of justice in India. It is proposed by him that something like the present system of Small Cause Courts should be spread all over India. The jurisdiction will be up to £50, and in some cases £100. The Bill will provide an immediate remedy against breach of contract, and the High Court of Bengal will send its own judges on circuit to watch the proceedings of the district courts.

In Afghanistan, the Ameer was near Cabul, and in a personal interview "patched up" a friendship with Azim Khan.

An Exhibition of the Arts and Industry of Oude, to be held at Lucknow, will open after those of Bengal and the Punjab.

The Bishop of Calcutta and Sir Charles Trevelyan have headed a movement to raise from all parts of India a subscription for a grand Memorial Hall, bearing the name of Dr. Duff, the missionary. It is to be erected in Calcutta, and to be devoted to educational meetings, lectures, &c. £15,000 will be required for the purpose. The hall is to be in Carrara marble, in imitation of the famous Maison Carrée of Nîmes.

The Bengal section of the East India Railway has obtained a net profit, during the half-year ending June 30, of £218,270.

The Government are commencing the preparations for the political mission which is to be sent into Bhootan in the ensuing cold weather. The military escort for the mission is to consist of fifty picked men, volunteers, from the 25th Regiment Punjab N.I. at Barrackpore, and a draft of sappers and miners at Darjeeling.

The steamer *Armenian*, taken up for the conveyance of part of H.M.'s 43rd L.I. to New Zealand, will embark 350 men of the regiment and eight officers, under the command of Major Colville, the junior major of the corps; the remainder, including H.M.'s 68th Regt., following in the *Aratoon Apar*, under the command of Lieut.-colonel Booth.

JAPAN.

PARIS, Oct. 28.

The *Opinion Nationale* of this evening asserts that despatches have been received from Japan, representing that the English have made some attacks on the Japanese, which were unsuccessful. The vessels destroyed some barques, but the forts maintained their fire to the last. "The English," says the *Opinion Nationale*, "were obliged to withdraw without having obtained the required satisfaction. The Japanese displayed great courage and perfect discipline, and absolutely refuse to pay the indemnity."

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Asst. surg. W. Jacob, 24th M.N.I. at Vizianagaram, Sept. 12. Surg. Scot, late superintending surgeon in Madras establishment, at Cragmure, Kirken bright, Oct. 21.

BENGAL.—Sir John S. Logan, late of the Hon. E.I.C.S., and formerly guardian of H.H. the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing. Lieut.-col. E. Jeffreys, late of the Bengal Army, at Malvern, aged 74, Oct. 21.

CHINA.—Capt. Butes, formerly surgeon to Ward's forces, at Quinsan, China, Aug. 6.

JAPAN.—Capt. Goshing, of H.M.'s ship *Euryalus*, at Kagosima, in action, Aug. 16. Commander Wilcott, of H.M.'s ship *Euryalus*, at Kagosima, in action, Aug. 15.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSILLES.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Mr. Finch, Dr. John Smith. FROM MADRAS.—Lieut. Bloomfield. FROM HONG KONG.—Mr. de Silva, senr., Don Carcen and child. FROM MALTA.—Mr. J. F. Elliott, Capt. Holyouke.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Pera*, Nov. 2.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Dew and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Millett and inf., Capt. H. Collett, Mr. Rogers. FROM MADRAS.—Lieut. West, Mr. Jacob, Mr. McGowan. FROM HONG KONG.—Mr. Turner. FROM SINGAPORE.—Mr. Davidson. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Abdullah Monsavvy and s.n. FROM MALTA.—Mr. Dupont.

BENGAL.

THE BETHUNE SOCIETY AND DR. DUFF.

On Thursday, the 17th of September, there was held an extraordinary meeting of this society to "take into consideration the best means of commemorating the services rendered by its late president, the Rev. A. Duff, D.D., LL.D." The theatre of the Medical College was crowded to suffocation. No less than 600 souls were present, and among them were some of the highest officials of the State—our able Finance Minister being of the number. All classes of the community were fairly represented, and the proceedings were highly interesting. The chair was taken by Rajah Pertaap Chunder Sing Bahadoor, one of the vice presidents of the society, who in a short but appropriate speech explained the object of the meeting, as soon as the secretary had read Dr. Duff's letter resigning into the hands of the members, in consequence of ill-health, his office of president. By the first resolution, which was moved by the Hon. Justice Shumbhoo Nauth Pundit in a calm, dignified speech, and seconded by Dr. Chevers in an eloquent one, the meeting desired "to place on record the deep concern and sympathy" with which the members had received the resignation of their president, and "to express an earnest hope and prayer for his restoration to health and usefulness."

The second resolution proposing an address to the rev. gentleman was moved by Baboo Wootendro Mohun Tagore, in a neat speech, and seconded by Baboo Greesh Chunder Mitter in the most feeling speech delivered on the occasion. The address is an able document, and expresses in terse and eloquent language the gratitude of the members. But able as it is, it is only an attempt at a summary of what Dr. Duff has done for the society. Baboo Greesh Chunder very justly observed that this address was but an imperfect record of the services of the rev. gentleman. One of the principal objects which Dr. Duff had in view during his incumbency as president of the society was to promote a friendly intercourse between the educated native and the educated European; and this object we were told had been in a great measure attained.

The third resolution was to the effect that a fund be raised for the purpose of commemorating the highly successful presidentship of Dr. Duff by a portrait. It was moved by Baboo Greesh Chunder Ghose with his usual eloquence, though its effect was somewhat marred by the theatrical motions of the speaker, and a repetition of the same sentiments in almost the same words. But there can be no doubt that his gratitude to Dr. Duff was sincere, for he observed that the Rev. gentleman's services could not be adequately commemorated even by a statue of gold. Baboo Greesh Chunder was seconded by the Rev. Lal Beharee Dey, who made the most sensible speech delivered on the occasion. One of the happiest expressions used by this speaker was, that Dr. Duff was "a living martyr."

The fourth resolution, proposing a committee of the gentlemen who are to act as trustees of the fund above referred to, was moved by Cowar Hurrendra Krishna, and seconded by Dr. Tamez Khan. As president of the section of female improvement the Cowar very appropriately observed that had Dr. Duff remained in the country ten or twelve years more, the females of Bengal would have assembled, like the males that night assemble, to do honour to the rev. gentleman.

The fifth resolution, proposing that Dr. Duff be elected an honorary member of the Bethune Society, was moved by Baboo Degumber Mitter in a few pregnant sentences, the most remarkable of which was "that in doing honour to Dr. Duff the members of the Bethune Society were doing honour to themselves." Baboo Degumber was seconded by Baboo Koylas Chunder Bose, the able secretary of the society, who delivered one of the sweetest speeches ever heard in the halls of the Bethune Society.

From the foregoing summary of the proceedings of the evening our readers will be able

to gather that the meeting was a singular success, and we beg to congratulate the promoters of the movement on the fact. Dr. Duff will no doubt be gratified to learn that his services are duly appreciated by those over whom he so ably presided; and although a portrait is by no means a suitable memorial, yet, when he comes to know in what spirit this tribute to his successful presidentship has been proposed, he cannot but regard it in the light of a statue of marble or gold.
—*Hindoo Patriot*.

MR. BEADON AND THE HIGH COURT.

The *Friend of India* is naturally and excusably jubilant over the "wiggling" administered to the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in reference to his Honour's disrespectful treatment of the Judges of the High Court. The charges brought by the High Court against the Lieutenant-governor were twofold. In the first place, the Judges complain that after consulting them as to the propriety of extending a pardon to Joykissen Mookerjee, he acted upon his own judgment without waiting for their reply, but not without indulging in a sneer at their assumed dilatoriness. In the second place, his Honour is charged with attempting to bring the High Court into contempt by referring to them on trifling cases through a mere docket forwarded by an Under-Secretary. And when the Judges of the High Court vindicated their dignity and independence, and reminded the Lieutenant-governor that he had at his right hand a Legal Remembrancer and Government Pleaders, Mr. Beadon, instead of admitting his error, mounted the high horse, and insisted on having a Minister of Justice for his own exclusive and particular use. The Government of India, however, declined to foster his Honour's too exalted notions as to his relations with the High Court, which was declared to be in no way subordinate to the Bengal Government, as its predecessor the Sudder Court undoubtedly had been. This decision is thoroughly approved of by Sir Charles Wood, who expresses himself in these clear and explicit terms:—

"I have to express my entire concurrence with your Government, and with the Judges of the High Court, that it is highly expedient that the attention of the Court should not be distracted from purely judicial matters by being called upon to express extra-judicial opinions upon questions of law and practice." In two of these cases, I am of opinion that there was no necessity for making any reference to the Court at all. In the other case of the reference from Bombay, the required information might have been procured from the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; but if it was thought better to get it direct from the High Court, there is no doubt that a letter addressed to the Chief Justice by the Lieutenant-Governor, or to the proper officer of the Court by his secretary, would have been acknowledged in a manner quite to the Lieutenant-Governor's satisfaction.

"I observe that the mode of communication by docket in addressing the High Court was ordered by the Lieutenant-governor to be discontinued as soon as he was informed of the Court's objection to it. In doing so he acted properly. The Judges of the High Court ought to be addressed in the same manner as the Judges of the Supreme Court were addressed by the Government. The order of the Lieutenant-governor in at once directing its discontinuance would have satisfied the Judges that the mode of address of which they complain did not imply, as observed by the Lieutenant-governor, any want of respect for them or disregard of the dignity belonging to their office, had the Lieutenant-governor frankly communicated to the Court the nature of the instructions of the 16th September, 1863, to which he refers in his Minute of the 16th March last.

"I cannot discover in these proceedings any sufficient reason for the appointment of a Minister of Justice. The High Court, while declining to furnish the Lieut.-governor with extra-judicial opinions, has expressed its readiness to give him all the assistance in its power in cases in which he may feel a real difficulty, after giving them his personal consideration, provided they can do so consistently with their own duty. The correspondence at pp. 174 to 189, 194 to 201, and 288 to 294 of the abstract of Lieut.-governor's proceedings for the month of March last, which has just been received, manifests an unwillingness in the Court to recognise the authority of the Lieut.-governor, or to afford him the necessary assistance to enable him to carry on the important functions of the Executive Government in connection with the administration of civil and criminal justice in the provinces subject to his authority.

The Court draws a distinction between the judicial and the executive branches of the administration; and while it declines, very properly, to act extra-judicially, it is ready to afford all the assistance in its power in promoting the efficiency of the supervision and control over the subordinate Courts, which form, as you observe, a very important part of the duties of the Lieut.-governor."

We further learn from our Serampore contemporary that a third *casus belli* arose very shortly before the receipt of this despatch. Through some extraordinary hallucination or fit of ill-temper, his Honour is represented to have accused the High Court of allowing its business to fall into arrears. So far, however, is this from being the case that, if the *Friend* be rightly informed, "there will not be by next January work sufficient for all the judges." When the High Court commenced its labours, it took over arrears from the Sudder Court to the extent of 1,060 regular, 4,354 special, and 383 miscellaneous appeals. In two years all this enormous mass of litigation will have been disposed of, and nothing will remain to be done but the current business that surges up day by day. Can Mr. Bendon say as much for any department that is actually under his own control?—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

THE NEW CENTRAL STRATEGIC STATIONS IN INDIA.

Only two things are yet lacking to complete the administrative revolution caused by the mutiny of Fifty-Seven—a reform of the Judicial Service and Courts as distinguished from the Law itself which has been already much improved, and a complete reorganisation of our military position in the peninsula. Lord Elgin has it in his power to win a reputation equal to that of any of his predecessors in days of peace, by putting these two stones in the great arch of administrative reform, for he has colleagues well fitted and willing to assist him in both, as Mr. Maine and Sir Charles Trevelyan. Of the two reforms, the latter is by far the more important. It has been well said that the English in India ought to imitate the Normans, who kept the keys of military power in their own hand; while this principle is tempered by another derived from our Saxon ancestors, to preserve and extend the rights of the people. A stable and perfect military system in India means peace and light taxation to all her millions, who would be again, as they were a century ago, the first victims of anarchy and war; while it secures for the English ruler easy finance, a rapidly growing civilisation in Asia, and an increased prestige in Europe. Every circumstance urges the present Government of India to an immediate and liberal consideration of the strategic position of our army. There is peace, and there is long likely to be peace, within our borders. There is a large surplus of revenue for a second time since the mutiny, and every probability that that surplus will annually exceed its predecessor. A Royal Commission, after nearly five years' patient study, and after the most faithful collection of evidence from the obscurest stations in India, has reported in language at once emphatic and appalling that, with a few exceptions, every military cantonment in India defies the simplest sanitary laws. Above all, Lord Dalhousie's trunk railway system is fast hastening to completion, and a net-work of road and tramway feeders is about to connect every part of India with this base. Recognising these facts, a sum of three hundred thousand pounds was assigned in the last Budget for the erection of barracks for English soldiers at central strategic stations, and one of the ablest military engineers in India, Colonel Crommelin, C.B., who has left his mark on Lucknow for ever, has been appointed to the special duty of projecting the necessary works.

It is impossible to over-estimate the military and political importance of the railway system of India. That far-sighted statesman, Lord Dalhousie, when he planned the triangular lines, as they have been called, may not, any more than successors who had better opportunities of judging, have anticipated the events of Fifty-Seven. But we know that he did subordinate commercial and all other considerations, in planning the course of the railways, to that of their military value. He, as well as his predecessor Lord

Hardinge, knew what it was to create and then re-inforce an army fighting for empire north of the Sutlej. None had remonstrated so bitterly as he against that transfer of English troops from India to the Crimea, which precipitated the revolt in Oudh and lengthened the early campaigns in the mutiny. He foresaw, what the amalgamation of the armies has brought about, that the Indian army would thenceforth be looked on as the reserve of England during a continental war, and he was eager to make up for a weak European force by such strategic superiority as only railways could render possible. And when the mutiny came, the contingency against which he had done his best to provide, was only too bloodily experienced. The Sonthal war had thrown back the railway works in the Gangetic valley more than a year, but his short and most successful branch to Raneeunge made that the chief base from which to operate first against Arrah and then against Cawnpore and Lucknow. Had the trunk railways been pushed on as he wished, it is not too much to say that the mutiny of Meerut might never have risen into the magnitude of a rebellion, from the Sutlej to the Betwa on the south and the Gunduck on the east. Who does not remember the half-despairing cry of Sir Henry Lawrence to Lord Canning just a fortnight after the Meerut massacre?—"It is impossible to place a wing of Europeans in Cawnpore in less time than twenty-five days; the Government dawk and the dawk companies are fully engaged in carrying a company of the 84th to Benares at the rate of eighteen men a day; the bullock train can take a hundred men a day at the rate thirty miles a day." As it was, had Neill arrived an hour later Benares would have fallen. And what thoughts are excited by the fact that had railway works been only one year more forward, the brave Tenth would not have been butchered at Dinapore in an ambush; and the memorials which stand on Wheeler's entrenchment and over the Well at Cawnpore would have been trophies of a rescued garrison and reunited families.

We allude to these things that the importance of the trunk railway system as a military base may not be undervalued, in days when the horrors of Fifty-Seven seem to be as much forgotten as the Black Hole tragedy, and less cared for than the Cabul disasters. To listen to the thoughtless attacks of would-be financiers on the five per cent. guarantee, one would suppose that for railways alone is due all that has ever been mistaken in Bengal civilian finance. Cheaply have we purchased future security at the trifling cost of the temporary loan of a few millions of interest. And when we look at the present condition of the trunk lines we are forced to the belief that, up to this time, Government has been indifferent to their political value. Not a sod of the great links between Delhi and Lahore, and Mooltan and Kotree, has yet been cut, nor has the latter been even sanctioned. While great efforts are made to complete a branch from Bhosawal by Omrawuttee to Nagpore, the Thull Ghaut works are incomplete, and for all the energy that is shown one would suppose nothing is being done beyond the present G. I. Peninsula terminus of Chalisgaom, while it will be three years before Allahabad is bound by an iron tie to Jubulpore. Worse than even these, perhaps—for the Deccan is now the only internal cause of anxiety—Madras is still separated from Bombay by nearly the whole breadth of the peninsular, and discussion still goes on whether the line should run from Arcconum to Sholapore through Hyderabad, as if the question admitted of a moment's doubt. Is it already forgotten that the auxiliary force supplied by South India in 1857-58 was just one year in marching to the Jumna?

From Rajmahal or Sahebgunge to Lahore and Mooltan every great railway station must be made a strong fort. What the Austrians are in Lombardy as a military power to curse, the English must be in India with their Railway Quadrilaterals to bless. It would require a military statesman with the genius of a Napoleon, the skill of a Vauban, and the sanitary experience of a Sir Ranald Martin, to lay down for ever, and carry

despotically into effect, a great series of strategic lines. The first none of our military men may possess, but Sir W. Mansfield and Sir Hope Grant have had experience of the mutiny, and, whatever else Sir Hugh Rose may be, no one has seriously questioned his soldierly dash through Central India. For the rest there are in the Indian Engineers and the Medical Services more scientific ability, and more practical experience for a duty of this kind, than any army in the world has ever manifested, for where is the army that has had such a career as theirs? Connected with the great railway lines there are the neighbouring hill stations, at which the Royal Commission recommend one-third of the army to be always stationed. Darjeeling will soon be a day's march from the Ganges—a tramway would make it three hours—and like an eagle in its eyrie that station is so placed as to watch Nepaul, Thibet and Bhootan. Lucknow must be connected with Cawnpore, and thence to Fyzabad and Napaul there should be an iron path to another sanitarium, such as we have often urged should be there established. Allahabad is being made the most impregnable strategic position in the land. To the united paradise of Dehra and Landour a tramway would soon convey the troops from Agra and Delhi. Already Dalhousie is close to Umritsur, and the railway would soon put it *en rapport* with Mooltan and desert Sind. What is true of the Calcutta and Kurrahee trunk line is true of all, for that from Allahabad to Bombay and that from Bombay to Madras pass through Ghauts where, at a trifling but healthy altitude, military colonisation may follow with slow footsteps the progress which, we trust, will soon dot the Himalayas with English homes.—*Friend of India*.

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INDIA.

Conservatism of the most obstructive character is the rule which guides Indian administration in England. The debate in the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Arthur Mills, for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire whether any and what alterations may be advantageously adopted in the Act of 1858 which constituted the Home Government of India, resulted in eliciting the fact that even Lord Stanley is satisfied with the present constitution of the Council for India. It is well-known that when he prepared the Act he was very doubtful of the propriety of disqualifying the members from obtaining seats in Parliament, and it has been said by his friends since that he was convinced both the Council and Parliament would benefit by the presence of a few members of the former in the latter. This belief is now dissipated. With that freedom from prejudice and party ties which distinguishes him, Lord Stanley declared he saw no reason why the Act of 1858 should be considered final. But "the Council were the confidential advisers of the Minister, chosen for their knowledge of Indian affairs, and not from party motives, and difficulties might arise if they were to have seats in the House." Sir E. Colebrooke, a name of Indian reputation, was the only speaker who, besides Colonel Sykes, wished to see the Council of India strengthened by the members having seats in Parliament, which he thought would not tend to weaken the just authority of the Secretary of State.

The first point to be settled in this discussion was not even raised in express terms in the debate—whether the Secretary for India should have a Council at all. We believe that every official in India, from the viceroy downwards, and every non-official interested in India, both on the spot and at home, except the Exeter-hall party, would gladly see the Council superseded by a few under-secretaries. This is the opinion of the one English journal which understands Indian affairs, and it is the expressed belief of Lord Palmerston, who knows better than any other statesman the art of governing. Were there no Council, the official thinks there would be no insolent and vexatious despatches, and the Indian landholder and Manchester spinner would more easily carry their point were the buffer of a dozen old Indians, who know nothing of the present state

of India, removed. We confess that we sympathise much with this view, for we hold that in proportion to the extent of home interference with India, after sending us good rulers, is the amount of risk to the empire. But, acknowledging that nothing could be worse than the administration of the present Secretary for India and his Council, in which the only three independent members have been silenced, we must not forget that Lord Stanley's administration helped by the same Council was most beneficial, and that half the bad effects of the present home administration will be removed on Sir Charles Wood's departure from office. We believe that the danger of ruling India, even through Sir Charles Wood and the present coerced Council, is considerably less than it would be were there no Council at all. If the Council is a buffer against India, it is also a buffer against the Ministry of the day for India, and the time may not be far distant when we shall find it to be so.

There must, for the sake of India, as well as in accordance with the constitutionalism of England, be some authority to control the Minister's management of the finances, and had eight out of the fifteen members of the Council done their duty, the Mysore family would have been led to the law-courts for a decision on their preposterous claim, instead of being paid more than half-a-million out of a treasury described by the then Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer as within a few days of insolvency. It is to the prevention of those influences which caused the fifteen members, save a Spartan three, to sacrifice the interests they were appointed to protect, and not to the abolition of the Council, that reformers should direct their energy. What is true of finance is equally so of patronage, and excessive Crown influence, and unblushing Horse Guards' jobbery. The legal power of the Council may not be great, and it ought not to be so great as to prevent an imperial measure sanctioned by the country. But the very existence of the Council, the very fact, for instance, of such a strong protest as that against the amalgamation of the armies, accomplishes an important end. In the constitution under which India is governed, the Viceroy and his advisers may be considered as a House of Commons, taking all initiative measures and managing all details; the Council as a House of Lords, acting as the ballast, and the Secretary for India as the Crown. Never were such words of wisdom uttered regarding India as Mr. John Stuart Mill's—that nothing can be worse for India than an English Cabinet Minister who is thinking of English, not Indian, politics. The only mode in which England can govern India with any chance of success is "through a delegated body of a comparatively permanent character." But this body should differ from the court of directors in the infusion of English influences, so that Indian experience may see that the most enlightened methods of administration are wisely adapted to India.

How, then, should the Council be improved? Clearly it ought to retain the two great advantages of the Court of Directors which it has superseded—the members should have the right of standing for Parliament, and should hold office for only a limited period. Lord Stanley, with his usual fairness, admitted that the difficulties which he dreaded from members of the Council having seats in the House, had, to a great extent, been avoided by the moderation and good sense of the old directors who had seats in Parliament. If these difficulties were slight in the case of directors such as Mr. R. D. Mangles, who were always badgered and always complaining, they would be much less with men like Sir John Lawrence, Mr. Willoughby, and Colonel Durand. If Sir C. Wood's intercourse with his Council had been so very harmonious as he describes, and if it is as true as we know it to be incorrect that these differences, four in number in four years, "occurred on the most trivial and unimportant matters," why object to the presence in the House of as many as could afford to induce constituencies to send them there? This disqualification reacts on the Council itself, for no Anglo-Indian who

seeks a career and has a little money would bury himself in the little back parlour at Westminster, where the life is very much that in a dull slub, when he could get a seat in the Commons. If the responsibility of Parliament for India is not to be a fiction, if the Minister is not to be as absolute except in finance as if he had no Council, if England is not to wash its hands of its greatest dependency except when some great rebellion awakes it to the wrong which it has done, the most experienced Anglo-Indians must not be shut out of the great legislature of the nation. Since the Court of Directors have ceased to exist, the Indian debates in the Commons have been failures, and statesmanship and eloquence in this as in the foreign policy of England have found an arena in the Lords.

Finally, each member should hold office for only five years. India is making greater progress than any other country, because it was more backward than any other. As little should the majority of the Council consist of men who know nothing of the country since 1857, as the rule be passed that no one should be eligible for Parliament who was not of age before the Reform Bill. Even Sir John Lawrence, whose proper place is the House of Lords, has done injury by his authoritative and uncorrected views on our land policy, derived solely from the exceptional state of things in the Punjab and the much-condemned, famine-inviting, and pauperising system of Thomason in the North-West. To these two reforms we would add a third, which was proposed in the House of Commons in 1858, of giving at least one English merchant or manufacturer like Mr. Crawford, Mr. Bazley, or Mr. Baxter, and two influential non-officials from India like Mr. Scott of Bombay and Mr. Mackinlay or Mr. Bullen of Calcutta, seats in the Council. But to secure this, and as the only means except another mutiny to awaken England to a sense of its responsibility for India, the members of Council ought to have seats in Parliament.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CLERGY IN THE PUNJAB.—The *Lahore Chronicle* furnishes us with some startling facts in connection with clergymen of the Church of England in the service of the Government of the Punjab. The entire number attached to that province is twenty, of whom five are chaplains, fourteen assistant chaplains, and one missionary. Of this number eleven are non-resident at Hill sanatoriums, and the important stations of Ferozepore, Lahore, Umritsur, Jhelum, and Abbottabad, are left without the "benefit of clergy." Surely this state of things demands immediate action on the part of the bishop. However necessary a brief holiday at a hill station may be, it is vitally important that some provision should be made to supply the places of those clergymen who are absent from their duties. As it is, large and populous stations are, according to our contemporary, left wholly unprovided for in the matter of spiritual advice.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 19.

THE SITTANA FANATICS.—The *Hurkaru*, of Sept. 19, has the following:—"The Sittana fanatics are likely to prove more troublesome than was at first anticipated, if we may judge from the following paragraph taken from an up-country paper:—"An urgent requisition was received by the Major-General commanding the Lahore division by telegram on Thursday morning, to despatch the 3rd Sikh Infantry to reinforce the troops that have been already sent to the frontier to overawe the Sittana fanatics, and the regiment consequently marched past the city of Lahore en route to its destination on Friday morning, within twenty-four hours after receiving orders."

COLONEL SLATER.—We (*Oudh Gazette*) regret to hear of the serious illness of Colonel Slater, Pension Paymaster of the Cawnpore Circle, who has been compelled to leave on sick certificate, under charge of Dr. Slipton, of the Queen's Bays, being rendered completely helpless from an attack of paralysis. Captain Allen has been appointed to officiate for him.

"WHAT TO WEAR IN INDIA."—"It is evaporation alone which enables us to live in the tropics at all." Such is the burden of an essay entitled "What to Wear in India," which appears in the last number of the *Bombay Saturday Review*. Evaporation, we are reminded, is the antidote to heat, and it is excessive heat that engenders disease and dries up the juices of life. But evaporation can never be produced where the clothing is dark, heavy, and close-fitting. Above all things it is necessary that the dress should be loose and open, even at the terminations, such as the neck, ankles, and wrists. Woollen textures, if thin and light, are superior to either cotton or linen, but only under these conditions. Few things are more important than to protect the eyes from the sun's glare, for there is much reason to believe the sunstroke might often be traced to the effects of light and heat upon the optic nerves, which are in direct communication with the brain. Another great point is to keep the head cool, which may best be accomplished by wearing hats and caps of a light colour, and consisting of an opaque substance, not too heavy or too easily heated, and provided with abundant means of ventilation. A turban, though excellent in every other respect, is no defence to the eyes, but almost any sort of covering is good that avoids pressing on the forehead like a circlet of iron, and at the same time allows the hot moist air to escape from the crown of the head. Colour is a consideration of great value. The coolest is white, and then in the following order come yellow, red, green, blue, and black. The main point, of course, is to maintain the blood at its natural temperature, or at 98 degs. If it rise above this inconvenience and danger ensue. The object, therefore, is to favour the access of cold and dry air to the body, and the eviction of hot and moist air—in other words, to maintain an easy evaporation. Thick, dense, tight clothing prevents the escape of this hot, moist air, and hence the necessity for wearing loose, flowing garments of light texture, and, as already observed, of light colour. There may be nothing very original, indeed, in these directions, but they are at least sensible and easily understood—nor are they difficult to be carried into execution.—*Hurkaru*.

THE EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY.—We regret that it is not in our power to afford any encouragement to the shareholders of the East India Coal Company. On the contrary, the information we have received through a perfectly reliable channel, places the position and prospects of the company in a particularly dismal light. The whole of the mines constituting the Toposi Colliery are stated to have been on fire, and the pillars were consequently so much burnt that they are nearly certain to give way as soon as the water has been pumped out. This operation, too, is a matter of time, and not likely to be brought to a conclusion for many months to come at the present rate of working. Of course, if the pillars give way, the superincumbent earth will fall in and fill up the mines, as has already happened to a certain extent. The only work now going on at Toposi is in a quarry, from which about 800 to 1,000 maunds are daily extracted for the use of the East India Railway Company. It is true that some 400 maunds are daily raised from the Basrah Colliery, but of very inferior quality, as, indeed, is also that from the quarry. The Nugraah and Gopeenathpore Collieries are lying idle, the former on account of fire-damp, and the other for some equally good reason, but which is not specified by our informant.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 19.

RETIREMENTS.—The following officers have retired from the service from the 1st inst., on the pensions of their rank, with the additional annuity of £200:—Colonel E. W. S. Scott, Colonel Vincent Eyre, C.B., and Colonel W. Barr, of the Royal Artillery; Colonel E. L. Ommanney, and Colonel C. B. Young, of the Royal Engineers.

ACTION AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.—The *Hindoo Patriot* says that Syud Looft Ali Khan, the millionaire of Patna, has instituted an action against the *Englishman*, damages laid at one lakh of rupees, but he forgets to state what it is for.

RAM SINGH.—A carpenter by trade named Ram Singh, belonging to the village of Baitna, some nine miles N.W. of Loodiana, became some time since a disciple (or chela) of a religious fuker in the N.W., who, dying, is said to have bestowed his prophetic and religious mantle on Ram Singh, though there are two other claimants to the honour. Ram Singh made the most of his position, and has come to be almost worshipped as a living incarnation of Gooroo Govind. He preached to the Sikhs so well on the necessity of union among them, and succeeded in making so many disciples in various parts of the country, that his movements began to attract the attention of the authorities. He was watched, traced, and finally ordered to return to his village, and remain there under surveillance, with special injunctions to himself and disciples (whose intercourse with him was considerably restricted) not to visit the Sikh place of worship at Umritsur at the time of Dewaleo. It is generally believed among those who know him and his coadjutors, that he had some political object to which his religious professions were used as stepping-stones the more readily to secure an efficient following, and it is certain that more than one person of rank and such influence as Punjab Sirdars possess was among his disciples, or lent the aid of his countenance. The Government were fully warranted in the steps they took, while they kept their own counsel, though they could not stop the leaks by which the papers obtained an inkling of the matter, and made nothing known, until Mr. Ram Singh was quietly housed in his own village.

A CURIOUS WILL CASE was heard by Mr. Justice Morgan in the Bengal High Court. Captain Godby, 35th Bengal Native Infantry and Adjutant 1st Sikh Cavalry, when at Lucknow in 1858, and in presence of the enemy, made a will, leaving his property to his brother, and concluding—"I wish that none of my clothes may be sold by auction, but that they may be all burnt. My watch, sword, and Bible I wish sent to my mother." Captain Godby died a year ago of cholera at Lahore, without making another will. The judge refused to give probate of this, remarking that the privileges granted to military testaments under our law had been borrowed from the Roman law. Under that law a military testament, valid by reason of its being made on an expedition, remained in force for three months only after the soldier returned home or arrived at a place where there was a consul or other authorised person before whom a valid will might be made. Applying this principle, for he had not been able to find any decision, he refused probate to this testamentary writing which, although valid had the writer died in the expedition upon which he was engaged, must, having regard to the date of his death, in time of peace and several years after its making, be deprived of its privileges as a military testament.

SUTTENDRO NATH TAGORE.—The mail from England has brought us very good news, inasmuch as it concerns the people of this vast country to whom it has opened a new and better field of showing their talents and acquirements than that of kranedom or such other Ministerial offices. I allude to the successful examination which Baboo Suttendro Nath Tagore has passed in the Civil Service test for the first time in India's history. This Baboo is one of the two Bengalee competitors who went last year to England from the Presidency College of Calcutta, and though unfortunately one of them has totally failed, it is not therefore the less gratifying when we consider that one of the two has not only passed successfully, but has obtained the highest mark among the sixty candidates who have all passed the test—which is indeed highly creditable to India, and to her mental superiority as a nation when brought to bear with foreigners. But one thing which we are not very pleased to hear of is, that our first competition walla is not to be posted to Bengal, but is to be sent to one of the other presidencies, where, of course, we shall not have the pleasure of witnessing how he acquits himself in his practical service. Baboo Suttendro Nath Tagore is second son to Baboo Debendro Nath Tagore, who

is well known throughout India as President to the Calcutta Brahmo Somaj. I hear also that within a few days some three or four more Bengalee candidates will go to England to compete for the Civil Service test, being encouraged by the success which has attended Baboo Suttendro's first attempt. These are very good signs of the times, and our rulers may rest assured that they have by this another concession made the tie of loyalty and good feeling still closer between the two great nations, and which will secure the permanency of British rule in India upon a still sounder basis than it has hitherto been.—*Delhi Gazette.*

ABOLITION OF THE BUDGET OFFICE.—The days of the Budget Committee are now numbered. We hear that the Financial Member of the Council has recommended that the Budget Office be at once abolished, and that all the papers connected with the said proposition are now before the Governor-General at Simlah. On the abolition of the above-mentioned committee the business of that office will be transferred to the Financial Department. As the aforesaid office was hitherto maintained at an enormous expenditure, it might be supposed that when it is done away a great saving would result to Government, but the idea is chimerical. If our information be correct, on the abolition of the Budget Committee another office will shortly be created, to be designated the "Controller of Government Muniments." This officer will receive a salary of Rupees 3,000, with an assistant on Rupees 1,000 or 1,500 per mensem, together with a large office establishment. Under such circumstances, there will clearly be no actual saving on the abolition of the Budget Office—no real economy in all these changes.—*Hurkaru.*

HINDOO FREEMASONS.—The September number of "The Indian Freemasons' Friend" is especially interesting; in that it contains the antagonistic opinions of the Duke of Sussex and Dr. John Grant, Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, relative to the initiation of Hindoos into the rites of Freemasonry. His Royal Highness was in favour of admitting every man who believed "in the existence of the Grand Architect of the Universe and in futurity," and likewise in a state of rewards and punishments hereafter. With regard to Mahomedans it does not appear that any scruples have ever been entertained, but only twenty years ago, when an attempt was made to initiate two sons of Russomoy Dutt, a Hindoo gentleman of good repute, the opposition carried the day and rejected the candidates. There was no more strenuous opponent of the proposed innovation than Dr. Grant, whose objections were based upon the idolatry, the untruthfulness, and general immorality, which he believed to be characteristic of the Hindoo. The question has been lately revived, owing to the initiation of Baboo Khettermohun Gangooly in Lodge St. John, the very lodge that formerly resisted the admission of Asiatics into Masonry "on any ground whatsoever." However, so long as Hindoo gentlemen are prepared conscientiously to make a declaration similar to that of Baboo Khettermohun Gangooly, we can see no reason for refusing to associate with them on equal terms of universal brotherhood. "I am not," said the Baboo, "a Pantheist or a Polytheist. I do not identify my Creator with any one of His creatures. I believe in the existence and superintendence of one Great Architect of the Universe, whose wish is the happiness of all His creatures, whose will is law, whose laws are impressed on the heart of every right-thinking individual, and whose never-failing justice shall reach the transgressor of His laws on the great day of judgment to come."—*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept. 19.*

STEAM PRINTING IN INDIA.—The *Englishman's* announcement, a few days back, that his journal would thenceforth be printed by steam, has led many of our contemporaries into the mistake of thinking the *Englishman's* was the first newspaper steam press set up in this country. Messrs. Sanders, Cones, and Co., the proprietors of this journal, printed a Calcutta daily newspaper, the *Indian Times*, by steam, as far back as 1850. They were the first who tried the experiment in

this country, and they did not find steam printing answer, it only proving profitable when a very large number of copies were to be struck off. The *Hurkaru*, at a subsequent date, was printed by Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. by steam, but the novelty was also found not to answer there. Now, we have the *Englishman* here, and the *Times of India* in Bombay, printing by steam, and as we believe both have double-cylinder presses, they are likely to find the innovation answer as far as convenience and expedition are concerned. We however, doubt that they will be profitable.—*Phanix.*

DELHI, Sept. 16.—Since my last we have had a few showers, but the heat has been very great, and sickness, I am sorry to add, very prevalent. Fortunately, it is the usual autumnal fever, and not dangerous, but very lowering, and at times takes a turn to the head, especially among European sufferers, in which case it generally ends fatally; consequently there have been several military funerals of late. But the mornings and evenings are now cooler, and I hope the cold weather has set in. There has been a committee sitting some days for the purpose of ascertaining the origin and course of the disease known as *Aurungzebe*. All the principal hakeems and zurars of Delhi have been examined, and several interesting facts elicited; but I do not think the result will prove so satisfactory as one could wish. It is acknowledged on all hands that the disease has become more common since the mutiny; but no reason is assigned for this fact. As an old resident, I am pretty certain that what is known as *Aurungzebe* (or "Delhi boils") was unknown to the European residents up to the day of the mutiny. Since the mutiny they have become all too prevalent, and I have remarked that in the neighbourhood of the Palace and Jumma Musjid, people have suffered more severely than in other localities. It was thought that the wells in these neighbourhoods had something to do with the disease, and some bodies, or rather bones, taken out of them, in 1858, favoured the supposition; but whether this has been represented to the committee or not, I cannot say; it is an important point, however, so I give it publicity. A foul murder was committed near the city on the Kootub-road last Sunday night; the victim a Brahmin. The police were patrolling on foot (as there are no mounted police available, on account of the recent clippings), when they heard the last groan proceeding from some high grass. The night was dark, but they commenced a search and soon came upon the body of a man still warm, with nineteen cuts about the neck and shoulders. Information was sent to the Pahargunge thannah, and the police were at once on the track and in two hours the murderers, two in number, were captured. Captain Millett, district superintendent, and Mr. Goose, inspector, were soon on the spot, and never left it until the case was complete. The murderers had, it seems, followed their victim from Mooltan; they had a large supply of drugs, narcotics, &c., and were tempted to commit the foul deed by a small sum of money the murdered man had in his possession. The weapon (a chopper) was found next day. The prisoners are now in irons in the *kutwalee*, and will, it is to be hoped, suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The station is very empty; all who could get away have gone hillwards; another fortnight or three weeks will see them all returning. Nothing appears yet settled about Mr. Cooper's successor; indeed, it seems doubtful now whether he will leave Delhi at all; he is still on leave in the hills. The weather is clear; mornings and evenings cool, but the days hot; there is every appearance of the fine weather having set in.

SIMLA, Sept. 12.—The weather for the past ten days can only be described by the term delicious. Occasional showers, just enough to temper the heat of the sun, which, between them, shines with a brightness so vivid as to render the aspect of the hills truly glorious, making them stand out in the landscape with extreme clearness, causing the contrast between the depth of the shadows and the brightness of the sunshine to be almost startling; the grand and magical "effects" caused by light in this transparent atmosphere it

is impossible to describe, and could only be fully appreciated by a painter enthusiastically devoted to the limner's art. Our several photographers have not been idle, but have taken advantage of the cessation of the rain to take many charming views of the magnificent scenery by which we are surrounded. The lovers of gaiety, also, you may be sure, have taken equal advantage of this fine weather to disport themselves out of doors. Scarce a day passes without a pic-nic; in all sorts of romantic little glens and nooks, on the summits of the hills, down in the valleys, by the side of the waterfalls, under the shade of the lofty firs in picturesque Annandale, may be seen groups of merry-makers enjoying the pure air, which almost appears to intoxicate one. Balls also continue, and, in fact, Simla is in a whirl of gaiety. Two curious dinner parties have been given at Government-house; one entirely for gentlemen, presided over by Lord Elgin; the other, a few days later, entirely for the fair sex, the Countess alone entertaining her guests, a style of entertainment not likely, I fancy, to be very popular. Major Gough, a few days since, led to the altar the fair sister of Captain Hill, the officer implicated in the Narkundah dak bungalow fracas. The happy couple are passing their moneymoon at Mahaseo. Sir Hugh Rose, with a large party, is at his villa at Mahaseo. A report has been spread that the Commander-in-Chief is to leave Simla with a flying camp on the 1st proximo, but I believe this is not quite correct; his departure will not take place so soon, though both the Viceroy's and Sir Hugh's camps will be formed at Kalka, and leave that place very early next month. Allan and Hayes, Limited, of Calcutta, have had this year, for the first time, an establishment here, and have, from all accounts, done a remarkably good business; indeed, the residents and visitors ought to be very grateful for the opportunity afforded them of procuring good articles of jewellery at moderate prices, very different to the style of article formerly palmed off by firms who united the sale of pickles and cheeses, or else of black draughts and saddlery, and tobacco, with that of "articles of bigotry and virtue." Messrs. Hamilton and Co., of Calcutta, would also seem to have heard of the stroke of business done by Allan and Hayes, as, a short time ago, they, for the first time, favoured us with a flaming advertisement of their stock in our local advertiser. I fear, however, in this case the old adage, "better late than never," will not hold good. For the second time this year, has a limited company put forth its prospectus from Simla, and this time it is one, which, if an old-established and popular name has caught to do with ultimate success, may look forward to an exceedingly favourable reception from the public. I allude to the firm of Messrs. Peake, Allan and Co., chemists, who have just issued a prospectus in which they propose to convert their flourishing business into a joint-stock limited, under the title of the "Punjab Trading Company." The present partners of the firm will take a large amount of the shares, thus, as it were, vouching for the *bona fide* character of the undertaking; and in addition to this will guarantee a dividend of 12 per cent. for the first three years after the formation of the company. Messrs. Peake, Allan and Co. have several extensive establishments in different parts of the country, besides the one they have here, viz., at Lucknow, Umballah, Meer Meer, &c., and their liberal dealings have long since procured for them a wide and well-deserved popularity; the only thing in their prospectus which even the most determined critic can find to cavil at is, that it is rather too verbose, and enters too much into the aims and objects of the promoters of the scheme, thus affording a most decided contrast to the modest prospectus lately issued by Allan and Hayes, Limited; but this is the fault of the author of the prospectus, and not of the undertaking itself. Of course, that great encongraver of the Stamp Act, Major Goad, is not able to keep himself for any length of time from public criticism; at present he is suing Captain Clarke, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, as one of the stewards of the Umballah races, for preventing his horses from running,

for reasons with which I am not acquainted. The case has been deferred for some time, and, during the interval, which has offered time for reflection, both parties appear to have cooled down, and there is every probability that the matter will end in an amicable compromise. The case of Coxen v. Mahoney, which appears as though it would ever remain before the public eye, was appealed by the former. The appeal, to our great astonishment, was quickly replied to. I say astonishment, as Sir Herbert Edwards, our commissioner, is generally so much taken up with the interests of religious societies, that he has but little time left to attend to the duties of his office, so that frequently appeals from the lower courts lie unreprieved for months, to the great discomfort of the appellants, as well as to the subversion of the ends of justice, in very many instances. But to return to the appeal in Coxen v. Mahoney: Sir Herbert Edwards gave his decision in favour of the appellant, awarding him instead of the nominal damages of one rupee given by Mr. Murphy of the Simla court, substantial ones, to the extent of Rs. 250. One would almost suppose this was more to indemnify Mr. Coxen for the strictures passed on his character by Mr. Murphy in his decision than for the libel passed by Mr. Mahoney, and which the public find much difficulty in discovering. A cricket match was played at Annandale a few days ago. A novel spectacle was witnessed on the occasion, which made the spectators quit the cricket ground for the adjacent race course. The beautiful Mrs. W— challenged a Captain S— to a hurdle race; hurdles were speedily erected, and most gallantly was the race run, and easily won by the fair lady, amid the plaudits of the numerous lookers-on.

BANK OF BENGAL.—Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th September, 1863:—

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' capital, paid up	...	1,09,90,909	0	0
Reserve fund	...	19,70,266	2	4
General Treasury balance at head office	Rs. 2,60,25,636 11 1	3,36,37,233	13	4
Do. do. at branches	76,11,597 2 3			
Other deposits at head office and branches	...	1,30,87,002	14	1
Bank post bills, &c.	...	3,44,729	14	7
Bank notes outstanding	...	11,72,564	0	0
Sundries	...	11,11,095	8	11
		6,23,13,801	5	3

ASSETS.		Rs.	As.	P.
Government securities—Investment No. 1	...	11,49,043	1	2
Loans on Government securities at head office and branches	...	70,00,115	0	0
Accounts of credit on do. do. do.	...	7,13,117	13	8
Merchandise bills discounted at do.	...	54,87,087	2	7
Dead stock do. do. do.	...	2,90,492	10	11
Stamps do. do. do.	...	8,778	8	0
Banker's balances	...	2,92,286	13	0
Sundries	...	4,70,228	6	10
		1,60,11,149	7	9

Treasury reserve in coin at head office ... Rs. 1,03,83,885 7 8
Do. do. branches 20,83,468 14 0
Rs. 1,24,67,354 5 8

CASH BALANCES.—The following statement of cash balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of June last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1861. June.	1862. June.	1863. June.
Govt. of India	Co's Rs. 3,80,70,584	Co's Rs. 5,84,58,426	Co's Rs. 4,02,95,687
" Bengal	1,95,25,857	2,05,26,750	2,13,09,549
" N.W. Provinces	2,97,41,637	3,28,03,956	3,41,03,434
" Punjab	1,11,93,199	1,12,15,267	1,20,98,639
" Bombay	3,93,10,142	3,43,08,538	2,67,55,594
" Central P.	57,07,944	61,56,787	53,48,550
" Deccan	15,11,741	23,90,049	36,24,343
" Madras	2,30,78,445	3,07,32,465	3,98,78,410
Total	16,51,39,541	19,65,55,262	18,34,14,006

NATIVE LAW AGENTS OF THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.—Complaints of late have been frequent and loud regarding the Native Mooktears or Law Agents

attending the Mofussil Courts. Several of the judicial officers have reported to the Government of Bengal the conduct of some of these persons as highly reprehensible, and are of opinion that, as a body, they are generally dishonest, and altogether a disreputable class of men. They have further recommended that the Mooktears system in their courts be abolished, and that some other agency to transact law business between suitors and their courts, or between pleaders and clients if possible, be introduced in its stead.—*Englishman*.

AN INUNDATED STATION.—We are sorry to perceive that the station of Rampore Beaulah has, once more, become a victim to the encroachments of the Ganges, having, according to a late account, been inundated. As the river in this particular spot is always working its way under the banks, and shifting its channel, it is not much wonder. It is rather a pity to abandon it, as it has always been very healthy, in consequence of its elevation, and is rather a pretty spot. In all other respects, it is a failure, and ought to be abandoned.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 19.

MILITARY CHANGES.—We learn that the 15th N.I., who were to have marched on the 15th proximo for Peshawar, are to proceed to Durrundah; and that the 17th Royal Poorbeahs, detailed in the relief for the latter station, are consequently to occupy the Sonthal district, the Government of Bengal having applied for a regiment to be quartered there.—*Oudh Gazette*, Sept. 16.

HUZARAH.—The 13th Bengal Cavalry, under command of Major Watson, c.b. and v.c., left Rawul Pindee for Hurreepore, in Huzarah, on the 8th Sept. There is a report that they are to cut up the enemy's crops! We do not, however, vouch for this. It is expected that the 41st Regiment N.I., and a couple of guns, would also be sent off to support the cavalry.

RESIGNATION.—We (*Lahore Chronicle*) understand that the Brigadier-general commanding the Punjab Irregular Force has tendered the resignation of his command, moved thereto by dissatisfaction with the use made of a private communication by a high military authority.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18. Baltic, McAnusland, Moulmein; Dragon, Moller, Bombay; Anne Forster, Clarke, Adelaide; Louisa, Scowcroft, London; Melanie, Le Lionnois, Marseilles; Emma, Lepetit, Mauritius; Ville de St. Lo, Nantais, Bourbon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Anne Forster.—Mr. Jordan.
Per Baltic.—F. P. Lundeman, L. McMullen, Capt. Bartlett, P. H. P. Auschitzky, Esq.
Per Dragon.—L. A. McConnick, merchant.
Per Tivoli.—R. Von Fabricius, Mrs. McPherson.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 14. Candia, Stewart, Suez; Countess Russell, Thompson, Mauritius; Vanguard, Connell, China.—12. Lady Egidia, Curry, Liverpool; Punjab, Rice, Madras and Masulipatam; Sevilla, Kerr, West Indies; Souvenir, Lofseux, Bourbon.—13. City of Amoy, McMillan, London; Matilda, Stevenson, London; Tubal Cain, Duncan, Port Blair; Othoua, Holmes, Shanghai.—15. Chowringhee, Dixon, London; St. Louis, Terminus, Bourbon.—16. Persia, Greig, Bombay via Coromandel Coast; India, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Gallant Neil, Bewe, Batavia.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mooltan.—For MADRAS.—Mr. S. B. Gonzalves.
For GALLE.—Capt. Leveson Gower, Mr. J. Forlong.
For SUZ.—Mr. G. Williamson, sen, Mr. G. Walker, Mr. J. Vism.
For ALEXANDRIA.—Major Drew.
For MARSSEILES.—Mr. Finch, Mr. H. W. Lewis.
For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Mitchell and two children, Mrs. Mannock, Mr. W. H. Old, Mr. and Mrs. Dew and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Millet, Capt. Callett.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 23, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sn.	Sa. Rs. 100	Rs. 98 5 to 98 13
Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 100	...
4 per Cent. Co's Rs.	Co's Rs. 100	...
5 per Cent. P.W.	Co's Rs. 100	107 12 to 108 0
5 per Cent. Co's Rs.	Co's Rs. 100	108 4 to 118 12
5 per cent., 56-57.	Co's Rs. 100	108 4 to 109

EXCHANGE.

On London.		Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight	2 0 5-16
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight	2 0 4
Bills with 1000s.	at 6 months' sight	2 0 4 to 2 0 9-16
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up Rs. & ch.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra and United Service Bank	500	1150 to 1200
Assam Tea Company	300	520 to 530
Bank of Bengal	4000	11000 to 11300
Beerboom Coal Company	1000	1600 to 1610
Ditto	200	300 to 320
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1960 to 1980
Bengal Printing Company	100	...
Bengal River Company	1000	980 to 1000
Bengal Tea Company	100	980 to 280
Bishanath Tea Company	200	20 to 25
Bond-d Warehouse Association	445	745 to 750
Cachar and Assam Tea Company, ...	900	par to 5 pm.
Cachar Tea Company	600	750 to 780
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1260 to 1280
Calcutta Steam Tug Association	600	935 to 940
Central Assam Tea Company	100	130 to 140
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	340 to 360
Delhi Bank Corporation	500	625 to 650
Doshi Tria Tea Company	90	90
East India Coal Company	100	55 to 60
East India Railway Company	218	230 to 232
East India Tea Company	50	145 to 150
Do. do.	100	...
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	218	Nominal.
Eastern Steam Tug Association	1000	1750 to 1775
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	380 to 390
Gola Ghaut Tea Company	250	25 to 50 pm.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	400 to 415
Hogghly Steam Tug Association	1000	300 to 350 pm.
Hope Town Equitable Tea Company	100	10 to 20
Hope Town Tea Association .....	...	50 p.ct. pm.
Hunter and Company	250	Nominal.
Hurkaru Press Company	1000	Quite nom.
India General Steam Navigation Co.	1000	1100 to 1125
Jebong and Minchou Tea Company	30	5 to 10 pm.
Matal Tea Company	100	30 pm.
New Port Gloster Company	600	1600 to 1700
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	21	18 to 17
Oriental Tea Company	230	Nominal.
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50 to 60
Punjab Bank (Lim.)	85	105
R. Scott Thompson and Company	500	700 to 710
Simla Bank	500	600
Soom Tea Company	30	30 to 40 pm.
Spence's Hotel Company	251	30 to 40
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company	200	218 to 230
Takur Tea Company	100	...
Victoria Tea Company	250	20 to 30
Upper Assam Tea Company	210	120 to 130

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre ... 23 0 0 to 20 0 0 ..	21 17	6 Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	0 0 0
Rice	3 15 0 to 0 0 0 ..	4 0 0
Seeds	4 2 6 to 0 0 0 ..	4 5 0

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRAS HOTEL.—The Madras *Athenaeum* recommends the formation of a local hotel company, on the ground that the "Oriental Hotel Company" will soon be in the field and monopolise the business. Our contemporary further suggests that the Madras public will be called upon to subscribe, in the case of the Oriental Hotel Company, to an undertaking, in the management of which they will scarcely have any voice at all.

MEDICAL.—We understand that on the retirement of Dr. J. McKenna, deputy inspector-general of hospitals, Presidency division, which will take place in a month or two, the appointment will be filled up by Deputy Inspector-general J. E. Mayer. The latter will then have to vacate the posts now held by him of principal of the Medical College, chemical examiner, and medical storekeeper at the Presidency. The principalship, as we have already stated, will be conferred upon Dr. G. Smith; the second appointment, chemical examiner, will, we understand, be given to Dr. Wyndowe; but we are not informed as to who will be appointed medical storekeeper.

LOSS OF THE "NOVELLE ALFRED."—We regret to learn from a telegram received from the magistrate of Ganjam, at the master attendant's office here yesterday morning, that the French ship *Novelle Alfred* ran ashore at Calingapatam on Monday, the 31st inst. We are at the same time glad to hear that all hands were saved. The vessel lies at present a total wreck.—*Overland Athenaeum*, Sept. 28.

MR. R. S. ELLIS.—We learn that the Honourable Mr. R. S. Ellis will be relieved on the 1st proximo from his duties as Collector of Madras, preparatory to proceeding to join the Governor-General at the approaching sitting of the Imperial Council for making laws and regulations, of which he is a member. The Sub Collector of Madras will, we understand, take charge of the district, pending the appointment of an acting collector.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 25.

MR. J. D. SIM, the Revenue Secretary to Government, left the presidency yesterday, to rejoin the Governor at Oosoor. We believe that before returning to Madras his Excellency will visit the Trichinopoly district, for the purpose of satisfying himself, by personal inspection and inquiry, as to the expediency of certain measures connected with the revenue settlement of that district, in regard to which, it is said, his Excellency and the civil members of council are at issue.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 25.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The receipts of the Madras Railway of the South-West Line for the week ending Sept. 12, 1863, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 19,364-1-9, for goods, &c., to Rs. 25-675-3-6, making together Rs. 45,039-5-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 101-14-11. During the corresponding week in 1862, the receipts were Rs. 31,769-8-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 78-4-0. The receipts of the North-West Line for the same week amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 1,714-9-11, for goods, &c., to Rs. 1,491-8-10, making together Rs. 3,206-2-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 78-3-2. During the corresponding week in 1862 the receipts were Rs. 1,325-2-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 40-1-3.

SHOAL BETWEEN ADEN AND GALLE.—Captain Jack, of the barque *Eddystone*, recently arrived at Colombo from Aden, reports the discovery, on the morning of the 11th inst., of a new and dangerous shoal in latitude 10 deg. 10 min. N., long. 63 deg. 40 min. E. It appeared to him to be a patch above water about two miles in extent, resembling a recent coral formation. The *Eddystone* passed close to this reef, and got soundings ten, nine, eight, and seven fathoms respectively. This discovery is of material importance, as the above bearings would place the shoal immediately in the track of steamers running between Galle and Aden.—*Ceylon Times*, August 29.

GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF have decided that soldiers of the local army deemed unfit for further duty by medical committees, may, if of approved good character, and irrespective of length of service, be permitted to remain in India on their own application, on the understanding that they forfeit thereby all claim to a free passage home at any subsequent period.

PUBLIC WORKS.—We understand that Lieutenant Colonel S. O. E. Ludlow, who has lately retired from the public service, has been nominated Chief Engineer to the Irrigation and Canal Company, in room of Colonel H. C. Cotton, upon whom has been conferred a superior appointment, with the high sounding title of "Director General in India." The post of Consulting Engineer for the Company, thus vacated by Colonel Ludlow, has been bestowed upon Captain P. P. L. O'Connell, who will hold the appointment, in addition to his present one of Consulting Engineer for Railways. The Madras Irrigation Company, too, we observe, have selected an engineer of their own in England. They have already obtained sanction to the appointment for their service of an additional officer, to be styled "General Auditor," whose duties will be chiefly those of a Travelling Inspector of Cash, Stores, and Accounts.—*Overland Athenaeum*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22. Father Salem, Davies, Mauritius; Adelaide, Cooper, Bombay; Geelong, Wright, Simons Bay; Hotapur, Toyaher, Gravesend.—23. P. and O. str. Bengal Henry, Suez.—24. Clarence, Watson, London.—26. Nile, Lutton, Cape of Good Hope; Godavery, Nixon, Vizagapatam; str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Father Salem.—R. Lowe, Dr. J. C. Fensworth, W. H. Davig.
Per Hotapur.—For MADRAS.—Miss Welford, Miss Butler, Capt. Osborne, Rev. C. Smith, Lieut. Byng. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Mottley, Miss Mottley, Mrs. Clark, the four Misses Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Pague, Miss Parsick, Capt. Russell, Count de Lonsada, Lieut. Lawrence, Mr. Powell, Mr. O'Flaherty, Mr. McLaghlin, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Parick.
Per Clarence.—Mr. Shaker, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Maclean, Mrs. Moodie. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Foeherry, Mrs. Forberry, Mr. and Mrs. Orchard, Mrs. Frenon and son, Mr. Fladgate, Mr. Hallett, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Macdonald, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Eslop.

Per P. and O. str. Bengal.—From MADRAS.—Lieut. and Mrs. O. R. Harding, Mr. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Black, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Stewart. From SUZ.—Mr. Gosman, Mr. and Mrs. Bocker. From CEYLON.—Mr. Riddale, Mr. Lima, R.N. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Summer, Mr. Pestonjee, Mr. Furdunjee, Mr. Horner, Mr. Frickleton, Mr. Manockjee, Mr. Ribbo, Mr. Cursetjee, Capt. Farquhar. From SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Lyons. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Brand, Mr. Buxley. From SYDNEY.—Dr. and Miss Cooke. From MELBOURNE.—Dr. Arthur, Mr. Bradbury, Rev. — Griffiths.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22. Clive, Fenwick, London; Eastern Empire, Jury, London; Nepal, Pyron, Northern Ports.—23. P. and O. str. Bengal, Henry, Calcutta; James Booth, Allen, Calcutta.—24. Hotapur, Toyaher, Calcutta; Lady Harriet, Perrin, Mauritius.—26. Nile, Owen, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Bengal.—For CALCUTTA.—Maj. Smyth, Lieut. and Mrs. Hayter, Lieut. Ryols, Mr. R. Cumine, Ena. R. Stokoe, Mr. and Mrs. Rome and two children, Mr. Emerson, Mr. D'Monte and four children.
Per Hotapur.—Mrs. Mottley, Miss Mottley, Mrs. Clark, four Misses Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Baggs, Miss Parsick, Capt. Russell, Count de Lonsada, Lieut. Lawrence, Ena. McLaghlin, Mr. Powell, Mr. O'Flaherty, Mr. Parick, Mr. Dawson.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Sept. 23, 1863.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities ... 10 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1/2 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 10 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills ... 2 per ct.
Ditto on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 12 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 2 1
Credit to 6 months ... 2 0 11-16
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... 2 0 9-16 1/2
" " " at 3 months ... 1 11 1/2
" " " at 1 month ... 1 11 1/2
" " " at sight ... 1 11 1/2
H.M.'s Treasury Bills ... None.
Bank of England Post Bills ... Par.
Mauritius Government Bills ... Nominal.
Ceylon ditto ... "
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal 30 days' sight ... None.
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... Par 1/2 to dis.
Ditto on Bombay ... Par 1/2 to dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Govt. Loan ... 117 to 117 1/2
5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... 107 1/2 to 108
4 per cent. ditto ... 1832-33 ... 68 1/2
Ditto ... 1835-36 ... "
Ditto ... 1842-43 ... "
Ditto ... 1854-55 ... "
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transactions.
Tanjore Bonds ... 1/2 per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ... 31 per cent. pm.

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 1/2 per cent. Promissory Notes ... 95 per ct.
Ditto 5 ditto ditto ... 90 per ct.
Ditto 4 1/2 ditto ditto ... 75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto Stock Receipts ... 75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto Promissory Notes Sica ... 75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto ditto Company's ... 75 per ct.
Ditto 3 1/2 ditto ditto ditto ... — per ct.
On Tanjore ditto ditto ditto ... 98 per ct.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-6.

FREIGHTS.

To London £1. 5s. Od. to £3 2s. 6d.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNIFICENCE.

Just as the illiterate Athenian citizen grew weary of constantly hearing the justice of Aristides extolled to the skies, so will the merchants of Calcutta and Madras fret and fume over the oft-recurring panegyrics bestowed upon their native brethren in Bombay. A representation having been made to some of the leading native firms in that city of the distressed condition of the Madras weavers, the sum of 80,000 rupees was subscribed in a few days, the Jeejeebhoy heading the subscription-list with the munificent donation of Rs. 25,000. Two, three, and five thousand rupees were the amounts respectively contributed by a dozen other houses. Then we have Karsundas Madhowdas, Esq., remitting ten thousand rupees to the Asiatic Home in Poplar, London, and Nusserwanjee Bhowanuguree, Esq., presenting £250 to the Strangers' Friend Society. How much, we wonder, will the Calcutta houses contribute for the relief of the poor weavers in Madras? Unless waited upon in person their donations will not, we fear, materially improve the condition of the poor sufferers. The Jews of old were at least more

joyous and human in their worship of the golden calf, for they sat down to eat and to drink and rose up to play; but it is not very often that the sound of mirth and revelling, or singing and dancing, is to be heard sweeping across the Maidan, or disturbing the calm, fashionable, untroubled air of Chowringhee. With that, however, we might cheerfully dispense, if the lack of gaiety were made good by a bounteous flow of charity. Money, no doubt, may be had as the reward of importunity, but there is nothing spontaneous, nothing emotional, nothing from the heart. Jones will give whatever Brown gives, and Robinson will put down his name for twice as much as either—not because his feelings are touched, but because he is, or wishes to be thought, richer than his neighbours. This is not charity. This is not the voluntary outpouring of a kindly and grateful heart. It is but the prompting of a morbid and purse-proud vanity. Contrast Calcutta with Bombay, and mark how Parsees and Hindoos, enriched by the sudden rise in cotton, gladly give of their abundance to the poor, no matter of what creed or nation. After all, the Calcutta men are wise in their generation. Let us eat and drink, say they, for to-morrow we die—and, they might add, shall never be missed by the needy and the outcast.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Sept. 19.

WHAT IS A TIME BARGAIN?

A time-bargain is simply a bet upon the future price of goods, and partakes no more of the nature of trade than a bet upon the result of a prize-fight. A time-bargain may be represented exactly, in the form of a dialogue, as follows:—

1st Sowcar: I will bet you a lakh of rupees that Dholera cotton will be 500 rupees a candy on the 1st of March next.

2nd Sowcar: I will not take your bet, but I will sell you 1,000 candies at 450 rupees, deliverable on that day, upon the understanding that no cotton is to be asked for, but simply the difference between 450 rupees and the price of the day.

1st Sowcar: Done.

Now this is an exact description of what a time-bargain is. Instead of betting a fixed sum of £10,000, the amount of the wager is the difference of price between real cotton on the 1st of March and the rate named in the bargain. This species of gambling is admirably suited to the idiosyncrasy of the natives of India. The game supplies them with sufficient interest and excitement, while it calls for no exertion whatever. The sowcar can thus sell a million of bales of unreal cotton without rising from the cushion on which he reclines at any stage of the business. Under this system, many millions of fictitious bales of cotton have been so bought and sold during the last two years in Bombay, and we shall recal the history of the period to our readers' recollection. It is necessary to premise that, by common consent of the parties, three fixed settling-days are appointed in each year, and upon these days the bets mature. As the more important of these wagers approach maturity, the most desperate efforts are made to raise or depress the price of actual cotton, according to the interests involved. If a sowcar, or number of sowcars, find they are likely to lose heavily, they resort to any rascality that promises to help them to evade it. At one time, as in 1861, they have dared the desperate experiment of cutting the telegraphic wires, and falsifying all the Galle messages. At another, they circulate false bulletins of news through the bazaar, and take advantage of the momentary panic or excitement that results to hedge their risks and improve their position. As the settling-day draws near, they arm themselves with all the capital they can command, and stand on the verge of the market, ready to rush in at the critical moment, and raise or depress rates by their reckless operation.—*Times of India*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY have obtained from the Bombay Government a lease for ninety-nine years of the greater portion of Butcher's Island, for the purpose of erecting wharves, godowns, &c.

SHERE ALLEE KHAN.—The following account of a conversation held between Naib Sooltan Mohamed Khan and Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, is given by a person who has just arrived from Zoomut. When Naib Sooltan Mohamed, on the part of Ameer Shere Allee Khan, advised Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan to give up all hostile ideas, and to accompany him to Ghuznee, where the Ameer was willing to receive him in a brotherly way, and to comply with his wishes, the Sirdar made the undermentioned reply:—"I have no intention of fighting with Shere Allee Khan, and as for my going to Ghuznee, that will never be the case; I would never trust Shere Allee Khan's word. Do you not know how he behaved towards me when we were in Herat. Until Herat was taken, Shere Allee Khan trusted me with all sorts of commands and duties, and gave me good hopes, but the moment Herat was taken, he gave the charge of it to his sons. Not only this, but Shere Allee Khan had made a plan to have me murdered in the camp between Herat and Gurrishk, and had it not been for Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan, who informed me of the conspiracy, I should not have been alive now. I am now quite happy in my own territory, and would be very thankful to Ameer Shere Allee if he would leave me alone here." Naib Sooltan Mohamed having received a Khillut from Auzim Khan, had left for the Ameer's camp with the above reply.

ALLIGATORS.—The Muggur Peeralligators have nearly eaten up another fakeer. He is an old man on a visit from Khorassan, and was washing his hands in the tank, when a muggur seized him by the right hand, and would have drawn him under had not people by rushed to his assistance, and pulled him out; not until, however, his hand was nearly torn off at the wrist. The old man was brought to the Civil Hospital at Kurrachee, where it was found necessary to amputate his arm. This is the sixth case of the kind reported since the 14th of June last, and is the most serious. The surgeon in charge of the hospital has represented the matter officially to the Commissioner.

ADEN.—A Bill to provide for the administration of criminal and civil justice at Aden is now under the consideration of the Bombay Legislature. It is proposed that the Resident shall be the Chief Judicial Officer. His position will be that of a District and Sessions Judge, and he will further be invested with small cause powers up to a limit of one thousand rupees. The Bill, according to the *Times of India*, "declares that the administration of civil and criminal justice is vested in the Court of the Resident. It also empowers the Assistant Resident to dispose of cases in the first instance, subject to appeal, in all civil suits for more than Rs. 500, and in all criminal cases involving more than six months' imprisonment, to the Resident himself, but without appeal in such cases of less importance. The Resident will, however, be at liberty in all cases, within the period allowed for appeal, to call for any such proceedings before his Assistant. All the proceedings of the Resident's Court are rendered subject to the control of the Bombay High Court, and in capital cases the Resident will have no power to pass sentence of death, but is to transmit the proceedings to the High Court for judgment. Where European British subjects are charged with any offence involving more than three years' imprisonment and fine under the Penal Code, the offender is to be transmitted to Bombay for trial, that the administration of justice shall be guided by the spirit and principle of the Bombay regulations. The Government of Bombay are also empowered to pass rules, regulating appeals, &c., in civil cases not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and of a nature cognizable in a small cause Court under Act XLII. of 1800, and that the procedure of such Act shall be followed."—*Bengal Hurkaru*, September 9.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Sept. 11.

From Peking and the northern ports there is no news of importance; everything appears to be

quiet at the different foreign settlements. Major Gordon continues to manœuvre against the rebels. He is said to have occupied an island in the Tae Hu Lake, while Dr. Macartney has taken a place called Fungehing, no doubt in pursuance of Gordon's plans. The place taken is a large city, and the drilled troops that captured it were never before under fire; they are said to have behaved well. The rowdies who compose Burgevine's force have not again attacked the Imperial troops. It is rumoured that they are to be led against Ningpo; and as loot is all they want, the rumour may prove correct. By fighting against Major Gordon they might get something totally different, and it is therefore more consistent with probability to suppose that, as they cannot sack Shanghai, they may have a chance with Ningpo. Considerable anxiety and a secret desire for the success of the rebels exist even in what would be called respectable quarters here. One effect of the proposal made by certain people lately, viz., to let the rebels alone, and to defend the treaty ports, would be to raise enormously the price of land within the foreign "concessions." Whether that be one of the secret motives which lead to the desire for such a policy on the part of the British Government, it is, of course, impossible for us to say; but that a rise in the value of land in Shanghai and at every protected port would be the immediate consequence of the policy proposed is most undoubtedly true.

A more legitimate mode of reaching that *summum bonum* of felicity in Shanghai—a rise in the value of land—is a scheme for a railway from Shanghai to Soochow, which has been matured and placed before the Chinese Government for approval. The distance is about seventy miles, and the route would embrace the cities of Kading, Taitsan, and Quinsan. It is not yet known whether a concession will be granted, or whether immediate steps are in contemplation for the construction of the road.

We stated in our last issue that the Futae or military mandarin at Shanghai had offered a reward of £1,000 for the person of the Burgevine, "dead or alive." This offer, which was duly published, drew from the American Consul a protest, to which the other consuls put their names. To this document the Futae returned a speedy reply, stating that treaty rights were not touched by his proclamation, and that in joining the rebels Burgevine made himself amenable to Chinese laws.

At Ningpo matters are getting into better order, and the drilled troops are spoken of as being in a good state of discipline. Burgevine and his gang may even find Ningpo, or the cities on the route, too hard a nut for him to crack.—*Overland China Mail*.

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 19th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The *Ceylon*, which left on Tuesday last, conveyed £90,400 in gold to Alexandria, £74,050 in gold and £375,850 in silver to Bombay, making a total of £540,100.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Simla, Sept. 11.—Mr. W. R. Baillie is app. to officiate as asst. district supt. of police of the 2nd class in the Central Provinces.

Sept. 18.—No. 5,946.—The President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. A. L. Clay, of the C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal div. of the Pres. of Fort William.

No. 5,947.—Messrs. E. J. Barton, A. Mackenzie, A. F. Millett, and T. W. Rawlins, junior civil servants, having obtained certificates of high proficiency, the two former in Hindes, and the two latter in Bengali, have each been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 800.

Foreign Dept.—No. 690.—Lieut. M. M. Bowie, Royal (Madras) Art., is app. to officiate as an asst. commr. in the Central Provinces.

Lieut. Bowie is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in the Nagpore district.

No. 693.—Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton, civil surg. of Hosheypore, to be Residency surg. at Hyderabad.

Fort William, Sept. 17.—No. 1,854.—The services of Rev. T. Y. Mitchinson, chaplain of Roy Bareilly, in Oude, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt. from the date on which he was relieved by the Rev. W. Ayerst.

Sept. 18.—No. 1,861.—Mr. E. O'Riley, depy. commr., Martaban district, British Burmah, made over charge of the treasury of that district, as a temp. measure, to Lieut. C. E. Watson, asst. commr., 3rd class, on 8rd ult.

Capt. C. P. Hildebrand, depy. commr., 4th class, British Burmah, made over charge of the Tavoy district and treasury, as a temp. measure, on 18th ult., and received charge of the Mergui district and treasury of 17th idem from Capt. W. P. Harrison.

No. 1,868.—The underment. officers of the Mysore commission have passed the examination prescribed for assta. in the Mysore territory:—

In the Lower Standard.

Capt. H. G. Thompson, Madras staff corps, asst. superint., 2nd class.

Lieut. F. H. T. G. Cumming, H.M.'s 22nd regt. Bombay N.I., prob. asst. superint., 3rd class.

Lieut. A. W. C. Lindsay, H.M.'s 80th regt., Madras N.I., prob. asst. superint., 3rd class.

In Canarese.

Lieut. F. H. T. G. Cumming, H.M.'s 22nd regt. Bombay N.I., prob. asst. superint., 3rd class.

Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, H.M.'s 89th regt., Madras N.I., prob. asst. superint., 3rd class.

Lieut. F. H. T. G. Cumming and A. G. D. Logan are appointed to be asst. superint. of the 3rd class from 6th ult.

No. 1,365.—Mr. J. Dyson, asst. commr. in Oude, who obtained 6 mo. leave, on m.c., in G.O., 11th ult., No. 1,158, is permitted to proceed to sea instead of to the Cape of Good Hope, as therein notified.

Mr. Dyson was left at sea by the pilot on board the ship *Glen Isla* on 9th inst.

No. 206.—Lieut. A. G. Mayne, adjt., 2nd regt., Central India horse, has obtained general leave of absence for 1 mo., in ext.

Financial Dept., Sept. 17.—No. 4,534.—Mr. J. Fede, offic. 3rd asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, has priv. leave for 8 mo.

Simla, Sept. 11.—No. 134a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following temporary appointments:—

Ordnance Dept.—Capt. L. Macbell, 2nd class, to offic. as 1st class commisy., v. Capt. M. E. Currie.

Capt. J. Stuart, 3rd class, to offic. as 2nd class commisy., v. Capt. Macbell.

Military Dept., Fort William, Sept. 17.—No. 579.—The following order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is conf.:—

No. 452, dated Sept. 1.—Granting leave of abs. to Europe, on m.c., to Asst. surg. J. J. T. Lawrence, of the Bengal med. dept., att. to the 7th Bengal cav., for 20 mo., under the new rega.

No. 580.—Mr. J. R. L. O'Neill, 3rd class sub asst. great trigonometrical survey, leave of abs. for 6 mo., from the 21st ult., to Bangalore and the Neilgherries, on m.c.

No. 581.—Capt. R. T. H. Barber, of the 9th regt. N.I., is permitted to res. the service from Oct. 31, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 582.—The underment. officer is perm. to proceed to Europe, on furl., on private affairs:—

Major H. E. Drew, of the Bengal staff corps, for 2 years.

No. 583.—The underment. officer is perm. to proceed to Europe on leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Capt. S. C. Montgomerie, 3rd regt. Madras L.I., att. to the Pegu police, for 20 mo., under old rega.

No. 585.—With ref. to G.G.O. No. 543, of the 25th ult., the following temp. appts. are made:—

Army Commissariat Department.

Capt. C. W. Peter, Bengal staff corps, acting inter. 5th N.I., to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen. of the 2nd class, to complete the establishment, until further orders.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. A. M. Biggs, of the late 10th N.I., ditto.

Lieut. W. G. Smith, gen. list, paid doing duty officer with the 17th regt. N.I., ditto.

No. 587.—Mr. C. Scanlan is app. a 3rd class sub asst. in the topographical branch of the survey dept., with effect from the 9th inst., v. Mr. Leigh, transf. to the pension list.

No. 588.—Capt. H. H. G. Austen, asst. surveyor, is transf. from the Kashmir series, great trigonometrical survey, to the topographical branch of the survey dept., and appd. to the charge of No. 6 or the Cossyah and Garrow Hill survey party from Oct. 1 next.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 16.—No. 103.—Mr. H. Prince, exec. engr., 3rd class, is transf. from the Bengal public works estab. to Port Blair, to be exec. engr. of that settlement, with temp. rank as an exec. engr. of the 2nd class.

Sept. 7.—No. 101.—The underment. gentlemen, under covenant with H.M.'s Sec. of State for India in Council, who reported their arrival from England on the 29th ult., are brought on the strength of the public works dept. as prob. asst. engr., and posted as follows:—

To Bengal.—Mr. F. M. Avern, Mr. A. F. Watson, and Mr. G. Potheary.

To the N.W. Provs.—Mr. C. Blair.

To the Punjab.—Mr. A. N. Nimmo.

To Hyderabad.—Mr. A. Izat and Mr. W. C. Rennie.

To Central Provs.—Mr. W. Scott.

Sept. 8.—No. 102.—Erratum.—In Notification No. 100, dated Sept. 3, for Lieut. col. E. L. Ommaney, read Col. E. L. Ommaney.

Sept. 18.—No. 104.—The underment. gentlemen, who were appd. to the public works dept. as prob. asst. engr. in Notification No. 101, of the 7th inst., being in excess of the sanctioned strength of the provinces to which they have been posted, are to be borne as supernumeraries on the list:—

Mr. F. M. Avern, Mr. A. F. Watson, and Mr. G. Potheary, Bengal.

Mr. A. N. Nimmo, Punjab.

Mr. W. C. Rennie, Hyderabad.

Mr. W. Scott, Central provs.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Aug. 27.—Appointments.—Mr. J. E. Bruce, special asst. superint. of police, Chittagong, to offic. as dist. superint. of police of that dist. in addition to his own duties.

Aug. 31.—Mr. G. Field, sub dep. opium agent of Tehta, is transferred to Bettiah.

Mr. T. F. Peppe, sub dep. opium agent of Bettiah, is transferred to Tehta.

Sept. 4.—Mr. A. G. Crewe to be civ. assist. surg. of Bhaugulpore from the 1st inst.

Leave of absence:—

Aug. 31.—Mr. J. B. Birch, assist. superint. of police, Monghyr, for 12 mos., on m.c., together with 10 days prep. leave.

Sept. 1.—Lieut. W. J. Stewart, rev. surveyor, 4th or Western div., for 2 mo., under sect. 12 of the covenanted absentee rules.

The following sub asst. rev. surveyors, att. to the 4th or Western div. survey, for 2 mos. respectively, under the orders of the financial dept., dated July 31 last:—

Mr. C. David.

Mr. H. R. Littlewood.

Sept. 2.—The servs. of the Rev. W. Ayerst are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept.

Sept. 4.—Mr. A. C. Woodward, offic. sub asst. comr. of Deoghur, to offic., temp., as asst. comr. of Godda.

Sept. 7.—Lieut. H. B. Sanderson to be asst. superint. of police of the 1st grade in Rajshahye.

Sept. 8.—The servs. of Capt. H. R. Drew, comdt. of the Kamroop regt., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the military dept., from the 15th inst.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 10.—No. 195.—Mr. G. Potheary, appd. a prob. asst. engr. and att. to Bengal, is posted to the 2nd div. of the Grand Trunk Road.

Sept. 9.—Capt. H. Howe to be judge of the court for the trial of officers of the pilot service.

Mr. J. Macleod, dep. magist. and dep. collector of Sarun, to the temporary charge of the sub div. of Sewan.

Mr. A. C. Howard to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Monghyr.

Leave of absence:—

Sept. 7.—Mr. J. O. Byrne, assist. superint. of police,

Sewan, for 2 mos., under the orders of the financial dept., dated July 31 last, in ext.

Sept. 9.—Mr. W. O'Reilly, dep. magist. and dep. coll. of Sewan, for 3 mos.

Mr. R. Finney, Sudder Ameen and Sudder Moonsiff of Chittagong, for 2 mos.

Mr. J. H. Thompson, assist. superint. of police, Chyebassa, for 3 mos., in supercession of leave granted 4th ult.

Public Works Dept.—General Establishments.—No. 196.—*Sept. 14.*—Notifications.—Lieut. col. W. Maxwell, R.A., having been app. to offic. as sec., public works dept., assumed charge of his office.

Sept. 15.—No. 197.—Mr. E. J. Meara, exec. engr. of the 4th class, assumed charge of the Ganges and Darjeeling road div. on 17th ult.

No. 198.—Mr. W. Smith, exec. engr. of the 1st class, attached to the presy. div., having returned from the priv. leave granted to him in the orders, resumed charge of that div. on 12th current.

No. 201.—Transfer.—Mr. W. Kelly, assist. supervisor, from the Jessore road div. to the garrison engr.'s dept., Fort William.

Sept. 16.—No. 202.—Notification.—Capt. E. Perkins, R.E., exec. engr. of the 3rd class, assumed charge of the Berhampore div. on the 29th ult.

No. 208.—Posting.—The following probationary assist. engr., attached to Bengal, are posted to the divs. specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. F. M. Avern, Circular and Eastern Canals' division.

Mr. A. F. Watson, Ganges and Darjeeling Road division.

Sept. 17.—No. 204.—Appointment.—Mr. R. H. Trotter, accountant of the 1st class, is, under instructions from the Govt. of India, public works dept., app. to offic. for Capt. W. S. Trevor, R.E., controller and examiner of public works accounts, Bengal, during his absence on special duty, and with effect from 14th current, the date on which he received charge.

No. 205.—Mr. T. H. Wickes, special assist. engr., assumed charge of the Dacca div. on the 9th current.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Revenue Dept., Nymee Tal, Aug. 22.—No. 972a.—Mr. J. Smith, asst. mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, is invested with powers of a dep. coll. for the trial of suits in the district of Mirzapore.

General Dept., Aug. 18.—No. 2,881a.—Asst. surg. C. Plank, M.D., superint. of the Central Prison at Agra, is invested with powers of a mag., to be exercised within the precincts of the gaol under his charge. This notification will have effect from Feb. 14, 1862.

Aug. 21.—No. 2,908a.—The leave of absence for 6 weeks, on m.c., granted to Mr. E. E. Rogers, M.A., Professor of Mathematics in the Benares College, in notification No. 2,564a, dated July 17, will take effect from June 26 last.

Aug. 22.—No. 2,922a.—Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, C.B., coll. and mag. at Jounpore, is appd. to offic. as coll. and mag. of Allahabad.

No. 2,923a.—Mr. C. Grant, senior, joint mag. and dep. coll. at Futtehpore, is appd. to offic. as coll. and mag. of Jounpore, until further orders.

No. 2,929a.—Mr. A. J. Lawrence, asst. mag. and coll. at Seharunpore, is appd. to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

No. 2,931a.—The services of Mr. W. Oldham, B.A., joint mag. and dep. coll. at Ghazeeepore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept. for employment in Oude.

No. 2,932a.—Mr. W. C. Turner, asst. mag. and coll. at Allygurh, is appd. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, from the date on which Mr. Oldham may assume charge of his duties in Oude.

No. 2,938a.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. C. W. Kinlock, dep. coll. of Allygurh, for 2 mo., with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 21.—No. 1,464a.—Mr. W. A. Basevi, civil divisional engr., Benares div., for 1 mo., from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1,471a.—The undermentioned gentleman is app. a member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Allahabad District:—

Mr. E. B. Thornhill, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Allahabad.

Aug. 22.—No. 1,518a.—Mr. J. T. Denmeade, additional civil div. engr., 3rd class Meerut revenue div., is prom. to the 2nd class.

No. 1,522a.—Maj. C. B. Stuart, exec. engr., Benares div., public works, has 4 mo. leave, on m.c., from July 31 last.

No. 1,528a.—The undermentioned gentleman is app. a member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Allygurh district:—

Mr. C. F. Hall, asst. mag. and coll., Allygurh.

Aug. 26.—No. 1,565a.—Capt. F. G. S. Parker, asst. engr., Roorkee and Dehra Road, has 2 mo. priv. leave, from 17th prox.

Allahabad.—No. 3,487a.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,348a, dated 5th inst., Capt. J. Crafton, R.E., assumed charge of the office of the supt. Eastern Jumna Canal, from Lieut. St. John, on 15th idem.

Aug. 27.—No. 8,495.—Mr. W. D. Bruce, asst. engr., Cawnpore div., public works, availed himself of the leave granted him in this department notification No. 1,140a, July 31 last, on 17th inst.

Aug. 28.—No. 8,501.—With reference to notification from this department No. 908a, of 15th ult., Capt. S. R. J. Owen, asst. engr., took charge of the Roorkee sub div. of the Meerut div., public works, on 7th inst.

No. 8,502.—The priv. leave for 1 mo. granted by the superint. gen. of irrigation, N.W.P., to Ens. W. Wilcocks, superint., Meerut div., Ganges Canal, from 1st prox., or such date as he may avail himself of it, is confirmed.

Aug. 31.—No. 3,508.—The priv. leave for 1 mo. granted by the superint. gen. of irrigation to Lieut. O. B. C. St. John, R.E., dep. superint., Eastern Jumna Canal, from Sept. 15 next, is confirmed.

Judicial (Civil) Dept., Nymee Tal, Aug. 27.—No. 234a.—Mr. P. J. White, officiating asst. commr. of Jaloun, is appd. to officiate as registrar of Deeds at Orai, during the absence on leave of Lieut. A. B. Chalmers, or until further orders.

No. 679a.—The privilege leave of absence for 2 mos., granted to Capt. F. Knyvett, dist. superint. of police at Agra, in notification No. 699a, dated the 21st ult., will have effect from July 27 last, instead of from the 10th inst.

Gen. Dept. Nymee Tal, Aug. 25.—No. 2,946a.—Two mos. privilege leave of absence, under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, is granted to civil surg. G. R. Playfair, M.D., principal of the medical school of Agra, with effect from Oct. 4 next.

Aug. 27.—No. 2,950a.—Mr. P. J. White, officiating asst. commr. of Jaloun, officiated as deputy commissioner of that dist., from June 16 to July 29, inclusive.

No. 2,952a.—Capt. T. A. Corbett, officiating deputy commr. of Jaloun, is appd. to be a marriage registrar at Orai, under Act. V. of 1852, during the absence on leave of Maj. A. H. Ternan, or until further orders.

Aug. 31.—No. 2,971a.—Two mos. privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. H. A. Harrison, joint mag. and deputy collector of the 1st grade at Etah, from Sept. 10 next.

No. 2,972a.—Mr. C. Twigg, asst. mag. and collector at Etah, will officiate as joint mag. and deputy collector of that dist., during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. Harrison.

No. 2,974a.—Leave of absence for 3 mos., under section XII. of the civil service absentee rules, is granted to Mr. F. M. Lind, officiating commr. of the Allahabad div., from the 3rd inst.

No. 2,975a.—Mr. G. P. Money, civil and session judge at Allahabad, is appd. to officiate as commr. of the Allahabad div., during the absence on leave of Mr. F. M. Lind, or until further orders.

No. 2,976a.—Mr. H. G. Keene, officiating collector and mag. at Mynpoory, is appd. to officiate as civil and session judge of Allahabad, during the absence on deputation of Mr. G. P. Money, or until further orders.

No. 2,977a.—Mr. W. Blunt, joint mag. and deputy collector of the 1st grade at Mirzapore, is appd. to officiate as mag. and collector of Mynpoory, until further orders.

Public Works Dept., Nymee Tal, Aug. 27.—No. 1,582a.—Capt. J. Crofton, R.E., officiating superint. Eastern Jumna Canal, is hereby vested with the powers of a deputy collector and joint mag., under Act. VII. of 1845.

Sept. 1.—No. 1,626a.—Two mos. privilege leave is granted to special asst. engr. Mr. A. Campbell, a.t. to the Roorkee workshops, in addition to the 1 mo.'s leave granted in notification No. 1,175a, dated 3rd ult.

No. 1,628a.—One mo.'s privilege leave is granted to Mr. asst. Engr. W. D. Bruce, att. to the Cawnpore div. Public Works, in addition to the 1 mo.'s leave granted in Notification No. 1,140a, dated July 31 last.

No. 1,631a.—Leave on urgent private affairs for 14 days from the 24th ult., is granted to Capt. A. W. Owen, executive engr. 1st Allahabad div. Public Works.

Mr. W. E. Parry, asst. engr. 1st Allahabad div. Public Works, will carry on the duty of the div. during Capt. Owen's absence.

No. 1,633a.—The undermen. gentlemen are appd. members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Jhansie dist.:

Major M. Thomson, officiating deputy inspector gen. of police.

Lieut. J. Liston, officiating asst. commr.

Lieut. J. P. Sturt, extra asst. commr.

No. 1,640a.—Privilege leave for 2 mos. is granted to Capt. C. T. Stewart, R.E., executive engr. Agra div. Public Works, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieut. T. C. Manderson, R.E., asst. engr., Agra div. Public Works, will officiate as executive engr. during Capt. Stewart's absence.

Nymee Tal, Sept. 3.—No. 1,656a.—Mr. F. Kalberer, probationary asst. engr., appd. to these provinces by Govt. of India notification, No. 90 G. dated 7th ult., is posted to the 6th div. Grand Trunk Road.

This cancels the appt. of Mr. E. Gilbert to this div., as published in notification No. 8,145, dated July 4 last.

Allahabad Sept. 4.—No. 8,527.—Mr. A. Campbell, special asst. engr. Roorkee workshops, availed himself of the leave granted him in G. O. No. 1,175a, dated 3rd ult., on the 27th idem.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

General Dept., Aug. 21.—No. 1,836.—Leave.—Mr. P. S. Melvill, offic. commr. and superint., Rawalpindie div., has obtained leave of absence for 6 mos., to proceed to Europe, together with preparatory leave, for 6 weeks, with effect from the 6th proximo.

Aug. 28.—No. 1,899.—Leave.—Mr. W. H. Rattigan, extra asst. commr., has obtained priv. leave for 3 mos., with effect from Dec. 1 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Aug. 29.—No. 1,907.—Leave.—Mr. J. G. Cordery, judge, Small Cause Court, has obtained 2 mo.'s priv. leave, with effect from the 15th proximo.

No. 1,908.—Mr. J. W. Smyth, personal assist. to the judicial commr., to offic. as judge, Small Cause Court, Lahore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. G. Cordery.

No. 1,909.—Lieut. R. H. Hudleston to offic. as dep. commr. of Peshawur, from the date on which Capt. Munro proceeds on leave.

No. 1,910.—Lieut. R. H. Hudleston, offic. dep. commr., Peshawur, is vested with the powers described in Act XV. of 1862.

Judicial Dept.—No. 642.—The following notification by the Rt. Hon. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is published for general information:—

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased, under the provisions of sect. 18 of Act 31 of 1861, to extend the above Act to the Punjab and its dependencies.

Marine Dept.—No. 226.—Leave.—Mr. J. C. Neile, 2nd class engr., Punjab flotilla, has obtained one mo.'s priv. leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 1.—No. 1,749.—Leave.—Mr. S. Baness, asst. supervisor. 2nd div., Baree Doab Canal, has 1 mo.'s priv. leave from 1st current.

General Dept.—No. 1,927.—The services of Lieut. E. P. Gurdon, asst. commr., are placed at the disposal of the Supreme Govt., foreign dept.

Sept. 3.—No. 1,939.—Asst. surg. H. Cookson is appd. to the civil medical charge of Mozuffergurh.

Police Dept., Sept. 1.—No. 644.—Leave of absence:—Lieut. A. Goldney, district supt. of police, has priv. leave for 1 mo., from Sept. 1.

Sept. 3.—No. 650.—Mr. W. Haslett, asst. district supt. of police, has priv. leave for 1 mo., with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 651.—The Gazette order, No. 561, dated July 31 last, appg. Lieut. H. P. Kirke, offic. district supt. of police, Gograt, is cane.

No. 652.—Lieut. G. W. Manson, asst. district supt., to officiate as district supt., during the absence on leave of Capt. Orchard.

General Dept., Sept. 4.—No. 1,948.—The priv. leave for 1 mo. granted to Rev. C. E. Hadow, chaplain of Anarkullee, is confirmed.

No. 1,949.—Mr. G. E. Wakefield, asst. commr., to officiate as dep. commr., Sirsa, during absence of Mr. Oliver on leave.

Sept. 5.—No. 1,959.—The services of Rev. J. C. Waterhouse are placed at disposal of the Government of India, home dept.

No. 1,960.—Rev. T. Y. Mitchinson is appointed chaplain of Subathoo.

No. 1,961.—Mr. W. B. Jones, asst. commr., has leave for 8 weeks, prep. to furlough to Europe, from date of availing himself of same.

Sept. 8.—No. 1,982.—Mr. C. A. Minas, hon. asst. surgeon, has priv. leave for 2 mo., with effect from such date in December next as he may avail himself of the same.

Police Dept., Sept. 4.—No. 655.—Transfers:—Capt. T. Staples, district superint. of police, from Hissar to Mozuffurgurh.

Maj. T. G. Souter, district superint. of police, from Mozuffurgurh to Hissar.

Mr. J. McAndrew, offic. district superint. of police, Kangra, on being relieved by Capt. Staples.

Revenue Dept., Sept. 4.—No. 831.—Mr. W. Matthews, patrol, salt dept., has priv. leave for 3 mo., with effect from 20th inst.

Military Dept., Sept. 8.—No. 194.—The brigade order by Brigadier gen. Sir N. Chamberlain, K.C.B., cong. Punjab irreg. force, dated 21st ult., directing Lieut. J. B. Slater, transferred to guide corps, to continue with 2nd Sikh inf. as paid do. officer, pending result of his application for cancellation of his appointment to the guide corps, is confirmed.

No. 195.—Capt. W. Paget, comdt. 5th Punjab cav., has leave from 20th to 25th August, in extension of priv. leave.

Sept. 11.—No. 198.—The regimental order by Capt. W. Paget, cong. 5th Punjab cav., dated 27th ult., directing Capt. H. L. Millert, 2nd in com., to act as comdt., and Lieut. G. C. Bird, do. du. officer, to act as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties, with effect from 20th to 25th August next, is confirmed.

No. 200.—Lieut. J. W. McQueen, 2nd in com., 4th Punjab inf., has leave from 7th to 15th July last, in extension of leave granted in Punjab order No. 139, dated June 26 last.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 5.—No. 1,610c.—The leave for 3 mo., m.c., granted to Mr. E. J. Martin, in Government notification No. 205c of May 21 last, is altered to 3 mo. priv. leave, under the operation of Resolution No. 3,478, dated July 31, of Government of India, in the financial dept.

No. 1,613c.—Maj. J. J. McLeod Innes, v.c., controller and examiner, public works accounts, Punjab, has priv. leave for 1 mo. from Sept. 2, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Sept. 8.—No. 1,881.—Mr. T. W. Knowles, asst. engr., 8th div., Grand Trunk Road, has priv. leave for 1 mo. from date he may avail himself of it.

Sept. 7.—No. 1,620c.—Mr. J. B. Duly, asst. supervisor, is transferred from the Hill Roads division to the Jullundur division.

Sept. 8.—No. 1,657c.—Capt. E. L. Earle, exec. engr., Hansi division, Western Jumna Canals, has leave for 2 mo. from Sept. 9.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 10.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—
28th Foot.—Ens. S. F. F. Achmuty to be Lieut., without purch., v. Vaughan, dec.; June 30.

Capt. T. Bradshaw, veteran estab., is, on the expiration of his leave, directed to do gen. duty at Roorkee.

The following Peshawur division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 16th ult.—Appg. Lieuts. E. C. Davidson and H. B. Swiney, gen. list, inf., to do duty with 37th regt. N.I.

Dated 17th ult.—Appg. Lieut. L. H. E. Tucker, gen. list, inf., to charge of 5th co. sappers and miners employed on the Murree and Abbottabad Road, v. Lieut. R. Gunning, deceased.

The order by the officer comg. 89th foot, dated June 5 last, appg. Lieut. J. S. Hay to act as adjt., v. Lieut. and adjt. R. G. Newbigging, is confirmed.

The Oude division order dated 29th ult., appg. Capt. A. A. Currie, late 45th N.I., to officiate as station interpreter at Lucknow, there being no qualified regimental interpreter or passed officer available for the duty at that station, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore brigade order dated 31st ult., directing Asst. surg. F. W. A. DeFabeck to proceed with the head quarters 31st regt. N.I. to Fort William, and Surg. J. W. Mountjoy to relieve him of the medical charge of the sick of 31st and left wing 33rd regt. N.I., is confirmed.

Leave of absence:—
Saff Corps.—Major W. T. Baker, commandant 3rd Gorkha regt., from July 11 to Nov. 1, in extension of priv. leave; to remain at Murree.

6th Dragoons.—Cornet W. T. S. Snell, from date of embarkation to England for 15 mos., on private affairs.

44th Foot.—Capt. G. C. Bower, and Lieut. R. Y. Foley, from Sept. 16 to Oct. 15, in ext. to Cashmere, on private affairs.

7th Regt. N.I. [late 47th N.I.]—Lieut. W. Gordon, from July 15 to Oct. 14, to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

Late 45th N.I.—Lieut. H. W. Webster, from July 21 to Oct. 15, in ext. to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

Late 58th N.I.—Lieut. D. Pringle, from May 15 to June 15, to Calcutta, prep. to applying for furlough to Europe, on m.c.

Appointments:—
1st Bengal Cav.—Lieut. H. C. Creak, late 4th European Light Cavalry, to be a paid doing duty officer. Dated July 31, 1863.

18th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. E. G. Newnham, gen. list, inf., to be a paid doing duty officer. Dated July 30, 1863.

3rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. DeBrett, late 57th N.I., to act as adjt., v. Blair, promoted.

The following officers are declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed in Hindoostanee on the 3rd inst.:—

Capt. F. J. Ellis, late 58th N.I.; Lieut. H. A. O. Wroughton, 13th foot; and W. W. H. Scott, gen. list, inf.

Lieut. L. E. Evans, late 15th N.I., is appointed a paid doing duty officer to the East Indian regt.

The C. in C. is pleased to appoint Brev. surg. J. W. R. Amesbury, late civil surgeon of Jessore, to the medical charge of the 1st Bengal cav., v. Surg. N. D. S. Wallich, dec.

Unattached Ensign J. Milrick, doing duty with the 8th regt. N.I., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th ult.

The Sealkote station order dated 7th ult., appointing Capt. A. W. Montagu, staff corps, to act as executive commissariat officer of the station with effect from the 4th idem, confirmed.

The regimental order by the officer commanding the East Indian regiment, dated Aug. 7, 1863, appointing Lieut. F. M. Leslie, late 53rd N.I. to act as adjutant and quartermaster to the regiment during

the absence of Lieut. and Adjutant G. E. I. Maidman, no qualified officer being available, is confirmed.

Leave of absence:—

8rd Dragoon Guards.—Capt. J. Miller, from date of embarkation, to England, m.c.
48th Foot.—Maj. W. R. Williamson, from April 26 to Oct. 26, to visit Cashmere and the hill north of Deyrah. (In substitution of leave granted in G.O. April 27 last.)

Head Qrs Simla, Aug. 14.—The underment. officer having completed 5 years' qualifying service in the rank of lieut. col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, to be col.:—

Lieut. col. G. King, 18th foot; dated March 6

The appt. of Lieut. J. A. Drake, late 10th N.I., to do duty with the 1st Bengal cav., announced in G.O.C.C. of the 11th ult., is cancelled, and that officer is directed to do duty with the 9th Bengal cav. instead.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. the 7th foot, dated the 29th ult., appg. Capt. R. C. Clifford to officiate as paym during the absence and on the responsibility of Capt. and Paym. J. M. Scott.

Directing Ens. A. S. Roberts, gen. list, inf., to do duty with the 31st regt. N.I. on the expiration of his leave.

Leave of absence:—

13th Foot.—Lieut. D. T. Persse, from April 12 to April 15, in ext.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. H. O. Bateman and Ensign H. W. Cuppage, from July 22 to July 31, in ext.

8rd Batt. Rifle Brig.—Brev. major G. E. Rose, from June 15 to September 14, to Dalhousie, on m.c.
Late 58th N.I.—Capt. F. J. Ellis, from June 11 to September 15, to remain at the Presidency for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Late 69th N.I.—Major J. Nisbett (com. 37th N.I.), from August 21 to November 1, in ext.

Aug. 15.—The retirement from the Service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. H. A. C. Wroughton, of the 13th foot, has been accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to H.M.'s approval. Dated August 1, 1863.

Lieut. D. C. S. L. Carnegie, late 4th European L.C., is appointed to do duty with the 10th Bengal cav., and directed to join.

In continuation of G.O.C.C. of the 10th inst., the following officers were declared by the Board of Examiners on the 29th ult. to have passed in Hindoostanee.

Lieuts. E. G. Clayton, W. P. Tomkins, M. A. Alves, F. F. Cotton, and W. Broadfoot, Royal engineers.

Capt. H. S. Cochrane, 7th foot.

Lieuts. T. N. Walker, late 2nd European Bengal fusiliers; C. B. Horsburgh, gen. list, cavalry; C. E. Hunter, gen. list, infantry.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. M. H. Fitzmaurice (adjutant 11th brigade) from June 10 to March 9, 1864; Lieut. G. A. Noyes (A battery 11th brigade) from June 5 to Dec. 4; Capt. W. Delane (D battery 16th brigade) from June 23 to Aug. 31.

27th Foot.—Major R. Freer, from June 10 to June 10, 1864, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Aug. 17.—Capt. W. S. Pierson, Bengal staff corps, late officiating barrackmaster at Benares, is appointed officiating barrackmaster at Sealkote, v. Major C. Jackson, permitted to resign at his own request.

The leave to Madras of Cornet C. Mangles, 20th hussars, is cancelled at that officer's request.

ADDENDUM.—To Moradabad station order, dated Dec. 15 last, confirmed in G.O.C.C. dated Feb. 14 last, appg. Lieut. J. Stevenson, 54th foot, to be station staff officer, add "there being no qualified officer available in the station under the rank of field officer."

Aug. 18.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. F. L. Edridge, 20th foot, will proceed to England for the purpose of doing duty at the regtl. depot.

The appt. of Lieut. H. M. Ramsay, general list, inf., to be a paid doing duty officer to the 44th regt. N.I., is cancelled; Aug. 5.

The order appg. Lieut. M. Millett, late 43rd N.I., to do duty with the East Indian regt. at Dacca, as a temporary measure, is confirmed.

Leave of absence:—

Roy. Art.—Vet. surg. J. R. Hoey, 2nd roy. horse brigade, from July 23 to Oct. 15, in extension of priv. leave, to remain at Simla, m.c.; and Maj. J. S. Gibb, comdt. Assam local art., from March 15 to May 3, to enable him to rejoin.

20th Foot.—Maj. A. R. Warren, for 12 mo. from date of embarkation, to England.

66th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Mardon, for 15 mo. from date of embarkation, to England.

Late 38th N.I.—Capt. J. Hearsey, doing duty with 25th N.I., from 21st to 23rd May, in extension.

Aug. 19.—Maj. gen. J. C. C. Gray, Bengal army, is permitted to reside at the Presidency, Nynce Tal, Simla, or Hills North of Deyrah.

Capt. G. A. Prendergast, late 5th Eur. cav., was declared by the Board of Examiners, on Feb. 10, 1862, to have passed in Hindoostanee.

Asst. surg. F. P. Staples, 19th foot, passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th ult.

Aug. 20.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, and with the sanction of Govt., Surg. E. J. Franklyn, m.d., 7th drag. gds., at present in charge of the hospital ship *Bentick*, will rejoin his corps.

Staff surg. major E. Menzies, in charge of the Kidderpore Hospital, is transferred to the *Bentick*.

Staff surg. W. Boyd, at present in med. charge of 7th drag. gds., on being relieved by Surg. Franklyn, will proceed to Calcutta, and take charge of the Kidderpore Hospital.

Staff asst. surg. A. M. Tippetts will take temporary charge of the Kidderpore Hospital, pending the arrival of Surg. Boyd.

With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the husbands of the married students for the female department of the Bengal Military Normal School may, under divisional arrangements, be sent to the depot at Kussowlie for duty.

Brev. major A. H. Bogle, adj. 5th R.H. brigade, is directed to remain at Simla on duty from the 8th, the date on which his privileged leave expired, to Aug. 18 inclusive.

The appointment of Lieut. J. R. Campbell, gen. list, inf., as paid doing duty officer to the 35th regt. N.I., notified in G.O. of 30th ult., is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are appointed paid doing duty officers:—

15th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. F. E. Farquharson, gen. list, cav., and Lieut. C. O. W. Apperley, gen. list, inf., from the Lahore light horse, dated Aug. 7.

20th Regt. N.I.—Brev. Capt. E. H. Woodcock, late 55th N.I., doing duty with 1st regt. N.I., dated Aug. 10.

25th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. C. W. Drummond, late 70th N.I., doing duty with 7th N.I., dated Aug. 10; Ensign G. C. Napier, gen. list, inf., doing duty with 13th foot, dated Aug. 10.

28th Regt. N.I.—Brev. capt. F. Duffin, late 22nd N.I., doing general duty in Mooltan, dated Aug. 10.

30th Regt. N.I.—Brev. capt. J. A. M. Biggs, late 10th N.I., on leave at Simla, dated Aug. 10.

33rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. N. F. Parker, gen. list, inf., doing duty with 20th foot, dated Aug. 7.

36 h Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. R. McK. Homfray, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the corps, dated Aug. 7.

38th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. C. E. Shepherd, gen. list, at the Thomason College, Roorkee, dated Aug. 8.

40th Regt. N.I.—Brev. capt. R. C. Whiting, 11th (late 70th) regt. N.I., dated Aug. 10.

41st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. C. J. Griffiths, late 72nd N.I., doing duty with 7th foot, dated Aug. 10.

42nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. W. Williams, late 64th N.I., doing duty with 9th regt. N.I., dated Aug. 7.

44th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. E. N. D. La Touche, gen. list, inf., doing duty with 11th regt. N.I., dated Aug. 7; Ensign R. Vivian, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the local company of Eur. inf., dated Aug. 7.

AZEMAR'S SILENT GUNS.

Aug. 22.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined Horse Guards Circular, No. 243, dated Feb. 21, and to notify that Government has approved of its being made applicable to India:—

"The Secretary of State for War having, on the recommendation of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, consented to supply each regiment of infantry, not being rifles or light, with a proportion of Azemar's silent drums at the rate of one for every two companies, for the training and practice of drummers, officers commanding regiments and depots will accordingly be pleased to make the necessary requisitions, in duplicate, to this department. The introduction of these silent drums into the service will not only afford increased facilities for practice, but will effect a considerable saving in the cost of drum heads. They will be expected to last twelve years, and are to be placed in charge of the drum major, who will be responsible for their proper preservation.

"In the event of their being lost or destroyed, the cost of replacing them will be fifteen shillings."

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLMASTERS.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to authorise general officers commanding in India to carry out the sentences of courts martial on schoolmasters, but a report of the trial, with a copy of the charge, finding, and sentence, must be transmitted in such cases to the Horse Guards.

The C. in C. is pleased to nominate Brev. major F. R. Mansell, R.E., to the command of the corps of sappers and miners, in succession to Major J. F. Tennant, appointed to the Public Works Department.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bengal Cav.—Lieut. C. G. Cantley, gen. list, cav.; and Lieut. R. C. W. Mitford, late 3rd Eur. regt., to be paid doing duty officers, dated Aug. 7.

22nd Regt. N.I.—Brev. capt. F. D. O'Silvie, late 46th N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer, dated Aug. 11.

23rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. L. H. Williams, late 5th Eur. regt., is confirmed in his officiating appointment of paid doing duty officer, dated Aug. 11.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers, recently promoted, having been posted to the battalions specified:—

20th Foot.—Capt. J. C. Cox, to 2nd batt.; and Lieut. Z. Macanlay, to 1st batt.

With the sanction of Govt., and under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. Cox, recently promoted and posted to 2nd batt. 20th foot, will continue doing duty with 1st batt., until the arrival of 2nd batt. in India.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

21st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. Trevenen, staff corps, paid doing duty officer with 15th regt. N.I., to be adj., v. Lieut. R. S. Robertson, promoted to 2nd in command of 33rd regt. N.I., dated Aug. 12.

The C. in C. is pleased to appoint Lieut. F. Tweddell, gen. list, inf., doing duty with 40th regt. N.I., to be musketry instructor to the East Indian regt., v. Capt. C. T. Hitchens, staff corps, placed at the disposal of the Bengal Govt.

G.O.C.C. of 20th ult., appointing Lieut. A. W. Roberts, gen. list, cav., to be paid doing duty officer to 5th Bengal cav., is cancelled.

Ensign A. S. Roberts, gen. list, inf., is appointed to do duty with 38th regt. N.I., at Barrackpore, and directed to join.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. R. J. Walker (adj. 17th N.I.), from July 30 to Oct. 31, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Simla, on m.c.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. W. R. Bowen (4th battery 17th brigade), from date of embarkation to England, on m.c.

7th Foot.—Lieut. A. Tibeando (adj. Kurrachee depot), from date of embarkation to England, on m.c.

89th Foot.—Ensign I. C. Maling, from Oct. 15 to England, on m.c.

109th Foot.—Capt. J. A. Nutt, from Oct. 15, to England, on m.c.

Gen. List, Cav.—Lieut. G. D'A. Jackson (doing duty 1st Bengal cav.), from July 18 to July 30, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

Aug. 24.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

12th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. Campbell, staff corps, from 43rd regt. N.I., to be paid doing duty officer, being relieved from his present temporary appointment, dated Aug. 15.

The appointment of Lieut. J. H. Campbell, gen. list, inf., as paid doing duty officer to the 15th regt. N.I., is cancelled, dated Aug. 19.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Vet. surg. W. Dorrofield (D battery 11th brigade), from Aug. 9 to Sept. 9, to Calcutta, on m.c.

8th Hussars.—Lieut. J. G. Stopford, from July 2 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.

44th Foot.—Lieut. H. de P. Rennie, from Oct. 5 to Nov. 4, in extension, to remain at Madras.

88th Foot.—Lieut. F. N. Dew, instructor of musketry, from date of departure, for 1 mo., to Calcutta, on m.c.

98th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Simmonds, from Aug. 14 to Oct. 15, in extension, to Cashmere.

108th Foot.—Ensign L. Smith, from June 30 to Aug. 6, in extension, to Bombay.

8rd Bengal Cav.—Lieut. E. H. Willock, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to England.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. E. M. L. Marriot (doing duty with 41st N.I.), from Aug. 9 to Aug. 23, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY.

Aug. 25.—The following letter from the Adjutant general, Horse Guards, is, with the sanction of H.E. the Governor general, published for information and guidance:—

No. 3,050.

Horse Guards, S.W., Jan. 28, 1863.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ult., inquiring "whether regimental instructors of musketry may retain their appointments for fifteen months while absent on leave in England on m.c., and draw half staff pay for the first six months of such absence?"

In reply to which I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to acquaint you that it appears to H.R.H. that a musketry instructor who comes home on private affairs should resign the office and pay; one who is sent home sick should be relieved temporarily by some other officer, who should receive the pay under Clause 5 of the Musketry Regulations; the continuance of original instructor being decided upon according to the length of absence required.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. YORKE SCARLETT,

Adjutant general.

Gen. Sir H. Rose, G.C.B., C. in C. in India.

Surg. J. Squire, posted to 20th regt. N.I. in G.O. of March 27 last, is transferred to 16th regt. N.I., v. Surg. major R. B. Kinsey, promoted.

ADDENDUM.—To Regimental Order by the Officer commanding the Lahore light horse, dated June 30

last, confirmed in G.O. dated July 25, directing Capt. R. B. Hill, late 60th N.I., to assume command, v. Lieut. O. Barnes, who has obtained sick leave, add "with effect from 15th idem."

Leave of absence:—

1st Drag. Gds.—Cornet W. E. F. Vibart, from Oct. 28, 1863, to April 28, 1864, in extension.

18th Foot.—Lieut. W. O. Bourke, from date of embarkation to England, for 15 mo.

44th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. J. Hackett, from date of embarkation to England, for 15 mo.

Aug. 26.—The C. in C. is pleased to appoint Major C. Murray, staff corps, to do duty at the Darjeeling convalescent depot, with effect from 28th ult.

Capt. L. J. Farquharson, late 3rd European L.C., is appointed to do general duty at Sealkote, instead of Peshawar.

Lieut. J. A. Temple, gen. list, inf., attached to 1st N.I., is appointed to do duty with 31st regt. N.I.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lahore Light Horse.—Major F. G. Crossman, late 45th N.I., officiating commandant 25th regt. N.I., to be commandant, v. Lieut. O. Barnes.

The following officers are appointed to be paid doing duty officers:—

13th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. Butler, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the corps, dated Aug. 7.

15th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. C. H. Bergman, doing duty with the regt., to be paid doing duty officer, dated Aug. 19; Lieut. W. P. Fisher, late 4th Eur. regt., doing duty at Mooltan, dated Aug. 7.

18th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. D. Palmer, late 74th N.I., doing duty with 10th regt. N.I., dated Aug. 7.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding 71st foot, dated April 17 last, appointing Ensign E. G. Lillingston (qualified), to perform the duties of instructor of musketry, during Lieut. Wilson's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Landour station order, dated 28th ult., directing Asst. surg. C. B. Mathew, 54th foot, to remain at Mussoorie, to give evidence at a court of inquiry.

Meerut division order, dated 5th inst., appointing the undermentioned officers to do duty with 4th regt. N.I. at Delhi:—

Capt. W. C. Mitchell, staff corps.

Capt. A. Taylor, late 25th N.I.

Lieut. F. H. Ingfield, late 38th N.I.

By the Officer commanding 17th Bengal cav., dated 9th inst., appointing Lieut. and Adj. G. H. W. Hoggan, staff corps, to act as 2nd in command; and Lieut. R. M. Clifford, late 60th N.I., to act as adj. during Lieut. T. J. Watson's absence, or until further orders.

By the Officer commanding 19th regt. N.I., dated 9th inst., appointing Capt. J. Ruggles, 2nd in command, to act as commandant; and Lieut. and Adj. A. Copland to act as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

Late 4th Eur. L.C.—Lieut. H. M. Caulfield, from Sept. 14 to Oct. 15, in extension.

Late 45th N.I.—Lieut. E. P. Ommanney (doing duty 44th N.I.), from June 25 to Oct. 31, to visit the Presidency for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Late 46th N.I.—Lieut. J. J. Russell (doing duty 1st N.I.) from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, to Calcutta, on m.c.

Aug. 27.—The C. in C. is pleased to appoint Major R. B. Chichester, 81st foot, to do duty with Nynee Tal convalescent depot, with effect from March 23 last.

Capt. E. Tulloch, late 69th N.I., is appointed to do duty with 1st regt. N.I. at Morar, and directed to join.

The leave to England for 15 mo., granted to Cornet W. T. S. Snell, 6th drags., in G.O. of 12th instant, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Leave of absence:—

51st Foot.—Capt. A. Brigstocke, from date of embarkation to England, for 17 mo., and to do duty with invalids on the voyage.

79th Foot.—Lieut. W. McGill (quartermaster), from date of embarkation to England, for 17 mo., and to do duty with invalids on the voyage.

93rd Foot.—Brev. major W. M'Bean, v.c., from date of embarkation to England, for 15 mo., and to do duty with invalids on the voyage.

94th Foot.—Capt. S. Malthus, from date of embarkation to England, for 17 mo., and to do duty with invalids on the voyage.

98th Foot.—Capt. E. F. Gregory, from date of embarkation to England, for 15 mo., and to do duty with invalids on the voyage.

2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Qrmr. F. Piper, from date of embarkation to England, for 17 mo., and to do duty with invalids on the voyage.

3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. J. Dunlop, from date of embarkation to England, for 15 mo., and to do duty with invalids on the voyage.

Sept. 7.—With the sanction of Govt., the following officers are permitted to retire from the service from the 1st inst., on the pensions of their rank, with the additional annuity of £200, authorised in G.O.G.G., No. 80a of June 17 last, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Col. E. W. S. Scott, R.A.

Col. V. Eyre, c.b., R.A.

Col. W. Barr, R.A.

Col. E. L. Ommanley, R.E.

Col. C. B. Young, R.E.

OFFICERS IN ASSAM.

The following letter, No. 507 of July 18, from the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant general, is published for information:—

Sir,—With reference to your letter, No. 34g, dated March 23 last, regarding a recommendation by H.E. the C. in C. that, in consideration of the duties to be performed in the local company of artillery at Assam, the officers doing duty with that battery may be put on the same footing with regard to pay and allowances as officers with batteries of artillery of the Punjab irregular force, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., that the Hon. the President in Council sanctions the infantry rate of doing duty allowance—viz., Rs. 50 per mensem, exclusive of horse allowance, which they will draw separately as attached to the battery, to be admitted to the two officers attached to the local company of artillery at Assam.

The appointment of Lieut. G. C. De Latour, gen. list, inf., to be paid doing duty officer of the 43rd regt. N.I., published in G.O. of 30th ult., is cancelled.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Vet. surg. W. Dorrofield (D battery 11th brigade), from date of embarkation to England, on m.c.

43rd Foot.—Surg. A. Barclay, m.d. (attached to office of Inspector gen. H.M.'s Hospitals, Calcutta), from date of embarkation to precede his regt. to England, on m.c., with the sanction of Govt.

51st Foot.—Surg. J. O'Neil, from July 14 to Oct. 31, to Murree and Cashmere, on m.c.

Sept. 11.—Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been removed to the battalions specified opposite their names:—

Capt. J. C. Cox, to 1st batt. 20th foot.

Lieut. A. S. Heathcote, to 3rd batt. 60th rifles.

The following Sealkote station orders are confirmed:—

Dated July 28 last.—Directing Asst. surg. R. Mantell, F battery 5th R.H. brigade, to officiate as medical storekeeper and staff surg., with effect from 27th idem, in addition to his other duties, or until further orders.

Dated 30th idem.—Directing Asst. surg. R. Mantell, F battery 5th R.H. brigade, to afford medical aid to a detachment of 2nd Bengal cav., with effect from 27th inst., in addition to his other duties.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dinapore brigade order, dated March 31 last, directing Asst. surg. J. Fawcus, D battery 16th brigade R.A., to assume temporary medical charge of 16th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from 1st proximo, v. Surg. major R. B. Kinsey.

Futtehghur station order, dated April 16 last, appointing Capt. C. L. Montgomery, late 65th N.I., to act as station interpreter, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Capt. H. Grant, no passed officer being available.

By the Officer commanding 4th Bengal cav., dated May 1 last, appointing Capt. E. H. C. Simpson to officiate as 2nd in command; and Lieut. F. P. W. Freeman, staff corps, to act as adj. to the corps, v. Capt. G. C. Hankin, staff corps.

By the Officer commanding 22nd Punjab inf., dated 10th ult., appointing Lieut. L. Wavell, staff corps, to act as adj. to the regt.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Capt. E. H. Scott (2nd in command 24th N.I.), from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on m.c.; Capt. E. G. Stone (doing duty 10th N.I.), from July 7 to July 9, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to join the left wing of the regt.

Late 72nd N.I.—Capt. H. H. Lyster, v.c., from June 1 to Nov. 30, to visit Mussoorie.

Gen. List, Cav.—Lieut. F. W. Macmullen (doing duty 7th drag. gds.), from Aug. 15 to Oct. 14, to visit Simla, on m.c.

Sept. 12.—Lieut. P. Wheeler, late 15th N.I., having been promoted to captain, his appointment as paid doing duty officer to the 21st regt. N.I., announced in G. O., 1863, is cancelled.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

33rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. Thomson, late 34th N.I., paid doing duty officer in the 13th regt. N.I., to act as adj., during the absence on furlough of Lieut. Armstrong. Dated Aug. 20.

Asst. surg. J. B. C. Reale, rifle brigade, will take medical charge of the Royal Artillery division at Delhi, v. Asst. surg. Henry Cookson.

The Peshawar division order dated Feb. 22, 1862, directing Capt. (now major) T. Wright, Asst. adjt. gen. of the division, to proceed by dak at the public expense to assume charge of the office of the adjt. gen. of the army at the Presidency, is confirmed as a special case.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

7th Hussars.—Captain E. M. Palliser, from the 82nd foot, to be capt., v. Gore, who exchanges. Dated Aug. 4.

69th Foot.—Ensign R. L. Thorpe to be lieut., by purchase, v. Whiteford, who retires. Dated Aug. 27.

82nd Foot.—Capt. J. Gore, from the 7th Hussars, to be capt., v. Palliser, who exchanges. Dated Aug. 4.

89th Foot.—Lieut. H. L. Harvest to be capt., without purch., v. Selby, dec. Dated Aug. 18. Ensign C. W. Burton to be lieut., without purch., v. Harvest, promoted. Dated Aug. 18.

101st Foot.—Capt. G. C. Lambert to Major, without purch., v. Salusbury, prom., dated Aug. 25.

108th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Shaw to be adjt., dated Aug. 26.

The underment. officers are appointed paid doing duty officers:—

21st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. Rowband, late 63rd N.I., doing duty with 9th regt. N.I., dated Aug. 28.

29th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. G. Hammond, gen. list, inf., doing duty with 12th regt. N.I., dated Aug. 28; Ensign A. R. Bodecock, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the 38th foot, dated Aug. 28.

35th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. W. Williams, gen. list, inf., doing duty with 30th regt. N.I., dated Aug. 28.

35th Regt. N.I.—Ensign W. Loch, gen. list, doing duty with the 38th foot, dated Aug. 28.

The underment. officers are directed to do duty with invalids, &c., on the voyage to England this year, in view to their joining their regimental depots on arrival:—

Captains E. F. Shiffner, 54th foot, and Lieut. W. G. Trevor, 80th foot.

Assist. surg. A. F. S. Clarke, m.d., 42nd highlanders, passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th ult.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Jounpore station order, dated April 4 last, appointing Civil assist. surg. A. J. Dale to the medical charge of a detachment of the 20th foot, in addition to his other duties, v. Assist. surg. H. Kelsall, recalled to regimental head quarters.

By the officer commanding the 3rd battalion rifle brigade, dated June 25 last, appointing Capt. H. Wood to act as paymr. during the absence and on the responsibility of Capt. T. Gough, with effect from Feb. 9.

Mooltan garrison order, dated the 9th ult., directing Staff assist. surg. A. Croker to assume medical charge of the 7th Bengal cav., and afford medical aid to the 2nd inf., with effect from the 10th idem, in addition to his other duties.

Futtehghur station order, dated 11th ult., app. Asst. surg. J. H. Hearn, E battery 11th brigade, R.A., to the med. charge of the left wing of the 10th regt. N.I., and a troop of the 3rd Bengal cav., in addition to his regt. duties, v. Civil Asst. surg. G. Grant, res.

Jubbulpore station order, dated 14th ult., appointing Staff Asst. surg. F. Barnwell, to afford med. aid to a squadron of the 12th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, v. Surg. maj. C. B. Craske.

Barrackpore brigade order, dated 17th ult., directing Asst. surg. F. W. A. DeFaback, attached to the 16th brigade R.A., to proceed to Kishnaghur, in consequence of the severe illness of the civil surg.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Maj. D. McNeill, D battery 2nd royal horse brigade, from Aug. 28, 1863, to Feb. 28, 1864, to visit Mussoorie, Simla, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

19th Hussars.—Capt. F. P. Luard, from Aug. 21 to Oct. 14, in ext.

21st Hussars.—Cornet R. C. Andrew, from July 30 to Nov. 15, to the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

7th Foot.—Paymr. J. M. Scott, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla on m.c.

35th Foot.—Capt. T. Lloyd, from Aug. 22 to Oct. 15, in ext.

56th Foot.—Ens. H. H. Johnston, from date of embarkation, to England, m.c.

90th Foot.—Lieut. J. F. Haig, from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, in ext., on m.c.

95th Foot.—Captain C. F. Parkinson, from date of embarkation, to England.

101st Foot.—Lieutenant W. S. Jervis, from date of leaving regt., to port of embarkation for one month, and to England for 15 months.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. H. F. Woodcock (doing duty 3rd Sikh inf.), from Aug. 19 to Oct. 15, in ext.

Sept. 14.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Cornet V. S. Robertson, 2nd drag. gds., has been accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to her Majesty's approval, dated Aug. 26.

The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. T. M'Goun, 43rd foot, is accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to approval by her Majesty, dated Aug. 28.

Sept. 15.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

19th Bengal Cav.—Capt. H. L. Campbell, staff corps, to officiate as commandant during the absence on furlough of Major W. Fane, dated Aug. 26.

3rd Goorkha Regt.—Capt. H. H. Lyster, v.c., late 72nd N.I., to offic. 2nd in com., during the absence

of Capt. J. A. Tytler, v.c., or until further orders, dated Aug. 28.

The underment officers are appd. paid doing duty officers:—

7th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. H. C. Kemble, late 3rd Eur. L.C., dated Aug. 28.

18th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. C. Ransford, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the 34th foot, dated Aug. 28.

15th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. T. H. T. Drake, gen. list, inf., do. duty with the 32nd regt. N.I., dated Aug. 28.

16th Regt. N.I.—Ens. A. B. Clare, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the 22nd regt. N.I., dated Aug. 28.

19th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. F. Rowcroft, late 2nd N.I., doing duty with the 3rd Goorkha regt., dated Aug. 28.

20th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. Atkins, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the 26th regt. N.I., dated Aug. 28.

38th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. W. Glasford, of the gen. list, inf., doing duty with the 37th regt. N.I., dated Aug. 28.

43rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. M. Story, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the 77th foot, dated Aug. 28; Lieut. H. J. Peet, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the 39th regt. N.I., dated Aug. 28; Lieut. E. E. Grigg, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the 39th regt. N.I., dated Aug. 28.

The following order is confirmed:—

Futtegurb station order dated the 24th ult., appg. Lieut. H. Waring, 48th foot, to act as station staff, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. H. G. Moore, 88th foot.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Engrs.—Lieut. M. A. Alves, from Aug. 16 to Nov. 30, in ext.

21st Hussars.—Lieut. C. E. Farquharson, from Sept. 10 to Oct. 15, in ext.

20th Foot.—Capt. W. F. F. Gordon to England, m.c.

71st Foot.—Capt. G. E. Hill, from Aug. 16 to Sept. 16, in ext.

23rd Foot.—Ens. G. Wildes, from Aug. 24 to Nov. 30, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.

Late 4th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas (do. duty 22nd N.I.), from July 29 to Oct. 26, to Simla, on m.c.

General List, Cav.—Lieut. C. T. M. Higginson (do. duty 2nd Bengal cav.), from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, in ext.

General List, Inf.—Lieut. R. S. Green (doing duty 35th foot), from date of leaving regt., for 1 mo. to Calcutta, m.c.

The following order is confirmed:—

By the officer commanding the sappers and miners, dated June 25 last, directing Lieut. E. G. Clayton, R.E., to the charge of the pontoon train, during the absence on leave of Capt. E. W. Humphry, R.E., or until further orders.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Capt. C. C. Ekins (doing duty with 10th N.I.), from July 1 to Sept. 30, in extension of privilege leave to Simla.

21st Hussars.—Brev. major C. P. Lane, from Aug. 10 to Dec. 10, in ext.

20th Foot.—Major J. H. Edgar, from date of leaving the regt., for two months, on privilege leave.

Late 16th N.I.—Capt. A. Cory (brigade major, Mean Meer), from Sept. 8 to Dec. 10, preparatory to applying for leave to England.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The Postmaster general has granted Mr. W. R. Williams, head ast. in his office, leave of absence for 1 mo., from 15th inst.

The commencement of the priv. leave of absence granted to Mr. J. Arklie, acting sub-ast., No. 4. Timnevelly Survey party, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of Sept. 8, is altered from 7th to 15th inst.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 25.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. T. Onslow, civil and session judge of Chittoor, ext. to April 1, 1864, on m.c.

Mr. R. Davidson, acting civil and sessions judge of Nundial, received charge of the court and gaol from Mr. J. R. Arbuthnot, on 17th inst.

Military Dept.—No. 336.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. W. R. Mesham, Madras staff corps, on furl. for 2 years, under the furl. regs. of 1854; to embark from Madras.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. C. Taylor, 1st regt. N.I., on furl. for 3 years, under old regs.; to embark from Bombay.

Surg. maj. J. Pringle, M.D., attached to H.M.'s 102nd regt., on residue of furl., viz., 1 year, 6 mo., and 16 days, under furl. regs. of 1854; to embark from Bombay.

Lieut. B. A. Bloomfield, 19th regt. N.I., for 20 mo., on m.c., under furl. regs. of 1854; to embark from Madras.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. W. Osborne, 30th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras on Sept. 23.

Lieut. J. W. Orr, 19th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras on Sept. 23.

Lieut. T. R. Byng, inf. gen. list, doing duty 6th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras on Sept. 23.

Lieut. R. J. B. Simpson, 86th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras on Sept. 24.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, July 15.—Nominal return of officers of the Indian army instructed at Hythe, showing the number of marks obtained in examination in each case:—

Lieut. and adjt. F. D. Plowden, 17th Madras N.I., 876.

Capt. C. T. Heathcote, Bombay staff corps, 862.

Lieut. W. J. Mills, 25th Bombay N.I., 848.

Lieut. J. W. Ridgway, Bengal army, 838.

Major C. T. Palin, Bombay staff corps, 837.

Lieut. F. J. Stubbs, Bombay staff corps, 761.

Lieut. E. F. K. Fortescue, 84th Bengal N.I., 740.

Lieut. T. O. Underwood, Madras staff corps, 739.

Despatch dated Aug. 24, 1863.—No. 118.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has informed me that the officers of royal engr., namely, Lieut. J. H. Smith, Lieut. E. Harvey, Lieut. A. C. Smith, and Lieut. M. T. Sale, will proceed for service at your presy. as soon as possible after Sept. 20 next, under the terms of the gen. corps order, No. 462 of July 1, 1862.

Their passage allowance to India will be paid in this country.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Capt. H. C. Menzies, 31st regt. L.I., Bombay, qualified for the general staff under para. 11, of G.O.C.C., July 6, 1853, No. 46.

The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Capt. Menzies.

The following posting is ordered:—

Asst. surg. D. Mackenzie, to 24th regt. N.I.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Sept. 24.—

With reference to G.O., dated July 27, 1863, Major E. F. Waterman, of the staff corps, will do duty under the officer commanding centre division, until provided with a passage to Rangoon.

Lieut. G. E. Fryer, 21st regt. N.I., is app. station staff officer at Vellore, without prejudice to his regt. duties, v. Lieut. and adjt. G. Briggs, relieved at his own request.

The following removal is ordered:—

Ens. W. H. M. Francklyne, inf., general list, from d.d. 69th regt. of foot, to d.d. 2nd regt. N.I.; to join.

Leave of absence:—

Late 32nd regt. N.I.—Capt. A. Sage, doing duty 31st regt. L.I., from date of departure for 1 month, presy. s.c., m.c.

Late 7th Light Cavalry.—Lieut. W. Thompson, actg. adjt. 1st L.C., from date of departure for 1 mo., presy., prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.

Late 49th regt. N.I.—Lieut. O. H. Vandeleur, doing duty 25th regt. N.I., from Sept. 23, for 1 mo., to remain at Madras.

BOMBAY.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Sept. 12.—No. 753.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Royal Art. (14th Brig).—Lieut. A. W. F. Campbell, from Aug. 12 to Nov. 30, in ext.

Royal Art. (18th Brig).—Lieut. F. Lodge, from Aug. 5, 1863, to Aug. 4, 1864, m.c.

The underment officer has obtained leave of abs., subject to confirmation by H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

1st Batt. 1st Foot.—Ens. E. A. Morant, to proceed to England, m.c.

This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjt. gen. Horse Guards.

Lieut. A. T. Spens, staff corps, paid doing duty officer 3rd cav., from Sept. 13 to Sept. 30; Lieut. col. (brev. col.) R. W. D. Leith, 106th foot, from Aug. 29 to Sept. 30, to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieut. H. B. McNeill, gen. list, from Sept. 27 to Nov. 27, to remain at Kurrachee for the purpose of studying the Hindoostanee language.

Lieut. A. H. Sweeney, 2nd gr. regt. N.I., for 1 mo., from date of departure, to Belgium, on m.c.

Sept. 16.—No. 759.—In accordance with G.G.O., No. 306, of June 10 last, authorising a ridingmaster for horse and field batteries of royal art. serving in India, the following appointments are made, subject to the confirmation of H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

Ridingmaster: M. Toole, late Bombay L.C., to the 4th brigade royal horse art., retaining charge of the drill horses as heretofore under the orders of the officer comd. art., Poona div. of the army.

Ridingmaster A. Steers, late Bombay L.C., 18th brigade royal art., and will do duty in the Mhow div., superintending the equitation of the horse and field batteries in that div., under the orders of the officer comd. art., Mhow div. of the army.

No. 760.—Lieut. W. H. J. Stopford is appointed paid doing duty officer 3rd cav., with effect from the 8th inst.

No. 761.—The underment officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

Capt. A. Macdonald, 1st batt. 18th foot, to proceed to England, via Egypt, m.c.

This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjt. gen. horse gds.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. D. Wright, 109th foot, for 80 days from date of departure, to proceed to Ghizree, on m.c.

Sept. 18.—No. 763.—The underment officers have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Capt. A. P. Davis, cadre 3rd European regt., att. to 19th regt. N.I.

Capt. T. Van Straubenzee, 14th brig. royal art.

Lieut. C. L. Heathcote, 106th foot.

Asst. surg. A. M. Blomfield, 8th regt. N.I.

Sept. 19.—No. 766.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 7.—By Brig. Adams, c.s., directing Capt. Acklom to continue to act as interp. to the 44th foot until further orders.

Dated Sept. 10.—By Lieut. col. Carmichael, c.s., appg. Lieut. Franklin to act as interp. to H.M.'s 103rd foot, with effect from July 28 last, v. Caldecott.

No. 767.—The underment officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

Ens. L. Smith, 108th foot, to England, via Egypt, m.c.

This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. E. Kerrich, qrmr. and interp. 9th regt. N.I., from Sept. 10 to Oct. 9, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to final certificate to Europe.

Lieut. C. Wodehouse, qrmr. and interp. 12th regt. N.I., from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the civil and military examination committee.

Sept. 23.—No. 781.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on Sept. 19:—

Ens. J. E. Gordon, general list.

Asst. surg. H. Day, medical establishment.

No. 783.—H.E. the C. in C. in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Lieut. F. C. Hudson, 109th foot, for 6 mo., from date of leaving the regt., to England.

Capt. H. S. Anderson, 23rd regt. N.I., for 1 mo., from date of departure from Kurrachee, to proceed to Poona.

Asst. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Aug. 26.—Lieut. E. W. S. Blenkinsopp, 6th batty. 21st brigade roy. art., is attached for duty to No. 4 batty. 21st brigade roy. art., and directed to join.

The following extract from regimental order by H.E. the C. in C. in India, No. 14, dated Simla, Aug. 14, 1863, is published:—

"In compliance with the orders of H.R.H. the F.M. Cg. in C., Lieut. P. Lempriere, 21st brigade, having been appointed to the depot brigade at Woolwich, will be struck off the strength of his brigade."

2nd Capt. A. Carey (late promotion), 21st brigade roy. art., is attached for duty to No. 7 batty 21st brigade at Aden (pending his transfer to it), and will proceed and join by first opportunity, handing over charge of post guns to Capt. Stone, as a temporary measure.

Lieut. J. B. Walker, 3rd batty. 21st brigade roy. art., is app. to command of the post guns, Rajcote, but will remain with his battery at Belgaum until relieved by another officer.

The following extract from regtl. order No. 15, by H.E. the C. in C. in India is published:—

The following transfers will take place, viz.:—

2nd Capt. C. H. Strutt, from No. 1 batty. 21st brig., to the 18th brig., as supernumerary.

2nd Capt. H. S. R. Pechell, from supernumerary 18th brig., to No. 1 batty., 21st brig.

With reference to general regtl. order dated Horse Guards, April 28, 1863, the undermentioned officers are posted to batteries as follows:—

Lieut. W. Whately to No. 1 batty., 21st brig.

Lieut. H. D. Richmond to No. 5 batty., 21st brig.

Lieut. E. W. Buller to No. 6 batty., 21st brig.

Sept. 22.—No. 778.—With the sanction of Govt., and in continuation of G.O.C., No. 128 of 1861, Asst. surg. Bruick, M.D., of the late Jager corps, attached to the 109th foot, is granted a gratuity of Rs. 8,000, and passage money Rs. 1,000.

Dr. Bruick will be struck off the rolls of the 109th foot from the date of this order reaching Kurrachee, and he will further be entitled to a passage to Bombay.

No. 779.—Capt. J. S. D. Bolton, staff corps, is attached to the 3rd regt. N.I.

No. 780.—Asst. surg. J. W. Loughed, 56th regt. of foot, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

NAVAL.

Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, Sept. 16.—No. 54.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Mr. W. Downing 1st officer, performed the duties of store accountant of the *Semiramis*, from July 22 to Aug. 22 inclusive.

Mr. W. Downing, 1st officer of the *Coromandel*, to the charge of the *Goolanar*, from Sept. 7, v. Young, transferred to the *Hugh Rose* as 1st officer.

Mr. Shipcott, 2nd officer of the *Berenice*, to be 1st officer of the *Coromandel*, from Sept. 7.

Mr. Salisbury, 2nd officer of the *Coromandel*, performed the duties of store accountant of that vessel from July 22 to Aug. 23 inclusive.

No. 56—Mr. W. Downing, 1st officer of the *Coromandel* to be store accountant of that vessel, from March 26 inclusive.

Mr. Leishman, of the *Berenice*, to be store accountant of that vessel from June 27.

Lieut. Dawkins to resume the charge of the *Semiramis*, from Aug. 22, with harbour crew.

PURSEURS' ALLOWANCES.

Bombay, Sept. 7.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to grant the undermentioned allowances to the commanders of the vessels of the Bombay Marine for performing purser's duties, viz.:—*Coromandel* and *Dalhousie*, Rs. 100 per mensem each.

Berenice and *Victoria*, Rs. 70 per mensem each.

Hugh Rose, Rs. 50 per mensem.

Piccadilly, Rs. 25 per mensem.

The above allowance is intended to secure commanders from loss on account of wastage, &c., they being at the same time responsible to Government for all deficiencies in provisions and purser's stores.

In the event of troops being at any time embarked in any of the above vessels, no additional remuneration will be allowed.

The allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem, for keeping the warrant officers' accounts, will be discontinued to those officers performing that duty in the different vessels of the Bombay Marine.

BIRTHS.

ANGELO, the wife of Capt., of a daughter, at Peshawur, on Sept. 13.

ALEXANDER, the wife of Capt. F. M., 8th Madras Cavalry, of a son, at Saugor, on Sept. 13.

BARNES, the wife of Lieut. O., Bombay Staff, of a son, at Markville, Simla, on Aug. 28.

BARWELL, the wife of Col., of a son, at Lucknow, on Sept. 12.

BAPTIST, the wife of Wm., of a daughter, at Madras, on Sept. 14.

BOILEAU, the wife of F. W., of a son (stillborn), at Nagode, on Sept. 12.

BRITTEN, the wife of Capt., Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Dharwar, on Sept. 5.

BROWN, the wife of T. A., of a son, at Agra, Sept. 7.

CAMPBELL, the wife of F. W., of a daughter, at Sattara, on Sept. 6.

CAMPBELL, Mrs., of a son, at Nungumbankum, Sept. 16.

CARDOZO, the wife of J. B., Esq., of a son, at Madras, 11th instant.

COE, the wife of T., of a son, at 18-4, Theatre-road, Calcutta, on the 12th ult.

COLKERS, Mrs., of a son, at Madras, on Sept. 20.

COURT, the wife of Adjutant, of a son, at Perembore, on Sept. 22.

DARABHAW, the wife of Mr., reporter *Times of India*, of a daughter, at Bombay, Sept. 10.

DALR, the wife of Conductor, of a daughter, at Dera Ismael Khan, on Aug. 24.

DYMES, the wife of T. J., of a daughter, at Kilpauk, on Sept. 13.

DUNLOP, the wife of R. H., C.B., of a son, at Bareilly, on Aug. 30.

EAST, the wife of F., of a son, still-born, at Madras, Sept. 13.

FIELDER, the wife of W. H., of a son, still born, at Calcutta, Sept. 19.

GALBRAITH, the wife of Rev. R., of a son, at Bombay, Sept. 2.

GORDON, the wife of Huntley, Esq., C.S., of a daughter, still-born, at Coimbatore, Sept. 16.

GOODENOUGH, the wife of F. O., of a son, at No. 5, Garden Reach, Sept. 20.

GRAVES, the wife of Mr. J. S., of a daughter, at Bareilly, Sept. 15.

HANSON, the wife of Condr. E. J., of a daughter, at Castle Park, Sept. 6.

HARDEY, the wife of Mr. J., of a daughter, at Mysore, Sept. 3.

HAWES, the wife of Lieut. C. W., of a daughter, at Murree, Sept. 28.

HOLLOWAY, the wife of Lieut. E. G. V., 9th N.I., of a son, at Madras, Sept. 16.

HUNTER, the wife of Sergeant-major, of a daughter, at Rawul Pindee, Aug. 29.

KIMBLE, the wife of W., of a daughter, at Kousanie, near Almorah, Sept. 4.

LAKE, the wife of Col. E., of a son, at Dhurmsalla, Sept. 4.

MACKENZIE, the wife of D., of a son, at Lucknow, Aug. 31.

MATHIAS, the wife of Capt., Staff Corps, of a son, at Nag. de, Aug. 25.

MAUNDER, Mrs., of a daughter, at No. 17, Lindsay-street, Calcutta, Sept. 14.

McMURRAY, the wife of J. W., of a son, still-born, at Vizagapatam, Sept. 6.

MEDLEY, the wife of Maj., of a son, at Mussoorie, Sept. 14.

MELERICK, the wife of Ens., of a son, at Peshawur, Aug. 24.

MILLS, the wife of R., of a son, at Calcutta, Sept. 19.

MORRIS, the wife of H., Madras C.S., of a son, at Cocanada, Sept. 6.

MOTTET, the wife of Capt., Staff Corps, of a son, at Bangalore, Sept. 16.

NEDHAM, the wife of Major A., of a daughter, at Morar, Gwalior, Sept. 20.

NICHOLLS, Mrs. W., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 11.

OLPHERTS, the wife of Lieut. col. W., C.B. and v.c., Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter, at Murree, Sept. 1.

OSWALD, the wife of Dr., Mysore Commission, of a son, at Bangalore, Sept. 22.

OWEN, the wife of Lieut. A., of a son, at Deolie, Rajpootana, Aug. 28.

PEMBERTON, the wife of Lieut., R.E., of a daughter, Sept. 8.

PENNINGTON, the wife of C. R., 13th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter, at Murree, Aug. 26.

ROWCROFT, the wife of G. C., Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Dorunda, Chota Nagpore, Sept. 4.

SANDWITH, the wife of W., Esq., C.S., of a son, at Surat, Aug. 27.

SCOTT, the wife of Mr. A., of a daughter, at Berhampore, Sept. 15.

SHARPE, the wife of Mr. Richard, of a son, at Madras, Sept. 23.

SHEA, the wife of Mr. J., B. B. and C. I. Railway, of a son, at Bombay, Sept. 20.

SINGH, H.H. the Lady Rundheer, of a daughter, at Dhurmsala, Sept. 6.

SMITH, the wife of H., of a daughter, at Nurgumbankum, Sept. 24.

STORROW, the wife of Rev. E., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 13.

TOLPUTT, the wife of H., of a son, at Madras, Sept. 14.

WILKINSON, Mrs., of a son, at Madras, Sept. 8.

WILKINSON, the wife of A. T., of a son, at Coimbatore, Sept. 10.

WILLIAMSON, the wife of Capt., of a son, at Woodville, Mussoorie, Sept. 20.

WARDON, the wife of H. C., of a daughter, at Kurnool, Sept. 15.

MARRIAGES.

BALDWIN, Mr. A., Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway, to Miss E. Lewis, both of Gloucester, at Bombay, Sept.

DE SILVA, Mr. A. to Miss Maria Rock, at Kandy, Sept.

DE CRUZ, Mr. L., to Miss Maria, the only daughter of Mr. A. Lodewyke, at Colombo, Sept. 16.

GERREY, Mr. A., to Miss Maria Decker, at Colombo, Sept. 28.

HOGGAN, Capt. J. W., 25th Punjab N.I., to Eleanor, eldest daughter of W. R. Pogson, at Chinsurah, Aug. 26.

LOWE, Capt. J. Shakespear, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, eldest son of J. Lowe, Esq., of Hyde Park Square, to Mary Alice, youngest daughter of the late Major Kenneth Campbell, 45th N.I., Paymaster of the Punjab, at Christ Church, Morar, Gwalior, Sept. 5.

LUDKINS, Mr. J. R., of Colombo, to Miss Harriett, 2nd daughter of P. F. Toussaint, Esq., at Batticaloa, Ceylon, Sept. 23.

MCGRIGOR, Capt. D. J., Royal Artillery, to Helen, daughter of the late Lieut. col. G. Richardson, Madras, army, at Rangoon, Aug. 11.

NEWILL, Esq., H. M. C. S., to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Howard Nethercoat Egan, Esq., of Sharragh, in the county of Tipperary, Aug. 5.

ROWLAND, by the Rev. J. C. Browne, M.A., Lieut. R. N. R., Commander *Peeress*, to Georgiana, daughter of the late Mr. T. Freuch, of Madras, at Calcutta, Sept. 3.

ROBERTSON, B. E. Knuckles, to Emily, 3rd daughter of J. Sinnott, Esq., Gampolla, at Kandy, Sept. 19.

THIPTHORP, Mr. C., assist. apothecary, to Miss T. Mable, daughter of the late Apothecary H. Theobald, at Kamptee, Aug. 12.

WALKER, Grant, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to Lucy, only daughter of the late Capt. M. H. Fagan, of Her Majesty's 64th foot, at Madras, on Sept. 9.

DEATHS.

ALLAN, R. H., infant son of T. H., at Madras, Sept. 21.

AYNSLEY, E. S. M., youngest daughter of Capt. M., 6th Cav., at Secunderabad, Sept. 8.

BATES, Capt., formerly surgeon to Ward's forces, at Quinsan, China, Aug. 6.

BLAIR, the wife of Capt. G. F., R.A., at Wellington, Sept. 10.

BIRCH, R., youngest son of J. W., at Trincomalle, Ceylon, Sept. 22.

BOYLE, D., Barrister-at-law, at Calcutta, aged 44 years, July 30.

BRANSON, H. W., aged 63, at Madras, Sept. 20.

CAMPBELL, A. M., infant son of Maj. W. R., at Nungumbankum, Sept. 21.

CARDOZO, infant son of J. B., at Madras, Sept. 12.

GARRETT, Mrs., at Calcutta, Sept. 14.

GINGELL, Mr. W. R., H.B.M.'s Consul, at Hankow, China, of cholera, Aug. 9.

GOSLING, Capt., of H.M.S. *Euryalus*, in action, at Kagosima, Japan, Aug. 15.

GOODENOUGH, E. A., infant son of F. A., at Calcutta, Sept. 20.

HARRINGTON, Mr. A., at Bombay, Sept. 21.

JACOB, Asst. surg. W., 24th M.N.I., at Vizianagram, Sept. 12.

JACKSON, Mr., late chief engineer of steamer *Norah Creina*, drowned at Shanghai, Aug. 7.

MANNY, E. M., infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C., at Calcutta, Aug. 23.

MOSS, Sergt. G., H.M.'s 8rd Buffs, at Berhampore, Sept. 12.

MYATT, S. G., son of Mr. P., aged 5 years, at Sattara, Aug. 31.

PALMER, George, the infant son of G., Esq., C.S., at Nynee Tal, Aug. 30.

PORTER, G. I., wife of Staff sergt. A., Commissariat Dept., at Ramandroog, Sept. 10.

RUSTOMJEE, Hormjee Jogah, Parsee merchant, aged 69 years, at Trichinopoly, Sept. 15.

SCALES, Mary Jane, the daughter of Commissariat Staff Sergt. Samuel, at Madras, Aug. 27.

SIMSON, Dr., at Foo-chow-foo, July 20.

SMYTH, Thomas W., Esq., at Calcutta, Sept. 4.

TUCKER, Lionel Osborne, inf. son of Mr. J., at sea, on board the S.S. *Golden Fleece*, June 9.

WILMOTT, commander of H.M.'s *Euryalus*, in action, at Kagosima, Aug. 15.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 23.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the underment. proms. and alterations of rank amongst the officers of the staff corps, and of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Capt. C. Baldwin.

To be Captain.—Lieut. G. C. Thomson.

BENGAL ARMY.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ens. J. A. D. Gordon to be lieut., in succession to Ingram, late 1st European regt. (staff corps), prom.

Ens. D. C. Hennessey to be lieut., in succession to Combe, 10th N.I., prom.

Ens. E. N. D. La Touche to be lieut., in succession to Cattermole, general list, dec.

Alterations of Rank.

Lieut. G. Waterhouse to take rank from May 10.

Lieut. B. H. Russell to take rank from June 6.

Army Rank.

Lieut. W. W. Clark, late 36th N.I., having completed 15 years' service, to be capt., by brevet.

Medical Officers.

Surg. J. Hilliard, M.D., to be surg. maj.

Surg. W. Craddock, M.D., to be surg. maj.

Surg. F. M. Clifford to be surg. maj.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.—Lieut. H. Watson.

MADRAS ARMY.

31st N.I.—Lieut. G. N. Stephens to be capt., in succession to Revell, ret.

Alterations of Rank.

31st N.I.—Capt. H. C. Menzies to take rank from Dec. 10, 1862.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Lieut. R. Hunter to take rank from Jan. 5, 1863.

Lieut. H. E. D. Bayley to take rank from Jan. 12, 1863.

Lieut. J. H. Gaussen to take rank from Jan. 14, 1863.

Lieut. J. L. G. Silver to take rank from Mar. 12, 1863.

Lieut. H. T. H. Baber to take rank from April 18, 1863.

Lieut. S. L. Hunt to take rank from April 15, 1863.

Medical Officers.

Surg. R. P. Linton to be surg. maj.

Asst. surg. D. Mackenzie to be surg., v. Sanderson, ret.

Asst. surg. G. Baillie, M.D., to be surg., v. Colbrook, ret.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Capt. G. C. Evazard, and Capt. W. C. Parr.

BOMBAY ARMY.

23rd N.I.—Lieut. C. J. Turnbull to be capt., in succession to Shewell (staff corps), dec.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, October 29, 1863.

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* for November has an article extending to no less than upwards of two dozen well-filled pages on the subject of the Mhow Court-martial, from the pen of the able writer whose initials, "J. O.," are so familiar to the public. The article is very acute, very elaborate, and, upon the whole, very just, though the writer will certainly not give much satisfaction to the friends of Col. Crawley and Sir Hugh Rose, or to the president and members of the too-famous Mhow Court-martial. "J. O." shows very clearly, we think, that the proceedings of the court-martial exhibited a strong leaning in favour of Col. Crawley, while poor Captain Smales and his witnesses not only had "no favour" shown to them, but were denied "a fair field." As to the Indian Commander-in-Chief, it is impossible not to see that with all his merit as a leader in battle he is utterly unfit for the duties of an administrator of military justice. "J. O." has taken up the "moral and social difficulty" in the Crawley case with more courage or with more information than any other public writer. Everyone will now understand that a woman was originally at the bottom of all the mischief in this case, as in so many other similar cases in the British Indian community. It appears that a lady, divorced from her husband by Lord Campbell in 1858, "under circumstances of extraordinary profligacy," was married again to an officer of the — Light Dragoons, and about a year before Colonel Crawley came to the regiment which he has so ill commanded the officer who had married the divorcee exchanged from his own regiment into the Inniskillings. Colonel Crawley, finding that Captain Smales and Dr. Turnbull, and other married officers of the regiment, would not recognise the lady in question, vehemently took up her cause, and at last peremptorily ordered in a formal memorandum "that the harmony and good feeling which should always subsist between officers of the same corps should not be jeopardised by any further allusion to this moral and social difficulty by any officer under his command." This explains at once the false position in which the commanding officer of the regiment had placed himself, for after so despotic an attempt to dictate to his officers on the question of whom they should associate with in private life, it was not to be supposed that there could be any hope of his maintaining

his influence or authority anywhere but on the parade-ground.

The Home court-martial on the Crawley case, and the military authorities here, will no doubt be more wary in their proceedings than were the court-martial at Mhow and the Indian Commander-in-Chief, for they will be under the wholesome dread of immediate public criticism.

TEA PLANTATIONS IN INDIA.

WE cannot contemplate what British authority and British enterprise have lately done towards improving the political institutions and developing the vast natural resources of India without wonder and indignation and regret at the narrow views and obstinate prejudices which so long discountenanced the independent British settler, and regarded every European out of the Government service as a dangerous "interloper." Nor do we envy the feeling with which the still surviving members of the old East India Company must look back upon their mistaken policy, and behold the vast changes for the better which a more liberal system has effected in so short a time. But we can forgive their errors if they can have the magnanimity to confess and to regret them, and to rejoice with their fellow-countrymen in those peaceful triumphs which are the results of a system of Government so directly opposed to their own once dearly-cherished principles and opinions. And that some of the leading members of the Court of Directors have outlived their blunders, and are willing to sail on a new tack, is practically demonstrated by their having accepted office in her Majesty's Indian Council, and given their cordial support to such liberal measures as in an earlier portion of their career they would most vehemently have denounced as ruinous.

We have been led into these remarks by the perusal of Dr. Jameson's most interesting and valuable paper on the Tea Plantations in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and his elaborate report on tea cultivation in the Kangra Valley. The local Government only a year or two ago prophesied that the time was "not far distant when tea would become one of the chief Indian staples." That time has all but arrived, and we may soon expect to rival America with our Indian cottons, and China with our Indian teas. Not only has the Government carried on many large and successful tea plantations of its own, but it has given the most generous encouragement and assistance to all classes of tea planters, Native and European, companies and individuals. And now that tea plantation in India is proved to be "a great fact," and not a doubtful experiment, the Government, with consistent liberality, announces its desire that their own great prosperity as tea planters should be transferred to private speculators. The whole of the Government plantations in the Kangra Valley are to be advertised in the English and Indian newspapers as for sale to the highest bidders on the 1st of November, 1865, at the upset price of two lakhs of rupees. To give the reader a correct idea of the value of the Government factories and plantations in the North-Western Provinces we must borrow Dr. Jameson's own figures. The following details show the quantity of tea prepared in

the factories during the season from April 1862, to April, 1863:—

	lbs.	ozs.
Kowlaghir factory, in the Dehra Dhoon...	18,915	12
Hamul Bagh ditto, in Kumaon ...	6,241	8
Ayar Toli ditto, in Kumaon ...	8,475	8
Bheem Tal ditto, in Kumaon ...	2,251	0

Total ...	35,883	12
To this add the yield of the Kangra plantations ...	16,125	0

And we have thus an outturn of ... 52,008 12

Financially the result of the working of the tea plantations, North-Western Provinces, may be thus considered:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
To 35,883 12-lbs., at Rs. 1.8 per lb. ...	53,825	10	0
To 2,859 maunds of seeds, at Rs. 20 per maund ...	5,718	0	0

Total ... 1,11,005 10 0

To expense of working the plantations ... 65,000 0 0

Balance... 46,005 10 0

To this must be added the value of the plants distributed gratis to private planters—viz., 7,00,000, at Rs. 3 per 100 ... 21,000 0 0

Total balance ... 67,005 10 0

lbs. ozs.

All the plantations show an increase on the outturn of last year, that of the Dehra plantations being ... 3,933 4

Of the Hamul Bagh and Ayar Toli plantations ... 689 10

And of the Bheem Tal plantation ... 985 9

Total ... 5,608 7

Dr. Jameson calculates that there might easily be raised on the waste and other lands in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab and Dhooons upwards of 900,000,000 pounds of tea, a quantity equal to the whole export trade of China, and that with careful cultivation that enormous quantity might be doubled, and thus not only allow for the consumption in India, but afford a vast supply for export to other countries. In fact, there really seems no reason whatever why India should not supply teas to the whole world. What a field then is India in these days for the employment of British industry and capital, even with respect to only one article of commerce. But we are only beginning to obtain faint glimpses of her incalculable resources, and it is only now become generally known in this country that the whole of India is not like Bengal—"a constant vapour-bath;" but includes, on the contrary, almost every variety of climate, and that there are many parts of Upper India which are far healthier than England. Vast tracts of forest and jungle have already been cleared for the cultivation of tea, which will thus not only be profitable in a pecuniary sense, but also in a sanitary point of view. Everyone now admits that for the security, and the prosperity, and full development of the natural value of our British possessions in the East, we cannot have too many of our energetic fellow-countrymen there; and we cannot doubt that, encouraged by the new and more liberal views of the Home-Indian Government and the chief local authorities, companies and individuals will hasten to benefit themselves and India, and their own country, by the judicious and spirited application of their capital, and talent, and labour, to the agriculture and manufactures of the East. There will soon be, we doubt not, a sufficient number of Europeans settled in India to secure it from mutinies, and rebellions, and civil wars, or foreign enemies, and render such a vast army as the present one an unnecessary drain upon the Indian revenue.

The Natives in the lower provinces have long looked upon tea as a valuable medicine, but, as we are glad to hear, they begin to regard it as the Chinese have always done, as a luxurious daily beverage, and it is expected that the best market for the Kangra teas will be the Punjab itself. Two hundred and fifty 40-pound chests of this tea have just been sent to this country to be tested in comparison with the teas of Assam and China.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—In your trenchant article on the Madras Medical College, which appeared in the July 6 issue of *Allen's Indian Mail*, you have me up to public animadversion as the principal of the College, owing to whose theological teaching the decadence of that institution is due. Permit me to correct your facts. I am not now, I was not then, and I never have been, *Principal of the Madras Medical College*. I am at present junior professor (College rank), having joined the College upon March 1 last, a few weeks prior to the date of the report you so forcibly comment upon. To whatever cause, therefore, the present unsatisfactory condition of the College may be due, it is very evident that it cannot be owing to my zeal as "a missionary preacher," to my neglect as a lecturer on medical science, or to my incapacity as a principal.

I cannot expect any alteration of your views regarding the suitability of my "address," but I think I may expect an editorial withdrawal of statements not founded upon fact.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, GEORGE SMITH, M.D., Professor of Midwifery, &c., Madras Medical College.

Madras, September 22, 1863.

[We did not state positively that Dr. Smith was Principal of the Madras Medical College. Our words were, "Is it possible that Dr. Smith, who is, *we believe*, Principal of the Madras Medical College, has caused dissatisfaction and disgust, and checked the desires of the students for purely professional knowledge, by an attempt to connect a system of religious proselytism with medical and surgical studies? Has the College been turned into a Tabernacle?" We knew not with certainty who was the Principal of the Medical College. We merely surmised that Mr. Smith was the Principal, from the fact that he delivered the annual address to the students. We will not treat Dr. Smith as Swift treated poor Partridge the prophet and almanack maker—refusing to believe him even when he contradicted the report of his own death, and passionately insisted upon the fact of his own existence;—we at once admit our mistake. Dr. Smith is not, then, a Principal, but a Professor. But this single mistake—(our correspondent, by the way, should not pluralise his charge, and talk of "*facts*" to be corrected and "*statements*" to be withdrawn)—in no degree nullifies our objection to the character of Dr. Smith's address, as better suited to a Christian temple than a College, in which persons of all religions were to be instructed in surgery and medicine. Dr. Smith was engaged by Government as a teacher of midwifery at a college attended chiefly by Hindoos and Mahomedans. He was not engaged as a missionary preacher. He, therefore, mistook both the time and the place for his theological oration.—Ed.]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CRAWLEY AND THE LATE SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I am the brother of the late Sergeant-Major Lilley, and I am sure you will agree with me that his memory is far too dear to those who know full well the high character he always bore to allow of any effort remaining untried to prove how unmerited are the aspersions attempted to be cast on the memory of a good and worthy soldier by those to whom he had a right to look for encouragement and protection. It is but a few days since it was publicly stated that my late brother was an habitual drunkard, and, as a proof of this, his incapacity from drink was affirmed at the battle of Balaklava. By a curious chance, I had preserved my brother's letters, and was able to prove by them, so far from being in the state

affirmed, he did not reach the Crimea until after the fall of Sebastopol, and more than a year after the affair at Balaklava. I placed these letters in the hands of the editor of the *United Service Gazette*, who was kind enough to publish my refutation of this shameful falsehood, and who still holds those letters open to inspection.

This calumny refuted, another has sprung up, Lieut.-Colonel Crawley and his friends still persisting in slandering my poor brother, in the vain hope of screening themselves from the consequences of their own conduct. Last week remarks appeared in one of the leading London journals, as also a reproduction from an Indian paper in one of the military journals, imputing my brother's death to intemperance. It appears to me to be of little importance to the real points at issue as to how my brother died, or whether he died at all. The real question is, whether his commanding officer had a right to act towards him in direct disobedience of the Articles of War. That he died under such treatment was but an aggravation of the case; but, Sir, these false and wicked statements naturally cause his family much distress, and this will, I hope, plead with you as a justifiable excuse for my begging of you to publish in the *Times* the enclosed extract of a letter written by Dr. Turnbull, surgeon of the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, referring to my brother's death. This extract has been many months in my hands, and a copy of it was forwarded to the Horse Guards, and its existence is, therefore, perfectly well known:—

"With regard to poor Sergeant-Major Lilley's case, Colonel Crawley has done all he could to prove he was a drunkard, and was furious with me because I would not side with his views. Dr. Barnett and I frequently saw him during the period of his arrest, and never saw him the least worse for drink. I believe the poor fellow died of a broken heart from the ill-usage he received from the Mhow and regimental authorities."

"Mhow."

This is a literal copy. I repeat, the Horse Guards are in possession of it, and I ask, as a favour to myself and family, the publication of this defence of my brother's character which has been wantonly assailed. SAMUEL LILLEY.

Llandudno, Oct. 21.

VERNACULAR LANGUAGES OF INDIA.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 24.—The Council of the Senate have reported to the Senate that the term of three years for which the present University teacher of Hindustani was appointed, agreeably to the grace of the Senate of October 25, 1860, will expire on the 29th of November next, and the question of providing for the instruction of the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service in the vernacular languages of India has, therefore, come under their notice.

The following is an extract from the instructions for the guidance of candidates for the further examination for the Indian Civil Service issued by her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners:—

"The vernacular languages considered admissible for the several presidencies (Sanskrit being admissible for all) are the following:—Bengal: Hindustani and Bengali. Madras: Tamil and Telugu. Bombay: Hindustani, Gujaratti, Maharratti, and Arabic."

"Every selected candidate must pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in Sanskrit, or in the vernacular of his presidency, but subject to this requirement, he may obtain marks for any one, or any two, of the above-mentioned languages. Other Oriental languages may, with the consent of the Civil Service Commissioners, be taken up as extra subjects, but no marks will be given in respect of them."

It appears from the report of the Commissioners that more than half of the appointments given are usually for the presidency of Bengal, about a quarter for Madras, and the rest for Bombay, but these proportions are liable to variation.

Candidates nominated to the Bombay presidency almost always select Hindustani as the vernacular language in which to pass, but those nominated to Madras require instructions in Tamil or Telugu, and it might be difficult to find a teacher conversant with these languages as well as with Hindustani. The Council have reason to believe that teachers of the principal Oriental languages required could be engaged temporarily,

provided that £40 or £50 per term were guaranteed to each.

The number of members of the University requiring instruction in the different languages varies from year to year, and it therefore appears to the Council that an arrangement for meeting the requirements of the students as they arise, is preferable to having a teacher of Hindustani only.

The number of nominations to the several presidencies is known soon after the publication of the lists of selected candidates, which takes place in August, so that the number of students desiring instruction in the several languages might be ascertained at the commencement of the Michaelmas Term.

The Council therefore recommend that the Vice-Chancellor shall be empowered to expend annually a sum not exceeding £150 from the University chest, in engaging teachers of such of the Oriental languages, and for such periods as he may think fit, and also to fix from time to time the fees which the students should pay for such instruction.

The Council further recommend that this arrangement should come into operation at the commencement of the Lent Term, 1864, and should continue in force for three years.

The Vice-Chancellor has invited the attendance of members of the Senate in the Arts' School on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at two o'clock, for the discussion of the above report.

THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL LORD CLYDE.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 21st inst., a public meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Lanark, and of the merchants, bankers, and other citizens of Glasgow, was held in the Merchants'-hall, for the purpose of taking steps with a view to the erection in Glasgow of a monument to the late Field-Marshal Lord Clyde. Among those present were the Right Hon. Lord Belhaven, Sir Archibald Alison, Sir James Fergusson, Sir James Campbell, Mr. Walter Buchanan, M.P., the Lord Provost, Colonel Alison, the Lord Dean of Guild, &c.

The Lord Provost, who was called to the chair, said they had not met under the idea that any monumental statue was necessary to perpetuate the memory of Lord Clyde, for he believed that history would do the memory of the departed hero that justice to which he was so well entitled. But, considering that the departed soldier was a citizen of Glasgow, it would indeed be strange if those of his own time should not leave to posterity some lasting memorial showing the estimation in which they held the many great and gallant services of his lordship—services which commenced with his early years—(applause). The Lord Provost also mentioned that, in endeavouring to raise a monument to Lord Clyde, it was not intended to ask large sums. The desire rather was, that the subscriptions should be extensive in number, and while the *maximum* subscription was of a limited character, it was hoped that a large number of small contributions would be received. The feeling of the committee was that the whole community of Glasgow should aid in the effort to erect some monument to Lord Clyde worthy of his name.

Sir Archibald Alison then addressed the meeting as follows:—My Lord Provost and Gentlemen, &c.,—I am sure I express the unanimous opinion of all who hear me, when I say that the country owes your lordship a debt of gratitude for the trouble you have taken in giving it, by this meeting, an opportunity of expressing the feelings with which all are animated towards the late lamented Field-Marshal Lord Clyde. England has already taken the lead on this subject; a committee has been formed in London, having at its head the first in rank and the first in station, to promote the erection of a suitable monument to his memory in the metropolis of the empire; and the unanimous voice of the nation has procured a last resting-place for his remains in that time-honoured fane where the poets, the philosophers, and the statesmen of England—

"Sleep with her kings, and dignify the scene."

It is not fitting at such a time that Scotland should

be unmindful of one of the most illustrious of her sons; that Glasgow, his birthplace, should be without a monument to his memory. Such a testimonial is wanted, not to do honour to the dead so much as to testify the feelings of the living—not to record his deeds, but to evince our sense of their importance, and to excite the emulation of our children by giving to it a suitable expression. I shall not attempt, at this time and in this place, to give any summary of the deeds of the lamented Field-Marshal, from the time when he joined the British army, in 1808, amidst the wooded cliffs of Portugal, on the eve of the battle of Vimiera, to that when he closed his long career, by trampling under foot the last embers of the Sepoy insurrection on the banks of the foaming Raptée, beneath the shadow of the mountains of Nepal. I will not speak of the young hero who led the "forlorn hope" at the first assault of St. Sebastian, or of the "thin red line" at Balaklava, which has become a household word over the whole civilized world. I shall mention only four circumstances which demonstrate in what estimation, when danger threatened and it became indispensable to bring real merit to the front, he was held by those under whom he served. When victory on the banks of the Alma quivered in the balance, and the noble regiment of the Fusilier Guards was crushed by the Russian fire from the Great Redoubt, it was Sir Colin Campbell, at the head of the Highland Brigade, who made the decisive charge, and, in conjunction with the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards, under the immediate orders of the Duke of Cambridge, drove the enemy from their formidable stronghold, and won the fight—(applause). When the long and dreary winter set in, and it had become essential to preserve at all hazards our connection with Balaklava—the magazine of the army—it was to Sir Colin and his hardy Highlanders, in conjunction with an equally brave body of Frenchmen, under General Vinoy, that the duty of defending the communication was assigned—the post of honour as the post of danger. When the British were repulsed from the Redan, it was to Sir Colin Campbell and the same Highland division that the task was entrusted of renewing the assault—an assault prevented only by the retreat of the enemy. And when Hindostan was involved in the horrors of the Sepoy revolt, and our Indian dominion rocked to its foundation, it was to Sir Colin Campbell that Lord Palmerston applied to "restore a falling cause and a sinking empire;" and then it was that, when asked when he could set out, he gave the memorable reply, "Tomorrow morning." And well and nobly did he discharge that, the last and most important, duty intrusted to him by his country. Without doing into details with which all are familiar, suffice it to say that when he advanced in November, 1857, from Cawnpore, to effect the deliverance of the long beleaguered garrison of Lucknow, he bore the fate of India on his sword's point, for he was marching with 6,000 men—our last reserve—to assail 60,000, intrenched to the teeth in the capital of Oude, with 15,000 victorious rebels threatening his rear and communications. If he had failed in his enterprise India for the time was lost, and the renown of the British name for ever dimmed; for, had our Eastern possessions been torn from us by our own troops, where would have been our prestige as a great, our security as an independent Power? I will not seek to magnify his victory by dwelling on the immensity of the interest then at issue; it is enough to say, that never in British story was contest engaged in where the stakes were heavier or the victory was more nobly won—(applause). I would rather linger, in a few words, over his private character, known to a narrower circle than his public exploits, but not less deserving of interest and admiration. His mind was simplicity itself; he never harboured a thought which did not belong to the heroic character. Heart and soul were wrapped up in his public duty. He was ambitious, but it was for his country, not himself. Like the Roman General whom Tacitus has immortalised, he "sought rather to be than to appear great, and thus the more he shunned praise the more was

he deserving of glory." Too noble to be envious, too simple to be ostentatious, he was ever ready to bestow praise on others, and desired only to conceal from observation his own great exploits. He was alike superior to the love of gain, the first impulse of ordinary, and the thirst for praise, the "last infirmity of noble minds." His modesty was such that it amounted to a fault, for it often exposed him to misconception, and made him appear what he was not, indifferent to the gratitude of his country. The thought of being the object of general admiration in public assemblies, so often coveted by eminent men, was so painful to him that he would do anything to avoid it. After the sword had been presented to him at Glasgow in 1856, he said to me, "I would rather have stormed the Redan." And when about to embark from India, on his return to Europe in 1860, he wrote to me, imploring in the most earnest terms that I would endeavour, if possible, to have him spared the agony of any public reception in Glasgow. And if it be true that "the ruling passion is strong in death," we may well say that this was his ruling passion, for he left an express injunction on his executors that no mention should in any posthumous memoir be made of his actions, except in the simplest terms and without eulogy of any kind. He was avaricious, but it was only of the blood of his soldiers; he was prodigal, but it was of his own life alone. He never would owe to force what he could gain by skill, and his first thought in every combination was how it could be accomplished with the least loss to his men. Profoundly versed in strategy, his plans were generally successful, and the desired end attained with a surprisingly small loss of life. But when the decisive moment arrived, and it was necessary to strike with an iron gauntlet, no one could strike a heavier blow, and none ever preceded him in the field in delivering it. He rode with the foremost skirmishers in the attack on the Russian redoubt on the Alma; and the Commander-in-Chief in India resumed his old post of leader of the forlorn hope on the assault of the Shah Nujeef Mosque at Lucknow. No general was ever more solicitous for the welfare of his soldiers, or exceeded him in the eloquence with which in moments of danger he animated their courage. He was too generous to be wealthy, too independent to be early prosperous. The rank which he attained—the Peerage, the Field Marshal's baton, were all earned by his right arm; and the fortune which he left was the reward of his public services, not earned by his private exertions. What he gave away during his life would have made a handsome competence for an ordinary man. In a word, he was, to use the expression of the Roman annalist, "a man of ancient virtue, in all the duties of life most admirable"—(loud applause). Sir Archibald concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That this public meeting, deeply impressed with the loss which the country has sustained in the death of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, and anxious to testify their high admiration of his military talents, and gratitude for his illustrious services to his country, resolve to erect a public monument to his memory in his native city."

Mr. Walter Buchanan, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was cordially agreed to.

On the motion of Sir James Campbell, a number of noblemen and gentlemen were appointed a committee to collect subscriptions and decide upon the form and site of the monument, and the artist to be employed.

The Lord Provost intimated that although no effort had been made to obtain subscriptions contributions amounting to upwards of £700 had been voluntarily made.

A vote of thanks to the Lord Provost brought the proceedings to a close.

THE BUY-OUT SYSTEM IN INDIA.

There is yet time to prevent the establishment of a system in India which would under any circumstances be a *damnum hæreditas* from the old company's service, but which is positively in itself contrary to the whole spirit and intent of the Queen's service in the economy of the new regiments which the destruction of the old system has created and

rendered necessary. There is no doubt of the fact that under various pretences the mischievous plan of "contributions," which was legalised by the old company as the result of their small pensions and retiring allowances, is in the course of development in the new regiments raised for the Queen. In certain of these regiments old officers have gone in with the view of being bought out at good round sums, and the readiest mode of getting rid of them, and of obtaining a promotion all through the regiment, has been adopted or is about to be largely introduced. Every old Indian knows to the pice how much he would have been called on to pay according to his grade, if it was necessary to buy a colonel, a major, or a captain, but it was expected that in the case of new regiments specially designated as non-purchase corps, the infliction of a compulsory contribution from each officer would have been avoided. The mode in which young officers raised their quota in old times was most ruinous to them. It cannot fail to be destructive now. For any purpose of promotion or obtaining steps, the Indian banks were ever ready to lend money on such security as the commission and collateral guarantees of the borrower's friends afforded. And so it was that men were obliged to pass long years of their lives in India, because they could not leave the country in consequence of indebtedness to a bank. There has been many a life weighted and wearied to the grave—many a career destroyed by that baleful system. Debt may make some Cæsars, but it assuredly ruins hundreds of good soldiers where it envelops a single desperate officer. Now, it is within our own knowledge that there is a very great probability of ruin hanging over officers from the introduction of the "contribution" system, unless the Government at once interfere and protect them. In some of the new cavalry regiments officers have been appointed from the general list of the presidencies. They find themselves called upon to contribute so many rupees to buy out senior officers who have gone into these regiments for the purpose of getting money. If the system is tolerated for a moment, these young men must either raise the money or subject themselves to the intolerable "Coventry" of the combination of the moneyed men who are anxious for promotion, and can afford to pay for it. If they raise the money, they become the victims of a system of which the presiding genius is debt. What follows in the train of that tutelary demon we know full well in India. It is often ruin—nearly always the loss of independence—constant anxiety for the present, and a future full of gloom and wretchedness. There is no reason on earth why the few should be permitted to ruin the many, or the many be allowed to ruin themselves. If an officer is prepared to violate the rules of the service for his professional advancement, let him do so at his own risk, but let him not be allowed to force others to aid him in his object. We know of the case of one officer who has joined a regiment from the list of a presidency, and finds himself threatened with this enormous tyranny. He is loved in his regiment, and he likes and loves his regiment; he has lived on his pay without debt, and he is quite content to take the chances of service for his promotion; but he is made aware that payments will be expected from him which will cause him to become a burden on his friends, or raise money at usurious rates, which will cast a heavy burden on himself. He is quite justified in resisting the demands, but unless he is sustained in doing so, the officers will consider themselves entitled to treat him as a nuisance, and to exercise that power of which they can make such cruel use. It is surely only necessary to call the attention of the excellent administration which we are happy to have at the War Office to this very great evil to secure their intervention, and to obtain guarantees for the observance of the letter and spirit of the Queen's Regulations in her Majesty's Army in India, which has no prescriptive right to be disobedient.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The report of the directors states that no additional mileage had been opened in Bengal during

the half-year, but it was expected that the line from Benares to Mirzapore would have been completed and ready for traffic by the 1st of the current month. In the North-West Provinces an additional length of 48½ miles from the Toondla Junction to Allyghur was opened on the 1st of March, so that on the 30th of June last the company had open for traffic 935½ miles. On the Jubbulpore line the contractors, Messrs. Waring and Hunt, were making reasonable progress. The permanent way and works had been maintained in efficient order during the half-year at a cost of 12½d. per train mile. The number of passengers conveyed on the Bengal division during the past half-year was 1,392,600, of whom 13,978 were first-class and 45,909 second-class passengers. The gross traffic receipts on this division for the half-year ending the 30th of June last had been 391,832, and the net receipts £198,082. The net traffic receipts from the opening of the line to the 30th of June last had been £1,035,135. On the North-West Provinces the average length of line in work for the half-year was 304 miles. The permanent way and works had been maintained in efficient order at a cost of rather less than 0½d. per train mile. The working expenses had been 49 67 per cent. of the gross receipts. The number of passengers conveyed during the half-year was 297,917, of whom 2,956 were first-class, and 5,823 second-class passengers. The proportion of railway materials included in the traffic returns of the past half-year was about 22½ per cent. The gross traffic receipts for the half-year ended 30th June last had been £124,532, and the net receipts £62,675. The net traffic receipts since the opening of the line for public traffic had been £208,048. The Board had been informed that the Government of India was favourably disposed to the construction by the company of the line to the Kurlhurballee coalfields, and that the surveys which the Board suggested last February were progressing.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held yesterday at the London Tavern; Mr. W. J. Hamilton in the chair.

Mr. Watt, the secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, the report was taken as read.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the proprietors on the steady progress that had been made with the works. Their chief engineer had just arrived from India, and would give them any information they required on the subject. The Biore Ghat incline had been opened on the 21st of April last for goods traffic, but it could not be opened for passenger traffic until the works were properly consolidated. Some settlements, as expected, had taken place during the monsoon, and had interrupted the traffic for some time. He considered that the report of Mr. Graham, their chief engineer, was, on the whole, extremely satisfactory as to the progress of the works, and also with regard to the last paragraph in it, relating to the completion of the surveys of the alternative line to Hyderabad, instead of the original one to Moodgul. He thought the proposed line to Hyderabad was of so much consequence, both in a political and commercial point of view, that he trusted the Government would sanction its construction. The object of the extension line was to form a junction with the Madras Railway at a point near Hyderabad, and thus complete a through communication from Bombay via Hyderabad to Madras. The alternative line would be about sixty miles longer than the originally proposed line via Moodgul, but when it was considered that it would pass through a rich and populous district, while that to Moodgul was a barren and unproductive district, there could be no difficulty in deciding in favour of the best line. The distance from Bombay to Madras was between eight hundred and nine hundred miles, so that an increase of sixty miles in that distance to secure those advantages was not important. He believed the Government of Bombay, as well as that of Madras, were favourable to the best route being

adopted. During the past half year the receipts for traffic amounted to £290,000, out of which they had to deduct £56,000 for carrying traffic over the Ghat, leaving £234,000, which was an increase of £67,000 over the corresponding period of last year. No doubt the working expenses were very considerable. The increase in the working expenses was £45,000 during the past half-year, of which £25,000 was paid by the company as compensation for damages. He thought it satisfactory, notwithstanding the increased cost of working and damages, that the net receipts were £21,000 more than the corresponding half of 1867. The loss by damaged cotton arose in two ways. The first loss amounted to £10,000 from fire, while a heavy train of cotton was passing through an arid and barren district, and, in spite of all the exertions made to extinguish it, nearly the whole train was consumed, involving an additional loss in the destruction of rolling stock. But the great loss which occurred to them took place just before the setting in of the monsoon; and in alluding to this question it would be necessary for him to advert to the conduct of the Bombay Government, which he did not think was fair or just towards the company. Immediately prior to the monsoon a great quantity of cotton was brought to their railway at Etregaum and Egutpoore. The natives brought their produce in vast quantities, partly in consequence of its being the period of the year for sending it to market, and partly stimulated by the high prices in Bombay. There was no doubt some want of management in the traffic arrangements; but when this great loss from damage to the cotton had been reported the Government sent an engineer officer to inquire into the matter, and immediately published his report in the newspapers without giving the company's committee in Bombay an opportunity of explanation. Not only did the Government authorities do this, but they made very serious charges against the company in language neither fit nor decorous on their part. He then read the resolution of the Bombay Government, in which they expressed an opinion that the conduct of the company was very discreditable on the first opening of the cotton trade, in which all the arrangements had broken down, not only causing great loss, and that the management was disgraceful, inasmuch as 4,000 bales a day should have been carried, while the railway never carried more than 2,000 bales. Of course, as soon as the statement appeared, the committee in Bombay proceeded to give an explanation of the circumstances. The Government ought to have inquired of the committee for an explanation of the matter before publishing the report referred to. With regard to not having efficient traffic arrangements, there was an enormous amount of business brought to the railway, and it could not be conveyed away at once. So far back as the middle of last year the company applied to the Government to allow them to send out two additional traffic managers, as they expected to lose one, and they had since lost the services of Mr. Cooper. When this proposal was made to the Government they said it was premature and better to defer it, thereby putting off the appointment of additional superintendence and leaving them without sufficient assistance to carry on the traffic. Not having sufficient cover at the station, considerable loss was sustained. The natives brought immense quantities of cotton to the railway, and actually covered several acres of land with cotton in bales from four to six deep; but, on the other hand, the Government had refused to allow the company to make sidings for the accommodation of the traffic. By the advice of the Government consulting engineer the requirements of the company in this respect had been reduced, and the estimates had been cut down. The committee in Bombay had proposed to the Government certain requirements for the traffic, and pointed out what was likely to occur and which had occurred. On the opening of the Biore Ghat, the contractor for carrying the goods had all his carts released, and also a large number of additional carts, so that he was enabled to bring down to the Thull Ghat so much cotton in two or three days as the company could carry away in

three or four weeks on a single line of railway, having but a limited number of waggons to meet this extraordinary pressure. The company had been in negotiation with the Government during the past ten years respecting a goods station at Bombay, but nothing had yet been done. He hoped, however, that in the course of another year there would be something tangible done in this most important matter. The committee had applied to the Government to allow the company to store the cotton in some of the Government stores in Bombay, but a most extravagant price was fixed upon by the officials. Complaints had been made that a number of third-class passengers had been left behind at one or two stations. It was impossible for the company to provide for a large addition to the number of passengers without running additional trains; and the company were prevented from running additional trains without express authority from the Government. With respect to the fares for third-class passengers they were exceedingly small, less than a farthing per mile, and they carried about 40,000 to 50,000 third-class passengers a week. The average distance travelled by third-class passengers was 30 miles, and the average fare 9d. each passenger. The fare was very little more than the cost of their conveyance. This was the explanation he had to give. Under these circumstances the presence of one of their colleagues, Mr. Ayrton, M.P., in Bombay would, it was believed, tend to some settlement of the various subjects remaining unsettled between the company and the Government. The settlement of the station at Bombay and the alteration of the fares were of the utmost importance to the company. The Government had been urged to fix maximum rates, leaving to the company the power of fixing rates in the same manner as in England. The company had secured the services of a gentleman as general manager. They looked to this appointment with great satisfaction, and hoped they should not have to meet such charges in future as those recently published by the Government.

Mr. J. G. Frith, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, said there had been a great want of forethought in the Government authorities, and the result had been very disastrous. The interference in the internal arrangements of the railway company had been attended with the most injurious effects on the interests of the shareholders. He hoped the experience they had had would have the effect of removing these obstructions to the successful working of the railway.

The motion was then carried unanimously, and the forfeiture of certain shares for the non-payment of calls was confirmed.

After some observations by a shareholder, a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors was unanimously carried.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the vote, explained that his objection to Government control was only in respect to undue interference in the management of the internal affairs of the company. In other respects he thought the control of the Government beneficial to the shareholders, as it prevented an improper waste of their funds and served to check abuses; but he thought engineer officers should confine themselves to what they were conversant with, and not enter into minute details of railway management that had taken years of experience to arrive at. With regard to the general control of Government, he thought it was most beneficial to proprietors.

Mr. Graham, the chief engineer, explained that the works were steadily progressing, and they were extending into the cotton district. At Nagpore they would get into the most important cotton fields of Western India. By the end of the year they would open to Shegaum, and in June, 1864, a further distance. He confidently looked forward to the end of 1865, or nearly in 1866, for the completion of the lines to Nagpore and Jubbulpore. The surveys of the line to Hyderabad had been completed, and lodged with the Government for approval. Hyderabad contained between 300,000 and 400,000 inhabitants. When the undertaking was completed he could hardly imagine a more successful system of lines

than they would have from Nagpore and Jubbulpore in the interior to the port of Bombay.

The proceedings then terminated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF GENERAL MACNEIL.—We regret to announce the sudden death of General Roderick Macneil, Colonel of the 78th Regiment of Foot, who expired shortly after eleven Thursday forenoon, the 22nd inst., in his dressing-room, at his house in Hyde Park gardens. The deceased general was a Peninsular and Waterloo officer. He was at the battle of Corunna, under Sir John Moore, and subsequently served in the Walcheren Expedition in 1809. After seeing active service in Swedish Pomerania and Holland in the years 1813 and 1814, he took part in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo. For some years he held the command of the 78th Highlanders, with which regiment he proceeded to India. In recognition of his long and meritorious services, the deceased general was, in 1855, appointed colonel of the 8th (King's) Regiment of Foot, and, on a vacancy occurring in the 78th, he was transferred to that regiment. He entered the army as ensign in March, 1808, and obtained the rank of General in December last year.

PROPOSED COUNTY MEMORIAL TO CAPTAIN SPEKE.—During the transaction of the county business at the Somersetshire quarter sessions, held at Wells on Tuesday, the 20th inst., a discussion took place respecting the propriety of making a county demonstration in honour of Captain Speke, the discoverer of the source of the Nile, who is a native of Somersetshire. It was stated that her Majesty had expressed a desire that a memorial of some kind should be placed in the county which had given birth to so distinguished a traveller. It was resolved to invite Captain Speke to a county dinner at Taunton, to be succeeded by a grand ball, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to consider upon a fitting testimonial with which to present the gallant captain:—Lord Taunton, Sir W. Miles, Bart., M.P., Colonel Pinney, M.P., Sir A. A. Hood, Bart., M.P., W. H. P. G. Langton, Esq., M.P., Dr. Prior, and Messrs. Grenville, Sandford, Hamilton, Dickenson, Coombe, Elliot, Halliday, Kinglake, and Esdaile.

THE LATE CAPTAIN JOSLING AND COMMANDER WILMOT.—The following is an epitome of the services of the above officers of her Majesty's ship *Euryalus*, 35 guns, and flag-ship of Vice Admiral Kuper, C.B., who lost their lives in the attack on Kagosima, Japan. Captain John James Stephen Josling was only thirty-seven years of age, and entered the navy over twenty-three years ago, nineteen years and nine months of which had been devoted to active sea service. He was acting-lieutenant of the *Scout*, 14, Commander Loring, in the East Indies, in 1847; and senior of the *Thetis*, 38, Captain Kuper, C.B., in the Pacific, from July, 1850, to the spring of 1854, when he joined the *Eurydice*, 26, Captain Ommanney, in the White Sea, and remained in her until promoted to commander, November 2, 1854. As commander he served in the *James Watt*, 91, at Devonport, from May, 1856, until June, 1857; in the *Princess Royal*, 91, in the Mediterranean, from Feb. 1858, until Dec. 1859, when he joined the *Queen*, 80, and again served on the same station until advanced to post rank, Jan. 31, 1861. He was appointed to the *Euryalus*, 35, screw frigate, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Augustus L. Kuper, C.B., Feb. 10, 1862. Commander Edward Wilmot was in his thirtieth year, and entered the navy in 1845. He was mate of the *Prince Regent*, 90, employed on particular service, from June, 1852, until the spring of 1853, when he was appointed to the Royal Yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, and remained in her until the following September, when his captain, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, O.C.B., obtained flag rank. He was advanced to the rank of lieutenant, Sept. 26, 1853, and after a few months' employment in the *Excellent*, gunnery ship at Portsmouth, joined the *Royal Albert*, 121, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Lord Lyons, O.C.B., &c., June 24, 1854, and was

employed in the Mediterranean until Aug., 1858. He was lieutenant of the *Indus*, 78, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., on the North-American and West India station, from Nov., 1858, until the spring of 1859, and was flag-lieutenant to Rear Admiral George Rodney Mundy, C.B., in the *Hannibal* (89), in the Mediterranean, from May, 1859, until advanced to the rank of commander, Dec. 24, 1861. As commander he served in the *Agamemnon* (89), on the North-American and West India station, from Jan., 1862, until paid off in October following, and his appointment to the *Euryalus* was made Jan. 20 of the present year.

THE LE BAS PRIZE.—This prize, founded in memoriam of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, of the late East India College, at Haileybury, for the best English essay with reference to the probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian empire, has been this day adjudged for the present year to John R. Mozley, B.A., King's College. The examiners were of opinion that an essay bearing the motto "Ego nec studium," &c., was deserving of especial commendation, and the author is requested to call upon the Vice-Chancellor.

THE BURNEY CASE.—It may be as well, in reference to the case, of which we have not, we fear, heard the last, to state that Sir Hugh Rose sent Colonel Burney's papers to the Governor-general, and that it was Lord Elgin who gazetted the brigadier's out, in pursuance of his acceptance of resignation or the alternative of a trial. The option was given to him solely because he had, or was believed to have had, submitted to insult from his junior officers. In consequence of the judgment of Sir Mordaunt Wells, which has taken the Commander-in-Chief somewhat by surprise, we imagine Sir H. Rose will order a strict investigation into the conduct of Colonel Turner and Captain Eyre; and the latter will, it is surmised in India, demand a court-martial. The whole affair will not tend to promote good will between the civil and military powers in India.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE CRAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.—The prosecution in the court-martial on Colonel Crawley will be conducted by Colonel Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, and it is to be hoped that the gallant officer will fare better than poor Colonel Brownrigg did in the *cause célèbre* at Dublin. The task is at any time odious enough; in the present instance it promises to be of unusual difficulty, to say nothing of its duration and of the stress it will lay on the powers of body as well as of mind. So we cannot but say for one in Sir Alfred Horsford's position, "Heaven send him a safe deliverance." The instructions prepared by Mr. Denison, the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, under the direction of the Judge Advocate-General, will no doubt be clear and explicit; and as the issues are but two, it may be expected, notwithstanding the number of witnesses, that by good management the trial may be concluded in a couple of months. Sir George Wetherall will preside; and among the members of the court will be, it is said, General Rumley and Colonel Hodge, the rest being, as far as they can be had, officers conversant with cavalry matters and Indian practice. Colonel Crawley has retained the services of Mr. Denman, and his friends are sanguine that he will establish an excellent case. The private letters of many military men from India indicate a state of opinion there more favourable to the accused than could have been considered possible here if a tithe of what has been alleged against him be true. A history of the whole case from a pen practised in military matters will appear in the November number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. J. O. can be just as well as unmerciful.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The surviving founders of University College will remember the hearty co-operation which they met with in their project from several opulent Indian merchants, and notably from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Framjee Cowasjee Bunnajee, Sudasew Kaskinath Chutree, Rogay Mohammed Ulay, and other Bombay gentlemen. From the time when, by means

found by the late Earl of Auckland, Dwankanath Tagore, Sir Edward Ryan, and others, Dr. Goodeve brought over Soorjo Coomar Chuckerbutty, now Dr. Chuckerbutty, one of the Professors in the College at Calcutta, Bholanath Bose, and their two fellow-students, and provided for them a course of British academical education, the college, in one or other of its faculties, or in its junior department, has had a constant succession of students from the Presidencies, mostly Parsees. Of the estimation in which intelligent and distinguished Indians hold the advantages which their countrymen have thus enjoyed a substantial proof has just been afforded to the authorities of the college, by the munificent gift of £1,000 for the hospital. The following are the terms of the letter which was addressed to Dr. Walshe, emeritus, Professor of Medicine, and forwarded by him for communication to the Council:—

"London, Oct. 20, 1863.

DEAR SIR.—Referring to the conversation we had with you, we now beg to enclose a cheque for £1,000 as a donation to the University College Hospital, in gratitude for the instructions and assistance received by our countrymen in this excellent institution; and we feel it a pleasure to give this amount through you, in token of friendship, and the successful studies of our countrymen under your former professorship.—We remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

"CAMA and Co.

"W. H. Walshe, Esq., 37, Queen Anne-street."

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Oriental Bank Corporation, held on Thursday last at their offices, Threadneedle-street, Mr. H. G. Gordon in the chair, an interim dividend of 35s. per share, being at the rate of 7 per cent. for the half-year, free of Income-tax, was declared. The balance-sheet, which was read by the chief manager, Mr. C. J. F. Stewart, was, in round numbers, as follows:—Dr.: Promissory notes not bearing interest, £657,852; bills of exchange not bearing interest, £5,137,551; balances due to other banks, £23,141; cash deposited not bearing interest, £2,010,693; cash deposited bearing interest £6,026,284; capital paid-up, £1,260,000; reserve fund, £252,000; insurance fund, £50,900; dividends unpaid, £4,216; balance of profit, £115,905; making a total of about £15,537,642. The creditor side showed that they had, in coin and bullion, £2,775,883; landed and other property, £172,998; debts secured by landed and other property, £50,293; Government securities, £1,047,127; promissory notes or bills of other banks, £45,025; balance due from other banks, £1,221,332; notes and bills discounted, or other debts due to the corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, £10,224,984; making the total, in round figures, £15,537,642. The profit and loss account showed that the balance undivided in December, 1862, was £4,178, and the amount of net profit for the half-year ending June 30, 1863, after defraying current charges and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, was £111,727, making a total of £115,905. Out of this sum they declared the dividend, amounting to £88,200, leaving a balance of £27,705 to be carried to the current half-year's account.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday last, for the purpose of confirming resolutions passed at a late extraordinary meeting, to authorise the issue of unallotted or forfeited shares. Colonel Grimes, who took the chair, urged upon the shareholders the necessity of taking up their proportionate share and preference capital, for unless they did so there was but little chance of the company being able to go on, or of their property being saved. After some discussion, the following resolutions were passed:—

"1. The directors shall have authority to issue the present unallotted and forfeited shares, with a preferential right of dividend not exceeding 8 per cent. on the amount of each of such shares, giving to the holders of fully paid-up shares, and to the holders of C shares, in respect of whose shares no call due is unpaid, the preference in the allotment of such shares, in proportion to the shares held by them, over other applicants."

"2. The directors shall have authority, with the consent of a general meeting of the shareholders, at

any future time to issue any other unallotted or forfeited shares in the company, with a like preferential right of dividend, not exceeding a rate to be expressed in the resolution of the general meeting of shareholders authorising such issue, with a like preference of the holders of fully paid-up ordinary shares, and of C shares, in respect of which no call is due and unpaid, in the allotment of such preference shares. And also to consent that the directors may issue, in addition to the present 6,500 unallotted and forfeited shares, any other shares which may become forfeited, not exceeding in the whole 10,000 shares, inclusive of the present unallotted and forfeited shares, with a preferential dividend not exceeding 8 per cent."

Mr. Paul proposed, and Mr. Godwin seconded, as an amicable adjustment, the following, which was carried:—

"That 3,000, or about one-third of the shares, should be forfeited; and that the sums already paid upon them should be transferred as payment to the credit of the holders of such shares."

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 30,00,000 rupees in bills on India took place on the 21st inst. at the Bank of England, and the following particulars, which it will be seen are somewhat ambiguous, are furnished by the authorities:—The proportions allotted were, to Calcutta 16,00,000 rupees, to Bombay 12,00,000 rupees, and to Madras 2,00,000 rupees. The minimum prices declared were, as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to 317 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 30 per cent., on Bombay at 2s. about 6 per cent., on Madras at 1s. 11¾d. will receive about 30 per cent., and all above these prices in full.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 23.—The sailing troop-transport *Atlanta* and *Hornet*, having the 76th Regiment on board, sailed from Spithead to-day for the East Indies.—Oct. 27.—The *Hougmont*, hired sailing transport, sailed yesterday with a detachment of the 55th Regiment for Madras. She embarked two hundred and sixty-nine rank and file, and the usual complement of non-commissioned officers, together with Major Browne, Captains Temple and Bellamy, Lieut. Gillies, Ensigns Baird, Cargill, Lee, Boggs, and Pitt, and Assistant-Surgeon Rendall. The vessel was towed out of harbour by a Government tug, and sailed at once for her destination, without anchoring at Spithead.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 23, 1863.—The East India and London Shipping Company's splendid auxiliary screw steamer *Golden Fleece*, commanded by George E. Bird, passed this yesterday evening at six o'clock, having made an expeditious run down Channel. She was bound to the Cape, Madras, and Calcutta, and had a full general cargo and about 120 passengers, among whom were the Commander-in-chief of the Forces at the Cape, Sir Percy Douglas, Bart., Lady Douglas and suite, Major Lord R. Brown, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton and family, Major and Mrs. Lyster and family, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gawler, Lieut. and Mrs. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. Newell, T. A. Richardson, Esq., Miss Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. Neill, Cornet Livingstone, 7th Hussars, C. B. Mackenzie, Esq., &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Preliminary arrangements have been completed whereby the Royal Bank of India (lately established in Bombay) will be enabled to commence business in London, under the agency of Mr. H. B. Macculloch, formerly manager of the Agra and United Service Bank of Bombay, at the East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street. The London and County Bank have been appointed the company's London bankers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 21. Said Medehid, Muller, Batavia; G. H. Wappeus, Singapore; South, Wilson, Bombay; Fleur de Lis, Taylor, Bombay; Oryx, Gill, Mauritius.—22. Clifton Belle, Buxton, Bombay; City of Manchester, Watson, Calcutta; Crescent, English, Bombay.—23. Abena, Wiseman, Whampoa; Ke'so, Couslen, Whampoa; Countess of Elgin, Abbott, Zanzibar.—24. Ben Venue, Keay, Penang.—26. Transit, Rangoon; Cameo, Maulmain; Earl Canning and Ocean Traveller, Akab; Scotland; John Stuart, Berelaw, and Culloden, Bombay; Sir James, Mauritius.—27. Rhea Sylvia, Bombay; Coulinahyle, Shanghai; Leonidas, Ceylon.—28. Guinevere, Shanghai.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per long sea route, per str. *Golden Fleece*, 20th October, 1863.—For the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Lieut. gen. Sir Percy and Lady Douglas, family, and suite, Major Lord R. Brown, 96th regt., Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gawler, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Hawes, Lieut. and Mrs. Boileau, A. P. Douglas, Esq., R.N. Col. and Mrs. Hamilton and family and servants, Mr. Mickelwhite, Chas. Heming, Esq., A. Tweedie, Esq., It. A. Zeederberg, Esq., For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Newell and servants, Mrs. Palmer, Lieut. West, Capt. Tranchell, H. E. Stokes, Esq., Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Madden, Miss McLaughlin, J. A. Richardson, Esq., W. F. Graham, Esq., Mrs. Osborne, Rev. Mr. Dixon, Miss Richardson, Miss Murray, Ens. Green, 60th Foot, Capt. and Mrs. Neill and family, Capt. Vigora, Mrs. Fox, Mr. McMiller, C. W. Rolland, Esq., Mrs. Maddox, Rev. Mr. Newman, Esq., Rev. R. H. and Mrs. Maddox, Rev. Mr. Skerrett, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Malsford, For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Lord and family, Ens. Allcock, M. Campbell, Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. McKenzie, two Misses Ambury, Lieut. C. K. Bevan, Dr. and Mrs. Potter, Capt. J. E. Audley, Ens. Abbott, 101st Foot, Ens. Mynn, 51st Foot, Cornet Livingstone, 7th Hussars, Mrs. Daly and family, W. H. Thompson, Esq., Maj. and Mrs. Lyster and family, Mr. McDonald, Mrs. Taylor and family, Mr. Simpson, G. Romeis, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Merson, Lieut. A. P. Martin, Mrs. Royle and family, C. B. McKewie, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Foreman and family.

Per Overland route, October 27.—For BOMBAY.—Major W. A. Dick, Mr. W. East, Mr. Walr. R. Cassels, Mrs. Thorne, Lieut. G. N. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. J. K. and Mrs. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Watts, Mrs. Nesbit, Miss Marshall, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Barker, Mrs. Barker, and Miss Barker, Mr. John Beattie, Col. and Mrs. Glyn, Mr. G. Crawford, Miss Janet Taylor, Mr. W. H. Masber, Lieut. E. H. West, Mr. A. Gibson, Mr. E. B. Woodward, Mr. W. Lang, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Coles, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Mr. Thos. Stanes, Miss T. B. Stanes, Col. Stanley, Mr. G. D. Wilson, Capt. Hodgson's two children, Mr. Stanes, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Mangles, Mr. F. Mangles, Mrs. Betham, Mr. W. T. Hill, Mr. T. Johnson, Mr. J. M. Hill, Mr. B. Norris, Ensign R. J. H. Wylie, Colonel Rigby, Mr. Hemden, Mr. G. S. Lynch, Mr. J. Speed, Mr. W. E. Redknapp, Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, the Hon. Mr. Plunkett, Mrs. W. Cooper, Mrs. Langley, Capt. Messier, Mr. Maclean, Mr. H. Lewis, Mr. Wilson, Lieut. T. Tennent, Miss Ketteridge, Mr. J. McDonald, Col. Goldsmith, Mr. Midgton, Mr. W. Tinsdale, Major Lane, Mr. R. Newton, Mr. Tynall, Mr. C. Richardson, For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jarvie, Mr. Barton, Mr. Long, Mr. Hubbard, For CALCUTTA via BOMBAY.—Mr. George Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Browne, For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Parker and child, Rev. W. and Mrs. Beaumont, Earl and Countess of Scarborough, Duke of Rutland, Dr. Kingsley, Mr. T. Blake, For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. Collett, Dr. Barclay, Mr. Gwyn.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

November 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. B. P. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Princep and infant, Capt. G. J. Reeves, Dr. and Mrs. Corby, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knowles, Miss Tilotson, Miss Crocher, Mr. W. Landale, Mrs. and Miss Pithall, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. C. W. Gordon, Captain B. W. Ryall, Miss Hills, Captain Drought, Mr. C. Milner, Mrs. Sage and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bullen and infant, Mr. R. T. Lattey, Mrs. B. W. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew, Mr. H. Rait, Mr. and Mrs. Grimley, Capt. G. M. Dobbin, Dr. J. E. and Mrs. Tason, Mr. and Mrs. Alone and two children, Mr. Pittar, Mrs. Hills, Capt. J. Hunter, Mr. H. Moseley, Mr. J. C. Williams, Miss Littlejohn, Mr. J. Smidt, Mr. W. Irvine, Mr. R. E. Gooden, Mr. Champneys, Miss Brougham, Mrs. Brougham, jun., Mr. T. W. Talbot, Mr. Jones, Mr. Harris, Mr. L. P. Evans, Mrs. Falls, Miss Falls, Miss A. Pigott, Miss Cooper, Mr. H. M. Hancock, Mr. J. Woodburn, Mrs. and Miss Berry, Mr. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Miss Riddell, Mrs. and Miss Dowdles, Mr. H. Seager, Mr. J. H. Lloyd, Mr. Noverre, Miss Colquhoun, Mr. E. Macnaghten, Miss Biddle, Mr. White Mr. and Mrs. Boye, Mr. E. T. Downes, Mr. J. G. Hrons, Mr. Steint al, For MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss Brett, Miss Pelly, Lieut. G. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and two infants, Miss Pycroft, Mrs. J. C. Hughston, Miss Boyson, Mr. G. A. Parker, Mr. J. Vans Donald, Mr. Brett, Mr. C. S. Croft, Miss L. Clarke, Mr. J. Vans Agnew, Capt. Plant, For HONG KONG.—Mr. Young, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch, Mr. Stock, For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. Young, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Motr, Mr. Barnaby, Mr. Cox, Mr. M. Lubbock, Mr. A. Lubbock.

November 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Huttenlocher, Lieut. F. J. Stubbs, Mrs. A. B. Warden, Miss Dennis, Miss Rose Palmer, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Price and two infants, Dr. and Mrs. Coleridge, Mr. Arch. Watson, Mrs. Mackenzie and infant, Mr. G. Thornhill, Colonel and Mrs. Tower, Mr. Jas. McAlister, Mr. J. Soares, Mr. and Mrs. Pyc, Mr. G. Vintz, Colonel Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Mr. C. Stone, Mrs. E. H. Smith, Dr. W. Davey, Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. S. C. Smith, Mrs. Watson, Mr. J. Alexander, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. F. C. Webb, Sir Charles Bright, Mr. Latimer Clark, Mr. J. C. Laws, For ALEXANDRIA.—Lady Herbert and two daughters, the Earl of Pembroke.

November 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bandon, Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth, Major and Mrs. Hopkinson and lady friend, Mr. H. S. Reid, Cap. Cayler, Mr. Sherriff, Mr. A. Sueriff, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rochfort Davies, Mr. M. R. Cowie, Rev. F. H. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington Balfour, Capt. John Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Beal, Mr. J. Buckland, Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Frith, Hon. and Mrs. Fellow, Mr. G. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mr. W. Newton, Mr. Thomas Skelton, Mr. F. S. Growse, Mr. G. N. Dodd, Miss Allen, Rev. W. Hancock, Capt. and Mrs. Oakes, Captain Betts, Mr. Coxhead, R.N., Mr. C. C. Quinn, Captain R. Maxwell, Miss Trimick, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. G. T. Dalton, Mrs. Brownlow, Mr. Crawford, Mr. W. J. Galwey, Mr. N. Clarke, Hon. Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Kennedy, Miss Grant, Miss Thompson, Mr. W. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lattey and two infants, Mons. de Miley, Mr. and Mrs. McNair, Hon. R. Stewart, Mr. J. W. Maxwell, Mr. Hills, Lieut. M. Causland, Mr. F. J. Whitty, Mrs. Salt, Capt. Walker, Mrs. Paul, Miss Weylen, A-st. surg. Stewart, Miss Hovey, Miss Rivers, Mr. A. T. T. Patterson, Mr. A. Stokes, Mrs. S. N. Tammaco, For MADRAS.—Mr. F. L. Moncrieff, Capt. T. Sweet, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Miss Founce, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Mr. A. C. Smith, Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Dr. Donaldson, Captain R. Church, Mr. P. J. Duff, Mr. McCauley, Mr. C. Cunningham, Mr. Latham, Captain and Mrs. Raynsford, Miss Sprink, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Rigg, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. J. Guthrie, Mr. J. M. Webster, For HONG

KONG.—Mr. Forrester, Mr. Harvey, For ALEXANDRIA.—Lord and Lady Londesborough, Captain and Mrs. Egerton, Mr. Kennard, Mr. Brassey, Mr. F. C. Fawcett, For CEYLON.—Mr. R. H. Ellis.

November 27.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. J. G. Bell and friend, Mrs. and two Misses Girard, Mr. R. H. Glyn, Capt. Farquharson, Mr. J. King, M. as Hawkes, Mrs. King and infant, Mrs. Hyslop, Captain and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Broughton, Mrs. Cooper, For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Betts and two children, Mr. Fitzmaurice and two children, Lord and Lady Londesborough, Mr. Schoffer.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BINKS, the wife of Henry T., of Bombay, of a son, at Kanelagh-house, Fulham, Oct. 10.
ROBERTSON, the wife of W. Wybrow, H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter, at Red-hill, Forest-hill, Oct. 16.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN, Henry D., of West-erham, Kent, son of Henry Brown, Esq., late Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona, Bombay Presidency, to Louisa, only child of George Henry Brown, Esq., at St. James's, Paddington, Oct. 20.

EVANS, Capt. Edward L. M., late 51st Madras N.I., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. W. M. H. Williams, at Frome, Oct. 20.

FENWICK, George H., son of the late Major, R.A., to Charlotte, daughter of the late Joseph Langstaff, Esq., President of the Medical Board of Bengal, and of 9, Cambridge-square, Hyde-park, at Weybridge Church, Oct. 17.

LORD, Capt. Walter I., of Sydenham, late Indian Army, to St. Clair I., youngest daughter of Dr. Ransford, M.D., at Farmborough Church, near Bath, Oct. 21.

MACFARLANE, John, of Bombay, to Ida W. D., only daughter of H. J. Watson, Esq., at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, Oct. 24.

STIRLING, Commander C., R.N., to Selina M., daughter of Arthur Grote, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at Trieste, Oct. 14.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT, Ann Maria, relict of the late George E., of Calcutta, at Pyrcroft-house, Chertsey, aged 82, Oct. 21.

FRASER, Henry, late of Calcutta, formerly of the Bombay Maritime Service, at Dorset-place, Dorset-square, aged 59, Oct. 21.

JEFFREYS, Lieut. Colonel Edward, late of the Bengal Army, at Malvern, aged 74, Oct. 21.

LOGIN, Sir John S., late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, and formerly guardian to his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, at Vernon-villa, Felixstowe, Suffolk, Oct. 18.

RUSSELL, George E., late of the H.E.I.Co.'s Service, at 6, Hyde-park-street, aged 77, Oct. 20.

SCOT, William, of Craigmure, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, late Superintendent Surgeon, Madras Establishment, Oct. 21.

India Office,

October 28, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. B. Mainwaring, late 16th N.I.; Maj. M. Thompson, late 53rd N.I.

Madras Estab.—Maj. C. O. Lukin, 41st N.I.; Capt. H. M. Nepean, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. M. May, 32nd N.I.; Lieut. W. Thompson, late 7th L.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. T. Spens, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. Kerrick, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—Rev. W. R. Capel, M.A., Chaplain, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. G. Campbell, 15th N.I., 6 mo; Capt. F. J. Davies, late 58th N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. J. Howes, late 50th N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. T. A. Cowpar, Staff Corps, 6 mo; Capt. T. S. Warden, 4th N.I., 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. B. Ryall, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. G. Bell, Staff Corps; Insp. gen. D. Macpherson, Med. Estab.; Capt. F. M. Raynsford, Staff Corps; Capt. C. B. Smith, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. M. Ducat, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. Stanley, 5th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

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9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—	—
10th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1½	107½	—
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60	2 2	116½	—

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2.	228	109 ½	105 ½	100 ½	98 ½	107 ½	116 ½	95 ½	105 ½	105 ½	105 ½	105 ½	105 ½	20s.	22s. pm.

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Stock	East Indian	100	108 to 109
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20	Ditto H. Extension	10	1 to 1½
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20	Ditto J. A., 1863	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	106 to 107
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	101 to 102
20	5th Extension	2	to ...
20	Ottu. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	106½ to 107½
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Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	106 to 107
20	Ditto	2	¾ to 1 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	106 to 107
20	Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	1 to 1½ pm.

BANKS.

100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	122 to 124
40	Australasia	all	76 to 78
40	New	10	26 to 28 pm.
25	Bank of Egypt	all	27 to 28
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	38½ to 39½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	72 to 74
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	25	3 to 4 pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	60 to 61
20	Ottoman Bank	all	—
20	Do. New	2	—
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	1 to 1½ pm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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20	Ceylon	7	½ to 1½ pm.
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10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	½ dis. to 3 pm.
20	Egyptian Com. & Trad.	2	1½ to 2
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	2½ to 3
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1 to 2 pm.
20	Do. New	all	1½ to 1½
1	Oriental Gas	all	½ to 1 pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	2½ to 3
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	83 to 85
50	Ditto New	30	20 to 22 pm.
10	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1908	all	—
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 —October 29, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 603.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Oct. 3	Burmah (Rangoon)	Sept. 12
Madras	6	Bombay	Oct. 14
Agra	8	Ceylon	8
China (Hong Kong)	Sept. 24.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Governor-General left Simla early on the morning of the 26th of September (under something like a double royal salute), to make his viceregal progress through the land of the Five Rivers. He was accompanied by Lady Elgin and Miss Bruce. His Excellency expected to arrive at Kangra on the 16th October, Dhurmsalla on the 17th, Madhapore on the 24th, and Sealkote about the 2nd November. The march will thence be resumed on the 10th, and on the 8th of the following month the viceregal camp will be pitched at Peshawur, where a three days' halt will be made, after which His Excellency will leisurely retrace his steps to Lahore, so as to be there by the middle of January, in time to open the Punjab Exhibition, and resume his labours in Council.

Sir Hugh Rose left Simla on the 6th October, on a tour of official inspection. He was accompanied by Captain Moore, his Persian interpreter, and Captain Browne, A.D.C. His Excellency had had a terrible throw, head foremost, from his horse; but he is used to such accidents, and had his usual good fortune to escape with no serious injury. He is likely to come into personal contact with Sir Mordaunt Wells, at Lahore, and it is pretty certain that he will not greet the ex-judge with looks of amity.

The Legislative Council at Calcutta will be at Lahore in January.

Sir Bartle Frere and Sir William Mansfield are at Poona.

Sir Robert Napier is about to visit the Andaman Islands and Port Blair.

Mr. Ayrton, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, is now at Bombay, inspecting the works of the G. I. P. Railway Company, of which he is a director.

Dr. Duff, the Missionary, was at Bombay on his return from the Straits, but was to leave for Calcutta by the P. and O. Company's steamer, on the 14th of October. He is much improved in health, though still weak.

H.M.'s 33rd Regiment, at Poona, were under orders to proceed to New Zealand.

A curious and shocking case of domestic conspiracy has occurred in India. A Mr. Tucker, of the Pilot Service, was on bad terms with his wife, a vindictive termagant, who had frequently brought him into the police-court. She had been heard to say that she would effect his utter ruin. For this purpose she actually went so far as to accuse him of forced violation of his own daughter, and the daughter had the barefaced wickedness to appear as a false witness against her father. He was tried before the High Court of Bombay, and pronounced not guilty.

Affairs in the capital of Affghanistan wear a more peaceable aspect. The *Delhi Gazette's* Cabul news letter describes a reconciliation between the Ameer and Azim Khan. With six sowars the Ameer visited his rebellious brother at Gurdraiz, and embraced Sirdar Mohamed Azim Khan as he was coming out to receive him. Mohamed Azim Khan took the Ameer into the fort and treated him very kindly. It is said that the Ameer remained there for the night, and that all matters were settled between the two brothers; but as it is given out even in Cabul that the Ameer went thus comparatively unattended because he feared his troops would desert to Azim Khan, we may expect active hostilities on the part of the latter the moment he is joined by Afzul Khan, his brother by the same mother.

The *Hindoo Patriot* mentions the establishment in Calcutta of "The City Bank," with a capital of a million sterling, in £50 shares, by Bengali capitalists. The shares are already at a premium. We are glad of this, if the scheme is sound. Bengalis have, in respect of enterprise and trade, too long lagged behind their Bombay brethren.

There will be no end to the Nanans for some time. We are now told of another who has been captured by the Political Agent of Jolhpore, and is being forwarded to Captain Davidson, at Ajmere. Will Captain Davidson be again taken in? The last Nana is said to be in a dying state. It is believed there is no rebel leader of note in Saloombur; which place

was said to have given so pleasant a reception to the last pseudo Nana, and was said by his attendant still to harbour the real Tantia Topee. But there are some three hundred rebel sepoys in the neighbouring jungles.

There is said to be some likelihood of the Honourable Mr. Drummond, Lieut.-governor of the North-West Provinces, soon resigning his important post. Mr. Wingfield is spoken of as his probable successor, though that gentleman's health is not in a condition favourable to much exertion and responsibility.

It is said that the Mysore question is at last settled, and that the Rajah has been told that he is not to get back his country. It is also said that there is to be a large encampment of British troops at Mysore in anticipation of disturbances. Mysore is financially in a flourishing condition, with an accumulated surplus revenue, amounting to at least a million.

The reports of the acting Chief Engineer and the Traffic Manager give a very satisfactory account of the progress of the Scinde Railway. Notwithstanding the prevalence of sickness, particularly amongst the inspectors and platelayers, and the small staff employed, a large amount of work has been done, and the bridges at Pimpree, Kringala, and Mayting are almost completed. The road to Keamaree is also in a forward state of completion. There has been a gradual increase and development of the traffic during the past half-year, which has fully equalled all anticipations. The average earnings for the half-year ending 31st December, 1862 was Rs. 15,000 per week—to June last it was Rs. 22,900, being an average weekly increase of Rs. 7,000.

The little war on the Huzara frontier is under a pretty potent check. There is now there a force consisting of some companies of the 191st Fusiliers, the Guides, 1st Punjab Infantry, a squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry from Kohat, and a squadron of the 12th Irregular Cavalry from Rawul Pindee. It has been decided that an expedition is to be sent against the enemy, and the details of this Sir Hugh Rose is now busily arranging. The 71st, from Nowshera, is to form one of the European regiments for this service. The expedition will be 5,000 strong, and will be commanded by Brigadier General Chamberlain.

It is authoritatively stated that Sir Robert Montgomery retains the Government of the Punjab till February 24, 1865.

The *Alabama* is cruising in the Bay of Bengal.

The prospects of the cotton crop in the Central Provinces are affording every grati-

fication to those concerned in its cultivation. The season has been most favourable.

Captain C. Strutt, of the Bombay Artillery, and formerly aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, has, we understand, been appointed by Government Superintendent of the Hill Forests in the Himalayan range; and will exercise supervision over the growth, preservation, and disposal of the valuable timber contents of those portions of our territories.

Much surprise, says the *Bengal Hurkaru*, is expressed in military circles at Sir Hugh Rose's delay in taking action on the judgment delivered by Sir M. L. Wells in the Burney case. So far as it is publicly known, nothing whatever has been done to investigate the military offence of combination charged by that learned judge against General Campbell, Brigadier Macpherson, Colonel Gordon, and Captain Eyre. Neither does it appear that the contempt of Court shown by the destruction of a certain important letter and telegram has been visited by any mark of displeasure. Above all, no step has been taken to make amends to General Burney for the imputation of disgraceful conduct so hastily and unjustly adopted by the Commander-in-Chief. It is, therefore, generally supposed that his Excellency is awaiting instructions from the Horse Guards as to his future proceedings in this matter; and no one will be surprised, and very few sorry, to hear that Sir Hugh has been recommended to send in his resignation.

We mentioned in our last number that Brigadier Chamberlain had resigned, or was about to resign, his command, in disgust at the Commander-in-Chief's official use of a private communication. This seems to be a mistake. We take the following from the *Lahore Chronicle*:—"We hear from Murree, where Brigadier-General Sir Neville Chamberlain is at present residing, that the gallant officer's intended resignation of the command of the Punjab Irregular Force is caused by continued ill-health, an early return to England being deemed essential to its recovery. We infer from this information that the reason we lately assigned for Sir Neville's resignation—the use made of a private communication by high military authority—was incorrect."

The Rev. J. H. Pratt, Archdeacon of Calcutta, was about to resume his tour of visitation (recommencing in October, and ending in February, 1864,) through the chief towns of the Punjab.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES—Lieut. A. Bishop, H.M.'s 77th regt., at Allahabad, Oct. 4. Lieut. M. D. Gordon, H.M.'s 2nd Dragoons, from diphtheria, at Cawnpore, aged 21. Capt. Joshua Sharp, on his passage home from Bombay, aged 38, July 12.

ENGLISH—Lieut. S. G. P. Kirke, General List, at Mussoorie, Sept. 21, aged 21. Lieut. E. F. Engham, H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry, on board the hospital ship *Bentick*, Sept. 23. Lieut. T. W. Evans, late 47th regt. Bengal N.I., on his passage from England.

BOMBAY—Capt. F. Thomas Tanner, H.M.'s Indian Navy, at 3, St. George's-square, Belgravia, aged 76, Oct. 28. G. G. B. Coulson, Esq., C.S., First Asst. Pontoon Agent, at Rajpote, Sept. 6.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSHFIELD—From BOMBAY.—Col. Barr, Lieut. Taylor, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Robertson, Dr. Riddell, Lieut. and Mrs. Playfair and infant, Lieut. Raynesford, Mr. Pratt, Lieut. Daubervy.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Delta*, Nov. 9.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Folkhard, Asst. Surg. Carolan, Capt. Garnett, Mrs. Garnett and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Williamson and infant, Col. and Mrs. Margary, Mr. Fowler, Ens. Thrupp.

BENGAL.

THE BURNEY CASE.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.—With regard to the Burney trial, I believe Sir Hugh Rose has not taken any definite action yet in the matter of the very extraordinary evidence of the several officers on the part of the defence. But that he means to do so I am safe in assuring you. The conduct of the one which appears to me as most calling for severe censure is that of Colonel Gordon. I know, from independent sources that this officer has been at the bottom of the whole business, and that, moreover, he has, in his persecution of Colonel Burney, been secretly aided and abetted by Colonel Macpherson. At the time of the occurrence of the Dinapore squabble it must be remembered that Colonel Macpherson, commanding the 10th N.I., was first on the Commander-in-Chief's list for a brigade command, and Lieut.-Colonel Gordon for the command of a corps. The simple removal of Brigadier Burney was, therefore, admirably calculated to serve the purposes of both these officers. To this end they most perseveringly worked, taking every advantage of poor old Burney's kindly disposition, till, at length, the one worked himself into a brigadiership, and the other into the command of a regiment, by effecting the removal of Brigadier Burney.

COLONEL TURNER.—The witness who, next to Colonel Gordon, most distinguished himself, seems to have been Colonel Turner, Deputy Judge Advocate-general. That he should, above all others, have so demeaned and stultified himself, disgraced his department, and brought discredit on, and even very nearly compromised his patrons, is not a little surprising; though I am in a position to say that no very high opinion of his judgment and abilities has ever been held by his superiors. There can be no doubt that he has "cooked his own goose," for, unlike the contradictions and prevarications of Gordon and Willis, remarkable only for their maliciousness, his statements betray an amount of departmental ignorance which is unpardonable even in the most inexperienced, and is wholly intolerable in an officer in his position. He will, therefore, be removed from his staff appointment without fail. "No one," observes Sir Mordaunt Wells, "heard the evidence of Colonel Turner without feeling distressed and annoyed. I have no doubt he is an honourable man," (Sir Mordaunt said the same of Gordon), "but a man without an atom of independence, and who is prepared to sink every feeling of independence to obedience to head-quarters. His manner was that of a man oppressed with a weight. Every answer came from him as if he wished to reflect the mind of some other person. He said his appointment hung on the breath of the Commander-in-Chief, and that he must postpone every consideration to obedience to orders. He said he could not tell what were the duties of his office, and that if he were to disclose the nature of the manifold ones of his office Sir Charles Wood might be inclined to abolish it. I never saw a witness give his evidence in such a fright as he was. I say 'fright,' as that is the only word that fully expresses the real state of his mind, as indicated by his manner." This is a pretty thing to say of a colonel in the army, holding the highly important office of deputy judge advocate-general; and it is most strange that a man himself accustomed (at least supposed to be) to examine and cross-examine witnesses, and generally to conduct the proceedings of a court of justice, should be so flabbergasted in the examination of himself as a witness. As I have said, it is impossible that Col. Turner can hold his appointment longer than it will take to issue the necessary orders for his removal. So much, then, for these three colonel witnesses—Gordon, Willis, and Turner.

GENERAL CAMPBELL.—A fourth witness, General Campbell, remains to be disposed of; but he must be spoken of in connection with the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief. Sir Hugh Rose does not altogether escape censure from the bench; but had the judge taken a more minute and more military view of the case, he would have

found that the Commander-in-Chief acted throughout with perfect good faith, and that truly, as Sir Mordaunt observes, General Campbell in some respects exceeded, and in others fell short of his instructions. The Commander-in-Chief, however, depended on him for the fullest compliance with his instructions, and believed to the last that the General acted with the most perfect justice and fair play to all parties. On the General's reports, and on no other statements, did His Excellency frame his own orders. It has been most distinctly shown that the Commander-in-Chief did from the very onset desire that a "searching inquiry" should be instituted. It was with this view that he deputed General Campbell to Dinapore, General Campbell, however, in company with Colonel Turner, his legal adviser, completely misapprehended the object of his mission, and instead of investigating the charges which had been clandestinely preferred by Lieutenant Eyre against Brigadier Burney, proceeded in the most summary and arbitrary manner possible to demand the resignation of the oppressed and persecuted brigadier. "Will you resign?" was the laconic and authoritative question, according to the evidence of the plaintiff and Colonel Turner, put by him to Brigadier Burney. It was never the Commander-in-Chief's intention that such harsh and unconstitutional measures should have been had recourse to; and when at length the brigadier was bullied into resigning, and his resignation was forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency naturally believed that such had been tendered voluntarily, and accordingly arrived at the conclusion that "by resigning the brigadier had acknowledged the sufficiency of the evidence against him, and his guilt."

No further proof was required. The resignation was accompanied by the General's report, which, unless the Commander-in-Chief chose to ignore, was sufficiently confirmatory of the act as being one which, under the circumstances, the Brigadier deemed most preferable; in a word, as in the Crawley case, the Commander-in-Chief relied upon the judgment and discretion, and I may also say honesty, of the Major General commanding the division, as indeed he is bound to do in all such cases; and if his orders were not carried out to the letter and in the spirit they were given, the fault rests with the General, who alone is responsible for all the contumely and injustice the Brigadier has suffered, and who I yet hope will be made publicly answerable for his conduct, grossly improper as it has been throughout the business. As for Capt. Eyre, it is almost impossible to utter his name without loathing. He boasted that, so far from having been "reprimanded for the violent and insulting language he said he had used to Brigadier Burney, he had been promoted." That promotion will ere long infallibly result in as complete a degradation as ever befel a charlatan who had successfully played his pranks for a time. "Nothing," says the judge, "could be worse than his (Captain Eyre's) conduct, and yet he has held himself forth as a hero, but a hero of a low (and, I may add, despicable) order," proved guilty on the clearest evidence of the meanest cowardice and of the grosslest falsehoods. Such, in brief, is the opinion held here in the highest circles on the now famous Burney case, which adds another to the thousand illustrations the world has had of the old saw, namely, "from little causes what mighty results spring."

THE LATE ELOPEMENT.—No particular local news. Great preparations going on for the headquarters staff fancy dress ball, to come off on the 23rd inst. From the sister sanitarium of Mussoorie we hear further particulars of the late elopement, to the effect that the fugitives were met in the Dhoon, on their way down the plains, by Major Thompson, who, having the day previous received a telegram conveying the news of the event, was hastening up to Mussoorie from Roorkee; that Colonel Bush bowed to him; that he exclaimed—"Good God, can it be you?" that Mrs. Thompson then seized the reins, and whipped the horse into a gallop; and that Thompson, being in a dooly, was only able to

cast a revengeful glance at his wife and her guilty lover as they rapidly passed out of sight. It appears that Bush has a private fortune of £2,000 a year, and that not long since he sent in his papers to retire from the service. He is only twenty-nine years of age, and stands six feet two inches, while Mrs. Thompson is close upon forty, and has long been known as "the naughty Mrs. T." We have beautiful clear weather now. I can from my eyrie see all the plains some fifty miles off, stretching away far into the distance.—*Correspondent of the Times of India.*

POPULAR EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB.

According to Captain A. R. Fuller's Report on Popular Education in the Punjab and its dependencies for the year 1862-63, the want of funds has been a serious bar to progress. The greater credit, therefore, is due to those through whose zeal and perseverance this deficiency has been to a great extent obviated and made good, so far as results are concerned. In the course of the twelve months there was an increase of 54 schools and 7,510 scholars, making in all 2,036 schools and 60,000 scholars, while upwards of £10,000 have been expended on school-houses from the local cess. The cost of educating each pupil in the Zillah, Tehsil, Village, Normal, and Female Schools was respectively Rs. 44-5, Rs. 4-14-10, Rs. 4-3, Rs. 102-11-8, and Rs. 3-13. The fees are said to have increased eight-fold since 1859, in which year they amounted only to Rs. 1,134, whereas in 1862-63 they rose to Rs. 9,419. English is becoming an essential branch of education in the Punjab, and instead of the 1,725 boys who were taught that language in 1859-60, there were 5,834 boys and adults instructed in the course of the past year.

A native deputy-inspector to each district is pronounced indispensable to secure real efficiency. As a proof that very satisfactory progress has been made at the Delhi, Lahore, and Umritsur schools, it may suffice to mention that of twelve candidates for the Calcutta University entrance examination, seven passed. Much inconvenience, however, has been felt from the want of an institution in the Punjab where matriculated students may pursue their more advanced studies. The supreme Government has, therefore, been urged to convert one of the existing schools into a college, with a regular staff of professors. The Lieut.-governor, we observe, has intimated his approval of Capt. Fuller's suggestion to appoint local committees of public instruction, "composed principally of the chief native citizens, who, as a general rule, should be left to themselves, and not be fettered by the admixture of Europeans with their number." An increased grant has been asked for the maintenance of the Normal schools, which are rightly described as "the basis of the whole system of vernacular education." A considerable number of masters have already passed through these schools, though they cannot as yet boast of having attained a high degree of proficiency.

One of the most gratifying results of the general spread of education in the Punjab is the establishment of 103 female schools, attended by 2,224 pupils, or double the number stated in the report of the previous year. As his Honour well observes:—"A great movement of vast importance to the moral and intellectual welfare of the inhabitants of the Punjab has been thus begun, and the prejudices of centuries are gradually being overcome." Of schools receiving Government grants in-aid the number has been increased from 30 to 64, and the sum of Rs. 36,852 was spent upon them, exclusive of Rs. 50,000 granted to the Bishops' School at Jutoy. It is the Lahore School, it may be remarked in conclusion, which the Lieutenant-governor proposes to erect into a college.—*Hurkaru.*

SAMUEL.

There is a friend of ours in Simla, a very kind, good-natured, good-tempered, generous gentleman, whose name which it is S. B. Goad. But somehow or other, he is destined to lead the life of that electric eel of Barnum's, which could not exist except in boiling hot water. His kindness once induced him to lend a house to a party

of gentlemen as wanted to give a ball. What was the consequence? An infamous party, which his name was Walter Fane, a milingitary gent, smashes the chandelier, and then pushes poor Samuel off his own premises; and what was worse, declined to make any reparation. This was very bad. But Samuel shortly after was treated with the basest ingratitude by a heditor who had a pony as was adicted to fits. He blistered the pony, and what's more, he blistered him with his own hands. The name of the pony was Crab, white as a lily, which it came up from Burmah. What was the reward for this kindness? This disreputable heditor said to the saviour of his pony's life that he (Samuel) was a man of good birth but of bad principles, and that he (the pony's owner) knew nothing about him except in a professional way as a horse doctor. His next misfortune was a squabble with the Simla Bank. What was the consequence? Many persons though he was in the right, but the majority of voters considered that he was decidedly in the wrong.

As one of the kindest landlords in creation, he lets his houses to people at the most unremunerative rents. What is the consequence? With the basest ingratitude they perpetually give him trouble. Within the past few years he subscribed largely to a race meeting—simply for the purpose of sport, and not for profit. What was the consequence? They said his horse was not an untrained horse. There was a noise about the stakes, which ought to have been fried in onions, and served up with Harvey sauce. Then he buys a racket court. What is the consequence? It brings him into a pool of trouble, and into the columns of all the rascally papers in India. To narrate the instances of ingratitude towards this good and worthy man, which his name is Samuel, would occupy more space than we can spare. The last instance of ingratitude would seem to be that of Mr. E. P. Moore. This gentleman, we believe, was once a lieutenant of her Majesty's 53rd Foot, and never under a cloud. Very properly, he is tenacious of his reputation, and insists upon the world knowing the fact. He is quite right in supposing that the world has its eye upon him, just as it has on 'tother party, which his name is Samuel. They are both notoriety, and it will be a question with the world which of them is in the right. But we think Goad will get a verdict, because he has the candour to say nothing about his conscience, and Mr. E. P. Moore does, and dwells upon it.

But to be serious. With all his faults we have a great respect for Samuel Goad. During the mutiny, when numbers of officers and others were running down the khuds, and hiding themselves, abandoning women and children to their fate, Sam Goad remained in Simla, unmoved, and armed only with the sword which he had worn as an officer in the Bengal Cavalry. It is said that conscience makes cowards of us all, but Sam Goad's conscience made no coward of him. Valour was his, and that attribute covers as many sins as even charity itself.—*Mofussilite.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

We lately announced the intention of the Government of Bengal to appoint a reporter on all the papers edited and published by natives of the country within its jurisdiction. The Government of India has now sanctioned the expenditure for the office, and Mr. John Robinson, the official Bengali translator, will immediately enter on his new duties. Were the measure not altogether an experiment in a field too long untied, we should be inclined to condemn the parsimony which bids fair to ruin it. The whole expense is only Rs. 150 a month. After subscribing to all the native papers, the balance is to be devoted to the employment of a Pundit who knows English and Bengali, and a Moulvie who is familiar with English and Oordoo. They will be superintended by the reporter, in addition to his present duties, and his will be the responsibility. Every paper written by a native, whether in English, Bengali, or Oordoo, must be read by the official, who is responsible. A reporter may devote a few minutes of his leisure daily to listen to the droning sing-song of Pundit or Moulvie, just as before the halcyon

days of the new constabulary the "Joint" used to hear his omlah read the darogah's daily reports, as he lay in bed or sipped his morning coffee. But this will be far from satisfactory to a Government which watches over the interests of the public, and wishes to be guided by native opinion so far as it deserves attention. The reporter's duty is every week to make a special report to Government of everything worthy of notice in the social and political contents of the papers. Now there are twenty-four journals in all published in Bengal proper, at intervals varying from a day to a week. Six of these are written in English alone, four in Hindustanee, and fourteen in Bengali. They are not large, it is true, and the English papers are too much a reflex of those edited by Englishmen, and too little represent Bengali opinion, or give local information; but we question if an officer whose duties for nine months of the year are heavy, with two legislative machines turning out Acts at high pressure, has the necessary time to be responsible for a careful report on the contents of those twenty-four papers, or ought to be expected to stand on so high a platform of Indian politics and information as to be the best critic of such productions.

We are glad, however, that the office has been established in any form, and doubt not that what is now only an experiment will become a standing and dignified institution in every local Presidency. The duty more naturally attaches itself to the Educational Department, and we feel assured the weekly reports of such men as Mr. Kempson in the North-West, Captain Fuller in the Punjab, Mr. Howard in Bombay, and Mr. Powell in Madras, would prove as instructive to the public and the native press itself as they would be valuable to the State. We trust that, though other local Governments did not enjoy the luxury of a *Nil Durpan* trial, they will follow the example of Bengal. It would be well for the Government of Bengal to publish, if not the whole, at least selections from Mr. Robinson's weekly reports and translations of the vernacular papers. Native opinion would thus have its due weight with the English public, while the native press would see itself as in a mirror, and be incited to supplement its defects as well as get rid of its mistakes. We believe it is intended that this experiment shall ultimately be the basis of a vernacular *Moniteur*. The *Bengali Gazette*, which this journal established in 1840, has now been made over to Government in Calcutta, and it is contemplated to make it the medium of authoritative expositions of Government measures for the guidance of the people. At present there is a Bengali *Educational Gazette* somewhat of this character, supported by a liberal grant-in-aid from Government. However valuable such a *Moniteur* might be as both a social and political engine, we doubt if Government would not accomplish their benevolent object better in a more direct manner. *Moniteurs* are two-edged swords, which may do more evil than good to the Government which supports them. With so suspicious a population as Asiatics, a vernacular paper of this kind might be as great a failure, but in a more serious way, as the present Official Supplement to the English *Gazette*, which seems, by fits and starts, to edit itself.—*Friend of India.*

THE ROMANCE OF INDIAN LAW COURTS.

Where the proceedings of half the Law Courts in India, whether civil or criminal, reported for one year with as much care and fulness as those of England are in the London and provincial newspapers, we should have a body of facts more disgraceful to human nature than the Old Bailey records, more full of instruction for our guidance as legislators and rulers than the experience of the oldest Anglo-Indians, and more redolent of romance than the *Arabian Nights*. We have only occasionally such rare glimpses into the profound abyss over which we so carefully tread, and which we do so much to conceal, as the revelations made by Mr. Tayler of the proceedings of Abdool Azeez, so long the chief civil uncovenanted judge at Patna. Now and then a case finds its way into the High Court and so to the

light, like that of the Paul Chowdry clan or Sibkissen Bannerjea's forgeries. And there is hardly a young magistrate in the country who is not often sorely puzzled by suits, which in England would be decided in the Ecclesiastical or Divorce Court, and demand all the acumen of judges like the late Sir Cresswell Cresswell and his successor Justice Wild.

In the Punjab at least woman is one of the most fruitful causes of litigation. Among the degenerate Rajpoot tribes the pride of blood and the poverty of purse combined lead to female infanticide. Fewer than the men, the women thus become objects of sale and purchase in the highest as well as lowest families, and betrothal contracts form the most difficult and delicate cases which young assistant commissioners, themselves innocent of all knowledge of the thrall of a woman's eye, are called on to deal with. In the Hill district of Kangra especially, and all over the Punjab in the days of the Sikhs, marriage contracts were treated in a peculiar manner. Not merely was specific performance enforced, but if a man died before he married, his betrothed was considered the inheritance of his family, and married to the deceased's heir. Endless ramifications and complications were the result, a chain of exchange betrothals running perhaps through ten families, and if one link failed the whole chain was broken. We have heard of a case in the days of the Sikh incumbency when, a tradesman having become bankrupt, his creditors began to look about for assets. The most valuable part of his property being his daughter, she was sold in marriage as part payment of the debt. Our courts have done what they could to check this, by ignoring suits for betrothal where money or exchange is concerned; but this does not satisfy the people, and we must go deeper into the whole question of betrothal and marriage. In former days it was the usual practice for a man to betroth his daughter to Ramdass for a hundred rupees, and having got the money to betroth her over again to Ramsing for another hundred. There was lately a case in which a woman had thus betrothed her daughter five times over, and after all married her off to a sixth. Registration of course stops all this. Marriages even at home are difficult to be established as facts; what are they not in India? Magistrates have had two men in court, each producing a document and declaring he was the husband of the woman, who all the while protested that she was married to neither. The rival Cazees were called into court, and each took the side of his client. Finally, the lower court decided that A was the husband, and delivered the woman to him, sending B to prison. On appeal the judge made the case over to respectable natives. They decided that B was the husband, and that A ought to be transferred from the nuptial couch to prison.

When Mr. Forsyth was deputy commissioner of Kangra, in 1854, he called meetings of the people, and they then agreed to give up bartering in betrothals; to register every betrothal in their village books, and thus to put a check to the traffic which used to go on, and to decide their disputes among themselves. The result has been most pleasing. Time and experience have modified some of the rules, and Colonel Lake now reports that the village tribunals of the Kangra district alone decided 794 cases of this kind, of which only 112 were appealed, and of the appealed decisions 45 per cent. were confirmed. The five Tehseeldars of the district, themselves of the people, decided 1,565 cases, of which only fifty one were appealed, and of these 86 per cent. were confirmed. Before this arrangement was made our courts were clogged with betrothal cases, in which it was impossible for an English lad just out of college, or a raw lieutenant fresh from the army, to give satisfaction. The courts are now relieved in the proportion of 684, which used to be the average number of cases per annum, to 48, which is the number of appeals. In the nine years from 1854 to 1862 there were 3,599 contracts annually registered in Kangra. This is about half the number of betrothals in the whole district, but those who registered were the less wealthy class,

who generally bring their disputes into court, while the higher classes who are too proud to register, are equally so to bring such cases before English magistrates.

It is now proposed to extend this system of registration to the whole Punjab; but with that tentative wisdom which characterises the foremost of our local administrations, every official is called on for a report on the subject. That such cases should be as far as possible decided by native judges, or by committees of the panchayat kind out of court, all will admit, and the success in Kangra is a powerful argument in favour of this. We must remember also that the evil to be thus removed is intimately connected with the female infanticide of which it is the direct fruit, as well as with the great expense of marriages, and the early age at which women marry and bear children. Now not only is every deputy commissioner this cold season to take steps for discovering the extent of female infanticide, but the Government of India intends, we believe, to pass an Act on the subject, and in that it would be well to embody Colonel Lake's proposal to quarter special police on offending villages. The natural result of such preventive measures will be the almost complete prevention of female infanticide, and the restoration of the usual proportion of the sexes. Betrothal and marriage disputes will then fall to the level of other districts, and special registration will be less necessary than it now seems to be. Meanwhile there can be no doubt of its advisability, if the district officials are able to report, as we heartily trust they will be, that even half the population will register such contracts as they do in Kangra. But we confess we sympathise with Sir Robert Montgomery in his disinclination to entertain any proposition affecting the social comfort of the people committed to his charge, until he has fully taken the sense of the leading members of the community. Will it not be sufficient should a majority of the district officers report that the feeling of the people in the plains of the Punjab is decidedly against registering betrothal and marriage contracts, to declare that in all such disputes henceforth a preference will be given to the claim which is supported by a registered document?—*Friend of India.*

BUSSORAH TO BELGRADE.

Nothing is so remarkable in the politics of that vague but no less real difficulty, the Eastern Question, as the recent revival of governing energy and financial solvency at Constantinople. What the Crimean war began in Europe, and the Syrian massacres showed the necessity of in Asia, the present Sultan is steadily carrying out, with a haste which has more than once brought on his measures the suspicion of madness. The promise of his accession to power has not been disappointed. The seraglio is no longer in the ascendant. Under the counsels of Fuad Pasha the army and navy are on a sounder footing than they have been during the last century. Debt is being paid off, and the revenue is rising. Ruling over, in Europe, Asia, and Africa, what were once the gardens and granaries of the world, the Sultan is in some respects before the Government of India in his efforts to bring back fertility to abandoned soil, and to nurse the trade of the ports of the Levant into healthy proportions. Not only the fact but the whole circumstances of his recent visit to Egypt, are more significant of his intelligent policy than almost any other act. The dignity of the Porte has been well asserted by the despatch that declared that no company such as M. de Lesseps' would ever obtain large territorial concessions on the Isthmus; and though the final result of that despatch has not been the abolition of forced labour, the canal is to be completed by its present directors in such a way as to benefit commerce, if that be possible, as Mr. Hawkshaw seems to think, without aggrandising France. The Sultan's visit to Egypt has resulted in the adoption of a broad policy in the government of the Pashalics. The viceroys who rule the rude provinces of Asia are told that their centralising policy will be no longer tolerated, that they must

govern as the Pasha of Egypt does, and not trouble the Porte with the pettiest details of their administration, allowing litigants to travel to Constantinople for the justice which should be obtained at their own doors. Still we do not expect that, in Europe, all this will tend to the consolidation of the Turkish power, however much good it may do in Asia. In the former the Mussulmans are steadily diminishing in numbers, and hold aloof from all that constitutes the daily life, and all that will create the national wealth of the country. The Christian races, on the other hand, are making rapid progress, and it is only a question of time when the Eastern Question will be solved for ever, by the Christians of Turkey ruling from Constantinople, as a barrier at once against Moslem Asia and Tartar Russia.

The Smyrna and Aidin Railway has been so successful in Syria that the Sultan has resolved at last to construct that great world's highway up the Euphrates Valley and on to Belgrade which Sir Macdonald Stephenson and Mr. W. P. Andrew have so long and so constantly advocated. Eight years ago the line from Belgrade, where the European system of railways ends on the south-east as it terminates at Lemberg on the east, to Constantinople, was promised, and preliminary negotiations were entered into, at a time when the Turks had not lost their new-born energy after driving Russia across the Pruth. But there is no doubt that now the line will really be made. The present Sultan is personally in earnest in the matter and is not acting merely from European pressure, while the harem has not robbed him of his energy as it spoiled his predecessor. M. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador in London, has been in communication with a well-known railway director, whose name it would be at present premature to mention, and the work will be carried out under his superintendence as chief commissioner. The capital is to be raised by the Porte as a public works loan, in the proportion of five millions sterling for the 450 miles of Belgrade and Constantinople line, and twelve millions for its continuation by Bagdad to Bussorah, near the head of the Persian Gulf. The length of the latter is only thirteen hundred miles, or a few miles longer than the Great Indian Peninsula, the cheapest in India, which cost the same sum. The difficulties of construction up the Euphrates Valley and through Syria are certainly less than those offered by the Syhadree Ghauts, which demand works so gigantic and expensive as those of the Bhoire and Thull inclines. There is no reason why the whole line from Bussorah to Belgrade, working south-east from both Belgrade and the Bosphorus simultaneously, should not be completed in ten years. Material and skilled superintendence are near at hand, and all that caused delay in India is wanting there. We accept the electric telegraph cable, which is to put Calcutta in instant communication with Constantinople and London next March, as the earnest of an iron highway such as will place the Anglo-Indian in England in less than half the time now occupied by steamers from Bombay to Marseilles. What the railway is doing for India in commercial and social progress it will accomplish for Central Asia, where Colonel Pelly's report shows the country languishes for want of trading outlets and facilities.

The prospect of the early construction of this line will probably excite the Russians to activity in completing theirs from Lemberg to the Caspian, and thence by the Oxus Valley and through the Hindoo Koosh to Peshawur. There is room for both. Both take up independent lines of commerce, and the Czar is even more anxious than the Porte to make his empire the pathway of the wealth of the East to Europe. The project adds a new importance to the spirited enterprise of the British India Steam Navigation Company who, from Singapore to Bussorah, have established a network of coasting steamers. The links have just been riveted by the despatch of the first steamer from Calcutta, touching at each important coasting port, to Bombay. This company has shown more than the usual daring of pioneers, and it is a cause of gratulation that

they early surmounted failure, and have with their large fleet become a power in the Indian Ocean. At present their steamers perform voyages from Bombay to Bussorah only once in six weeks. Thence a small steamer runs up the Tigris to Bagdad, and thence the nearest road homewards lies along the edge of an uninhabited tract to Damascus and Beyrout. This route is not always free from danger, but a traveller lately came from England to India by a more northerly and much safer course—from Latakia by Antioch, Aleppo Orfa, Diarbekir and Mosul, the old Nineveh, whence he sailed down the Tigris on a raft to Bagdad. From Latakia to Mosul the journey was on mules, attended by one dragoman, and cost a comparatively slight sum. To return in that way from India would occupy two months. For, after reaching Bagdad by steamer, the current of the Tigris is too strong to permit of a boat ascending it quickly, and mules must be used on the whole route to Mosul, Antioch, and the Levant. How different will be the day when the Anglo-Indian can take his ticket from Bussorah to Boulogne—only thrice the distance of Calcutta from Delhi, and a pleasant week's journey! Writers of the Dr. Cumming class will see in the railway the drying up of the Euphrates and the coming of the Kings of the East. More prudent speculatists, as the locomotive drags them through the site of the Garden of Eden, and past the ruins of the mighty Babylon, the great Nineveh, the birthplace of Abraham, and the battlefields of the Seleucidae and the Saracens, Bajazet and Othman, now white with cotton for the looms of Lancashire, will gratefully believe that the end cannot be so near at hand when the human race are only beginning to be brethren.—*Friend of India.*

THE HOUSE OF SINDIA.*

About the time that Queen Anne died in England, Ranojee Sindia, a low caste peasant, but headman of a village in Central India, left his ploughs and his oxen to take menial service in the family of the Mahratta Peishwa at Poona. Long had he held the humble office of slipper-bearer, when one day the Peishwa, Bajeerow, found him asleep on his back with his master's slippers clasped to his breast. The man's fortune was made, for surely he who was so careful in a little matter would be faithful in a greater trust. Entering the Peishwa's bodyguard, the peasant-mien became a soldier of fortune, and formed a friendship with another like himself, Mulhar Rao Holkar, from whom he used to borrow money. His younger son by a Rajpoot woman, the afterwards famous Madhaje Sindia, after fighting in the disastrous battle of Panniput, little more than a century ago, raised a family out of the wreck of the Mahratta power. Of the three great members of the Mahratta confederacy which emerged from the ruin of the Peishwa, Nana Sahib's great grandfather—even as the Peishwa had established himself on the ruin of Sivajee's family—Sindia was far greater than either Mulhar Row Holkar, whose house still exists, or Rajogjee Bhonsla, the rebellion of whose family at Seetabuldee swept it into oblivion just before the mutiny of 1857.

This Madhaje, lamed by a wound in the battle of Panniput, was the virtual founder of the house of Sindia. Gradually he assumed independent sovereignty. By the treaty of Salbaee we recognised his independence, which did more to increase his power than any other circumstance, and he became the master of the miserable Shah Allum, Emperor of Delhi, and of all Rajpootana. At his death in 1794, before Wellesley and Lake had carried our arms to the Sutlej, the house of Sindia with its great army under the Savoyard De Boigne, and extensive territory from Delhi to the Taptee and Cambay to the Ganges, seemed the most powerful in India. Madhaje's grand nephew, a boy of thirteen, named Doulut Rao Sindia, succeeded to his power. But ill advised and believing himself invulnerable, he was crushed by

Wellesley and Lake, and again narrowly escaped punishment for his intrigues with Bhonsla and Holkar, at the hand of Lord Hastings, with whom in 1817 he made a treaty. Ten years after Junkjee Sindia, the nearest male relative, succeeded him, and in 1843 the present Maharajah Jyaje Sindia was acknowledged. The boy was then only eight years of age, and it is to the intrigues of the Gwalior durbar during his minority that Dr. Hope's little book is devoted.

As surgeon to the Court and to Sindia's contingent, Dr. Hope had peculiar opportunities for becoming familiar with the daily chronicle of intrigue, debauchery, and corruption, which form the life of a native court. With much force and considerable cleverness he writes a bill of indictment against Lord Ellenborough and the British Government, for their treatment of the family during the minority of its present chief. Had he confined himself to Lord Ellenborough's war he would probably have secured the sympathy of his readers for the native state, as much as if he had described that eccentric Governor-General's other "bit of humane rascality," the annexation of Sind. But Dr. Hope must permit us to say that prolonged familiarity with the intrigues and life of the Gwalior durbar seems to have somewhat blunted his moral sense, and to have done much to eradicate his higher instincts as an Englishman and a Christian. However worthy of condemnation this, like most of the other events of the Earl of Ellenborough's Indian career, may have been, the most anti-English of disinterested judges will allow that the house of Sindia has ever, except on this occasion, been treated with more than justice by the British Government; and that even if it had been treated unjustly on every occasion as Dr. Hope would hint, the worst form of English administration is vastly better for the people than the best kind of native rule as it was before the mutiny. Our law courts may be worthy of much of the condemnation with which they are visited, and cases like Mr. Carnac's recent outrage at Ghazeepore may be quoted with effect for the denunciation of an ignorant English public. But even Dr. Hope, with all his admiration of the punchayet system, will admit this, that there is no public opinion in native states intelligent enough to expose, or powerful enough to prevent, such rare cases of judicial forgetfulness as Mr. Carnac's. We can quote against our imaginative author the sober confession of one, to whose authority he will defer none the less that he is the statesman who has made Gwalior all that it is at present. In his valuable "Memorandum of Observations in the Administration of India," Rajah Dinkur Rao tells us that the people of Central India longed for the British Government, because native rulers so much overlooked the proper administration of justice and land revenue. "Owing," he says, "to the tyrannical state of the Native States, many bankers who live under the native government of Rajpootana keep their treasures at Ajmere, which is a small place under the British Government." Were we writing only for the Indian public we should be ashamed to waste a second on an exposure of the absurdity of Dr. Hope's preference for the native governments, a preference the logical result of which would be our departure from India, and its abandonment to worse anarchy than that from which we rescued it a century ago. While we do justly and love mercy let England thank God that He has entrusted to her the glorious task of regenerating millions of Hindoos, who have never known either intellectual or political independence. Will it be believed that an English gentleman, towards the end of the nineteenth century, regrets that we allow no career for military tyrants who made civilisation impossible, and waded through slaughter to a throne?

"Lord Wellesley drew up a treaty, the famous one of Bassein, than which none ever had a more withering influence upon the great chiefs of the country. By its terms the British Government, to avoid all semblance of partiality, determined that actual possessors of that date, 1803, should be regarded as rightful possessors, thus erecting for the numerous classes of petty chiefs, the feudal lords of the country, that solid and lasting foundation for their possessions which had never existed before,

The effect which this master-stroke of policy gradually produced in the character of the native princes it is impossible to estimate fully. Thirty years afterwards, search where you would within the circle of India as then formed, no Mahadajee Scindea, Jesvunt Rao Holkar, or Ameer Khan, generals of the soil, could anywhere be found. The greatest civilian whom the civil service of India ever reared, Sir John Lawrence, was asked one day by one of his earliest friends, to what circumstance the suppression of the frightful mutinies of 1857 was to be chiefly ascribed. His answer was, 'To a succession of miracles, but if to one circumstance more than another, to the fact that, amongst a hundred and fifty thousand mutineers, there was not a general.' If, added that great man, 'they had had half a general, we must have lost India.' By putting an end to military enterprises, Lord Wellesley destroyed the school for native generals. The consequence is, the descendants of the old Indian warriors, the present princes, have no martial disposition; but, with rare exceptions, pass their days amongst the females of the zenana, or, bespangled with splendid ornaments, that are becoming in our eyes only to women, while away their time listening to the monotonous sound of the tom-tom. But Dowlut Rao, if he could make no raids, joined in no such orgies as take place behind the eastern purdah. He had married the Baiza Bye, the most remarkable woman of the day. His boast was (and a most singular one it is, when we remember the low esteem in which women are held in all eastern countries), that he never undertook an affair of importance without consulting her. Nevertheless, though brought up amidst the tumults of war, and counselled by an ambitious wife, he also, by degrees, subsided into a common-place ruler, and just before his death, having no son, adopted Junkjee Scindea, then an infant, and appointed his talented widow Regent of Gwalior during the minority."

If Dr. Hope would, as he is well able to do, sketch the career of Baiza Bye, who died a few weeks ago, he would do a service.

He who would judge fairly of the relations of the British Government to the House of Sindia must take its whole history into consideration, and give even Lord Ellenborough his due. That House formed one of the many that struggled for the supremacy in Hindostan, which the Moguls could no longer wield on Arungezebe's death. There were the English and French; the Mahrattas new-born by Sivajee; the Douranee Affghans who shattered but did not seize their power; the Mahratta soldiers of fortune, Sindia, Holkar and Bhonsla; the Nawab of Oudh; the Nizam of Hyderabad; and the Mussulman soldiers of fortune, Hyder and Tippoo Sultan. All were upstarts; not one had any other right than that of the sword. One by one that Providence which sent English traders to India in the wake of the Portuguese and Dutch, made these rude savages to disappear or cease from aggression. Those only exist and have been increased in power whom England fostered or assisted. The Nizam still sleeps peacefully and draws his revenues quietly in the Deccan; but for us the Mahrattas or Tippoo would have extinguished him. Sindia and Holkar have a security for their vast possessions—the size of Great Britain—which we have given them. We made Sindia independent as we made the Vizier of Oudh a King. And, whatever may have been the rashness of Lord Ellenborough in his interference with Gwalior, his worst enemies will admit that his moderation after Maharajpore and Panniar was as marvellous. Dr. Hope may sneer at the ignorance of Lord Canning when, in his adoption despatch he said of Gwalior, "there is not a State which had stronger or more practical proofs of the wish of the British Government that its integrity should be maintained than Gwalior; from the time when, in 1826 and 1827, the then Maharajah was in his last illness perseveringly pressed by Lord Amherst to adopt an heir, and was assured that nothing could be further from the wish or intention of the Government than to exercise then and thereafter any interference in the internal administration of his country, or to pretend to control the succession to his State down to 1843, when the present Maharajah, then a child, was placed upon his throne and confirmed in the possession of it by Lord Ellenborough in person." But the unprejudiced reader of history will admit that, with the solitary exception of Lord Ellenborough's early interference, afterwards magnanimously atoned for, facts justify

* The House of Sindia: a Sketch. By John Hope, late Superintending-Surgeon of Sindia's Contingent, and Surgeon to the Court of Gwalior. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, and Green, 1863.

every assertion of Lord Canning's despatch. It has always been a cause of wonderment to us that Gwalior escaped annexation after Lord Ellenborough's war. As it is, the young Maharajah was well advised in 1857, and has been well rewarded. The mutinous contingent is extinct, and both Gwalior and Jhansi are likely to be as peaceful as Rajpootana. Raja Dinkur Rao has given them an enlightened code of laws and procedure based upon ours, and so long as the Maharajah trusts such an adviser prosperity must attend him and his territory. In a few years the railway will link him on to the great circle of civilisation, and he may be possessor of a truer greatness than his ancestor Madhaje's.—*Friend of India*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF LIEUT. M. D. GORDON.—We regret to record the death from diphtheria, at Cawnpore, of Lieutenant M. D. Gordon, of H.M.'s 2nd Dragoon Guards—Queen's Bays—in the 21st year of his age. Deeply regretted by his brother officers, and esteemed by a large circle of acquaintance, his remains were followed to their last resting-place by nearly everyone in the station.—*Oudh Gazette*.

DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH WILLIS.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Joseph Willis, the oldest merchant in Calcutta, who died yesterday afternoon at the advanced age of eighty. Mr. Willis came out to this country half a century ago, in company with his cousin and partner, the late Mr. Willis Earle. Though at one time prosperous and wealthy, Mr. Willis subsequently sustained some severe reverses, and after fifty years of toil and anxiety died insolvent.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 25.

TROOPS FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The Government have accepted the tender of the agents of the screw steamer *Lady Jocelyn*, for the conveyance by that fine vessel of H.M.'s 43rd L. I. to New Zealand, at the rate of, as we understand, Rs. 400 per man, which is, if we mistake not, only Rs. 50 over the contract with the *Armenian*. Every effort will, we believe, be made to get the *Lady Jocelyn* away by the 1st proximo; and, although not a full power steamer, she might make the run to her destination in forty days, or thereabouts. In consequence of the *Lady Jocelyn* having been taken up by the Government for the conveyance of H.M.'s 43rd L. I. to New Zealand, the services of the steamers *Armenian* and *Aratoon Apcar* are now diverted to the transport of H.M.'s 68th regiment, now at Rangoon, to the same destination. The *Armenian* will, therefore, be hurried forward with her arrangements as quickly as possible, her provisions being supplied by Messrs. Ahmuty and Co., and the commissariat department equipping her with all the other requisite accessories, so that on her arrival at Rangoon she will be in every respect perfectly ready to receive on board three hundred and fifty men, and go straight away to sea and her destination. The *Aratoon Apcar* will, on her return from China, be similarly equipped and fitted out, and will follow in the wake of the *Armenian* with the least possible delay. As the accounts from New Zealand are very warlike, the Government is pushing forward the preparations with great vigour, and all departments are zealous and busy. H.M.'s 1st battalion 13th L. I. have received orders to be prepared to move into Fort William at a moment's notice.—*Englishman*, Sept. 23.

A NEW MILITARY SCANDAL.—Sir Hugh Rose has made so many mistakes lately in the matter of courts martial that we trust he will, for his own sake, be careful in the case of Quartermaster Lawrence, of H.M.'s 51st K.O.L.I., at Rawul Pindee, who was lately tried on five distinct charges. He was defended by Mr. T. C. Fenwick, of Delhi. No one can tell positively how the Court have decided, but it is pretty generally believed that Quartermaster Lawrence has been honourably acquitted. The charges completely broke down, the witnesses, other than European, were proved to have committed the most barefaced perjury, and the whole case was a carefully got up con-

spiracy to injure Quartermaster Lawrence, who, it has been shown, was most zealous in the discharge of his duties. The case was this:—Quartermaster Lawrence was charged with having received bribes from several native Commissariat contractors with the implied promise of not causing their supplies to be rejected. Captain Jenkins, the Commissariat officer at Rawul, was prosecutor, and Captain Boileau offg. J. A. General. Captain Jenkins, the commissariat officer, as an inducement to the contractors to say what they could, promised them entire forgiveness in every respect if they would turn approvers, and these men, with one or two exceptions, were the only witnesses produced by Captain Jenkins in support of the charges. Several things in this case should never have been allowed. The Officiating Judge Advocate-general and Captain Jenkins lived during the trial together, came to Court together, sat side by side, and left the Court together. All through the trial these two kept up a whispering conversation, left the Court together, during the proceedings, and returned together; and it was remarked by the whole Court and those present that the Officiating Judge Advocate-general took a most active part on behalf of the prosecution. All these things are highly improper, and should be severely noticed by the Commander-in-Chief.—*The Hills*, Sept. 17.

THE SITTANES.—The majority of your readers may be ignorant as to who or what these people are, who are occupying so much attention just now. I would, therefore, inform such, that some years ago the colony of Sittana was situated near the base of Muhabun, on the banks of the Indus; that the Syuds of the place were the remnant of the followers of that extraordinary adventurer Syud Ahmed, who, gathering a handful of warlike devotees ("Shayees") from various parts of India, raised a formidable rebellion in Peshawur. After winning and losing Peshawur, and Fusufzye, the Syud was evidently slain at the mouth of the Kaghgan glen by Sheer Sing, son of Runjeet Sing. Most of his adherents, chiefly foreigners of the Punjab, dispersed, and the remainder settled at Sittana. These people were always evil-intentioned and evil-conditioned, but their power of mischief was never great. They have endeavoured to rouse the bigotry of the surrounding Mahomedan tribes, especially of the Swatees. A king of Swat, the present one I believe, was elected to his position from these very people. They have frequently endeavoured to intrigue with Wuhabees and similar fanatic religionists among the Mahomedan population in various parts of India, and more than once correspondence relating to them has been intercepted. In 1852 they co-operated with the Hussunzyes against Jehandad, and actually seized a small fort belonging to that chief, but evacuated it on the approach of a British force under Colonel Mackeson. In 1858 a band of reformed Thugs were working on the road near Peshawur and fled to Sittana. The ferry over the Indus close to Sittana used formerly to be much harassed by the fanatics, who in 1855 made an attempt to re-establish the old colony at Sittana, but were dispersed by an expedition under Sir Sydney Cotton. The Hindoostanees had found an asylum at a place called Mulkah in the Aonazai country, and with the connivance of the Otmanzai and Jydoon tribes, who were especially bound over to prevent their re-settlement, they acquired a footing at Sirree, a post on the hill over the old site of Sittana, whence they commenced kidnapping Hindoo merchants and plundering and murdering our subjects. But a blockade against the colluding tribes soon established order, and if the present is but a similar raid, no difficulty will be experienced in doing the same now; but it behoves Government to satisfy itself that Cabul or other foreign influence is not behind, pulling the strings.—*Times of India*.

NATIVE REFORMERS IN INDIA.—The *Oudh Gazette* publishes a curious report in Indo-English of a meeting of the "Anjuman Akbar," a native association of Shahjehanpore, to promote the abolition of certain evil social customs among Hindoos and Mahomedans. The Hon. R. A. Drummond, the judge, presided, and special reports were read on the subject by native gentle-

men. Pundit Bany Ram reported that the evil practice of paying large sums to the bridegroom with his bride prevails among the Kanoujees, or people of Kanouj, who are the most respectable in the district. The community is divided into three classes. A bridegroom of the first class gets 400 rupees with a wife of the same class, 500 rupees with one of the second class, and 1,000 rupees with a wife of the lowest class, and so on through all the grades proportionately. Moreover, the husband may marry again, "nay, over and over ten times, notwithstanding his first wife or subsequent wives are alive, and exempt from any chronic disease, barrenness, or other legal disabilities, and then leave them to the charge of their parents to provide for them." Some women, in poor and proud families, remain unmarried up to the fiftieth year of their age, and even for their whole life, "and this circumstance is productive of such evil consequences as are not worth mentioning." All of this is "repugnant to the dictates of the Hindoo Shastras." One Moonshie Shu Shahai, reported quaintly that the custom of giving money on the occasion of marriage is also prevalent among the Kayuts, and that "through avarice of money, no notice is taken of the beauty or deformity of the bride by some." As to the Mahomedans, Moulvee Mahomed Kramutwoollah Moonshiff reported against the ruinous custom of relatives feasting for forty days at the expense of the house in which some one had died, and against the social prohibition of the re-marriage of Mussulman widows in imitation of the Hindoos. Rules were adopted to induce families to oppose these practices. Cazeer Surfaraz Ally, "than whom a more learned scholar in the Persian, &c., is rare, and who is also a very respectable gentleman in his community," was appointed to compile a "good and easy" Dustoor at Amul for the instruction of the Purdahnash women.

DECREASE IN THE SALE OF SALT.—From May to July last the quantity of Bengal salt sold steadily decreased to 45,015 maunds in the last month. The sales of Excise salt during the quarter were maunds 11,039, against maunds 14,675 of the previous quarter. The year's manufacture as yet has been about maunds 27,000 in excess of that of 1862. In the same quarter 1,864,355 maunds of Cheshire salt were imported, and in May the shipments of this salt from Liverpool were so high as 20,336 tons. The price of Liverpool salt fluctuated between 60 and 70 rupees per 100 maunds in May and up to the first week in June; it then fell to 60 rupees, at which it now stands. In May Madras Kurkutch sold so low as 28 rupees per 100 maunds, but from the middle of June the price rose to 52 rupees. The trade in Kurkutch salt is extending to some of the lower marts of the North-Western provinces; the amount available for exportation for Madras was on 1st July 852,264 maunds. A company has been established in Calcutta to manufacture sea salt, near the Mutlah. In spite of the low price and superior quality of Cheshire salt, the company hope to make large profits by using a new process invented by Mr. Prestage of the E. B. railway.

COLONEL PRIMROSE.—"We hear," writes the *Englishman*, "that an announcement has arrived, by electric telegraph, from Madras, to the effect that Colonel Primrose, senior Lieutenant-Colonel of H.M.'s 43rd Light Infantry, will not come up to Calcutta to assume command of his regiment going on field service to New Zealand. How this arrangement can be effected we cannot imagine, as we have never before heard of an officer whose regiment was going on war service standing fast in an office appointment, except when his services there were considered indispensable by the Government; and no officer goes on half-pay when his regiment is ordered against the enemy. There can be no difficulty in filling up Colonel Primrose's appointment in the Adjutant-General's Department at Madras."

THE 93RD AND 42ND HIGHLANDERS.—We (*Mossilite*) learn that the 93rd Highlanders will relieve the 42nd Highlanders after the breaking up of the camp of exercise at Lahore. The 42nd will take the place of the 93rd at Sealkote.

WHO PAYS THE COSTS IN THE BURNEY CASE?—A Calcutta correspondent of the *Mofussilite*, who is described as "a gentleman of some position in society," assigns a singular, and, of course, erroneous motive for the small amount of damages awarded by Sir Mordaunt Wells to General Burney. He states that Colonel Willis pledged himself to pay whatever damages might be given against Captain Eyre, and that the General, having heard of this arrangement, and bearing no ill-will to the Colonel, instructed his counsel not to press for heavy damages, but to claim the highest scale of costs. This he did to punish Sir Hugh Rose, who had promised to pay all the costs, but whether from private or public funds, the *Mofussilite's* correspondent does not profess to know. The entire story bears on its very face the impress of a faulty imagination. What Colonel Willis may have undertaken to do it is not for us to decide, but it is plainly impossible that the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces in India would ever commit himself to such a gross act of partisanship. Least of all can it be suspected that Sir Hugh Rose, whose stern impartiality and utter indifference to outside influences are so justly appreciated, would ever take any particular side in a matter that must compromise the character of at least one officer, and perhaps of several. Captain Eyre, too, is a bachelor, and cannot, therefore, have any peculiar claims upon his Excellency's chivalrous devotion to the fair sex. Why, then, should he go out of his way to incur a pecuniary liability on behalf of a man whom he never saw in his life, and of whom he does not even appear to have heard previous to the receipt of his highly imaginative account of his disgraceful conduct towards a superior officer? So strict a disciplinarian as Sir Hugh must have been far too much shocked at such a brazen-faced acknowledgment of wilful insubordination to entertain for the offender anything but feelings of horror and disgust. It is clearly impossible that there can be any truth in the rumours reported by the *Mofussilite's* correspondent, and we have little doubt that his Excellency will see the propriety of contradicting an hypothesis so injurious to his character as an honest man, and so damaging to his position as Commander-in-Chief in India.—*Hurkaru*.

THE CINCHONA PLANT.—According to the last report of the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Darjeeling, there were 6,530 cinchona plants in the nursery on August 23, or 1,910 in excess of the number reported on June 15. The increase would have been greater had there been a sufficient supply of pots, but so perfect is the communication between Calcutta and its favourite sanitarium that a large quantity, despatched from that city in the early part of July, did not reach its destination before the end of August. It is fortunate that the plants did not follow the example of Mahommed in the case of the immovable mountain, and that as the pot would not come to them they did not go to pot. Fortunately, all the damage that has been sustained is the loss of the two best months in the year, and a corresponding check to propagation.

THE CALCUTTA DISCOUNT BANK.—At last Calcutta is to have a genuine Discount Bank, and certainly not a day before it was wanted. The creation of so many Joint-Stock Companies has opened up a new market for speculation, but one that is regarded by the old banks with a very natural feeling of suspicion. It is useless, however, to attempt to stem the tide now approaching its flood. Speculation in shares will go on in spite of all restrictions, but not so successfully or so healthily as if supplied with proper and sufficient means. To Baboo Heeralall Mitter is largely due the credit of having recognised the exigencies of the period, and of having taken steps to fill the "obvious void." As deputy-manager, he will occupy a post to which he is well entitled, and in which he will serve as the best and surest medium of communication between the bank and its native constituents. Of the ultimate, and, indeed, immediate success of this undertaking, no reasonable man can entertain a doubt. But what is chiefly gratifying to those who are not likely to be directly interested in the operations

of the Calcutta City Banking Corporation is the fact that four native capitalists are on the list of directors. The moneyed men belonging to the native community of Calcutta have too long held aloof from joint enterprise with their European associates. It is therefore an unexpected and most agreeable surprise to find four men of real mark and substance coming forward to set a good example to their brethren, and it is devoutly to be hoped that one result of this new undertaking will be to dash down the icy barriers of jealousy and suspicion that have hitherto divided native and foreign capitalists.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 25.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.—The members of the Uncovenanted Service in Calcutta have held more than one consultation regarding the new rules. Complaining that Sir C. Wood's despatch is not an answer to the first memorial of the service, that in some places its English is unintelligible, and that the Government of India has misinterpreted some of its passages to the detriment of the service, they addressed another petition to Government asking for explanation, and of this no notice has been taken. Again, moved by the request of a large number of Hindoos, the Calcutta Committee are about to ask Government that privilege leave may be allowed to accumulate to three months, that fifteen months' furlough after ten years' service may be reckoned as service, and that the final pension be one-half, or one-third of the salary enjoyed during the last year provided it do not exceed the maximum fixed by Government, instead of a half or a third of the average of the past five years. We fear that in the case even of the very fair request that short furlough should count for service, Sir Charles Trevelyan will prove to be Sir Gregory Hardlines.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 24.

A TRAVELLER IN DISGUISE.—A European traveller with Russian passports and credentials from France, Austria, Prussia, and English Consuls, has lately passed through India, and gone via Kapoorthalla to Calcutta. He has travelled from St. Petersburg, through Moscow, by Astracan and Central Asia to Cashmere and the Punjab. He calls himself a Greek, and goes by the name of George Constantine. He speaks many languages, French with particular fluency, and has a good stock of plans, maps, &c., of the whole country he has travelled over. He had an interview with the Maharajah of Cashmere, whom he considers dull, ignorant, and illiterate.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 24.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND.—The *Oudh Gazette* states that Lieutenant Pierson, assistant to the chief engineer of Oudh, has been nominated by the Government to assist in the important work of laying down the telegraph cable intended to connect India with England, via the Persian Gulf. Lieutenant Pierson proceeds to join his new appointment immediately.

A MOST DELICATE COMPLIMENT TO SIR J. P. GRANT.—The native inhabitants of Berhampore are anxious to pay a most delicate compliment to the late Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, Sir John Peter Grant. It has been proposed for some time past to erect a public hall in that city to bear the honoured name of their zealous partisan, as a token of gratitude for all the mischief that ensued from his mistaken policy. With a nice discrimination of the ex-Lieutenant-governor's peculiar merits which does them great credit, the subscribers to the memorial are desirous to obtain a site that will be "free from payment of rent." With this end in view they have petitioned his honour for a grant of land on the bank of the river at the north-western extremity of the cantonments, and Mr. Beadon can hardly decline to accede to such a characteristic request, though he will probably suggest that the new building shall be called Repudiation-hall, and be surrounded with a belt of waste, uncultivated ground, answering to the celebrated epitaph on Sir Christopher Wren—"Si monumentum quæris, circumspice."—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 25.

OPIMUM SALE.—The following are the particulars of the opium sale, held at the Exchange-rooms on the 1st October:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	1,810	1,385	1,380	1,380-7-34	24,95,625
Benares	1,365	1,340	1,330	1,333-3-34	18,19,826

GOSSIP FROM SIMLA.—The departure of the Commander-in-Chief has now become an uncertainty, and it is more than probable that his Excellency may have to abandon the trip. The expedition against the Sitanees occupies his whole attention; the details are all arranged, but have not yet received the sanction of the Governor-general. The expedition will be 5,000 strong, and consist of the 71st, 51st, and 101st Regiments, a mountain train, and some Punjab corps, and will be commanded by Brigadier-General Chamberlain. The notice respecting the resignation of this officer, which appeared in the Calcutta papers, together with the reasons assigned for the same, are utterly false. The head-quarters staff ball was a magnificent and princely entertainment. There was not such a collection of gold and silver plate as was displayed at the Guards' ball the other day, but there was no lack of gorgeousness in the arrangements, nor of sumptuousness in the feast. The community of Simla is under great obligations to Colonel Hatch, the Judge Advocate-general, for giving up his house for the occasion, it being the best suited in the place for the purpose, and the beauty of the decorations and comfort of the arrangements could not be exceeded. The ball was opened with a quadrille danced by sixteen ladies and gentlemen in the costume of the time of Louis XV., who fully realised an idea of the magnificence of the court of that luxuriant monarch. There were about fifty or sixty of both sexes also in fancy costumes. There was not so much variety in the dresses, nor so many of them, as at the Commander-in-Chief's ball last year; still, there was but little wanting to complete one of those scenes of beauty and magnificence we read of in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

THE AMEER.—Disappointed in receiving aid from Mahomed Afzul Khan in his attempt to seize Cabul, Mahomed Azim Khan seems to have been induced to make peace with the Ameer. The *Delhi Gazette's* newsletter gives a letter from the Ameer to his son, which says Sirdar Noor Mahomed Khan and others succeeded in advising Azim Khan to go to the Ameer's camp. "I received Azim Khan very kindly, and presented him the famous and valuable horse of Sirdar Shah Nawaz Khan, which had fallen into our hands on the capture of Herat. Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan by my own request has gone towards Korum and Khoost to see the rebellion suppressed there, while Sirdar Mahomed Surwar Khan, his son, is to accompany my camp to Cabul." On receiving this news a salute of 11 guns was fired in Cabul. We have yet to see what will be done when Afzul Khan joins Azim with reinforcements. On arriving in Cabul the Ameer, accompanied by all the Sirdars, went direct into the Bala Hissar. At first the Ameer sat down on the mourning carpet, which was spread, and after the Fataha was read by the Sirdars, the carpet was removed, and they all offered congratulations on his succeeding to the throne of Cabul. Forty-two guns were fired as a salute.

THE RIGHT WING 25TH PUNJAB INFANTRY, under command of Captain Longmore, will march from Allypore, via Budaon, 12th October, reaching Shahjehanpore on the 24th instant, at which place it will join the left wing and head-quarters of the regiment from Mooradabad. The whole regiment will then march together to its destination, Goruckpore.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING AT LAHORE.—It is stated in a Punjab letter that the exhibition building at Lahore is not giving general satisfaction. The plans for lighting the interior, and for affording "show room," are said to be especially deficient. The exhibition is to be arranged according to classes, not according to localities, as at first proposed.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The vacancy in the committee of the Chamber of Commerce occasioned by the resignation of Mr. R. B. Mackay has been filled up by the election of Mr. R. L. Eglinton, of the firm of Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn, and Co.

THE LINE OF RAILWAY BETWEEN MIRZAPORE AND BENARES was opened for traffic on the 1st of October.

FUTTEGHUR, Sept. 22.—The day before yesterday a most serious affray took place at a village about thirty-five miles from here, which has resulted in the death of two natives. It appears that at the above named place Messrs. Gilmore, Macmillan and Co., of Calcutta, possess an indigo factory, which is under the charge of a Mr. Larson. The people in the village are noted budmashes, and, as is customary with them, refused to be engaged to cut the indigo plants as requested. Mr. Larson being made acquainted with this, proceeded with some men from another factory to carry on the necessary work, independently of them. He took a double-barrelled gun with him, as much for pigeon-shooting on the road as for his own protection. On nearing the spot the villagers turned out with lathies and first attacked the gomashtha, who died of the injuries inflicted last evening. On seeing this all the other attendants but one fled. The cowards then set upon Mr. Larson, and severely beat him, and knocked him down. On recovering his feet he was again attacked, when, in self-defence, he let fly right and left both barrels of his gun, which were loaded with shot, and killed one man dead and severely wounded another. Mr. Larson himself has sustained severe wounds on the head and shoulders; he has come in here for medical treatment.

MILITARY SCANDALS.—Military scandals have been rather the fashion lately, and in each case some of the "big wigs" have been either directly or indirectly implicated. We hear now that a "neat piece of scandal" is being hatched for the benefit of the Poona public in the lines of H.M.'s 4th Foot. In the present case, however, only "smaller fry" are, we understand, in any way implicated. We shall be glad to have further particulars, but so far as we at present understand the case, there is little doubt that a lieutenant of the above-mentioned gallant corps has been indiscreet enough to attempt to extort money from a disciple of Esculapius, on a charge of seducing his wife. The Doctor, who is a married man himself, and on whom we have heard the highest encomiums passed, we are glad to say, repudiates the charge with indignation. The case will probably shortly come before the law courts, but in the meanwhile we think that Col. W. * * might have had good taste enough to defer such arbitrary measures as the expulsion of Dr. — from the Ghorpore lines.

MR. E. F. LAUTOUR.—It is marvellous that a judge like Mr. E. F. Lautoir should have been appointed to so important a station as Patna. Mr. Macnaghten, the Joint Magistrate, sentenced some peasants, under the Cattle Trespass Act, to a fine of Rs. 25 each, or one month's imprisonment, and again punished them under the Penal Code for violently rescuing the cattle when the prosecutor's servants were driving them to the pound. From the sentence there was no appeal, but this judge, with that scrupulous regard for the purity of the subordinate courts which has distinguished him in the case of the aged Mussulman, Abdool Azeed, submitted the record of the case for the opinion of the High Court. Mr. Macnaghten defended his decision on the ground that two distinct offences had been committed. The Honourable Justices Steer and L. Jackson declared the judge's opinion to be unfounded in law. If the prisoners committed mischief by driving their cattle into the prosecutor's indigo, and afterwards violently rescued the same cattle when the prosecutor's servants were driving them to the pound, there can be no reason why they should not be punished under the provisions of the laws applicable to those offences respectively, and Mr. Lautoir's gratuitous sneer at the Joint Magistrate's limited knowledge of the Procedure Code rebounds on himself.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT that happened at Chandernagore may well serve as a warning to those who are ever in such haste to alight from a train before it has come to a perfect standstill. On the evening above-mentioned, a lady, whose name it is unnecessary to publish, attempted to get out of the carriage while it was still in motion, but in so doing missed the step and fell between the train

and the platform. In an instant she was twirled round, and her foot coming under the wheel was cut off as clean as with a knife. In England there is a heavy fine imposed for committing the offence of which this unhappy lady was guilty, but an accident of this dreadful nature may, perhaps, prove more effective than any amount of penalty in deterring people from the folly of gaining half a minute of time at the risk of their lives.

A FRACAS.—The *Phoenix* contains the following account of another "fracas" upon the railway; so that instead of the old song, "to work upon the Railway," which seamen like so well, we can now have a new version of it in the grand chorus of—"To fight upon the Railway!" "Another Fracas."—The *Bengalce* tells of another personal rencontre at the Railway Station, between a European gentleman and a Baboo:—Another fracas has occurred, in which a competition-wallah is mixed up, but under circumstances far less creditable to himself than those under which Mr. Clay managed his little 'affair' with Mr. Brett, of the *Englishman*. It took place on the morning of Saturday last, the 29th Sept., scene, the Sodepore platform, on the Eastern Bengal Railway. A number of individuals assembled were expecting the down seven forty-five from Kanchraparah, which reaches Sodepore eight thirty-two. Among others, Mr. Smallwood, Divisional Civil Engineer, and a Baboo, highly respectable and holding an important office in the Financial Department, were engaged in conversation apart. To them enters the competition, and finds fault with the Baboo for chewing betel nut then and there in the presence of gentlemen. Will it be believed, the Baboo actually replied that he saw no harm in it, that he meant no more disrespect than the 'gentleman' addressing him did by smoking a cheroot in the face of them all, and said other things in the same free and easy strain of impudence inspired by that foolish 'equality theory.' Fancy such language addressed to a future judge of the High Court, or mayhap a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It was folly, audacity. Young C. S. roared out his will and pleasure that the betel chewing should forthwith cease, and was in the same presumptuous manner told to mind his own business; when Saxon forbearance being fully exhausted, a vigorous blow was planted on the Baboo's cheek, producing the sudden growth of a tumour on that most interesting portion of his physiognomy. It seems, however, that the Bengally race is really getting plucky; for taking up his patent umbrella, the Baboo commenced immediately a hearty belabouring of his courageous antagonist. The scuffle lasted some minutes, until the train drove up, and the combatants were separated by the bystanders. They came down to Calcutta, and that very morning the Baboo, after securing his assailant's name and address, proceeded straight to a lawyer's for advice. This happened to be the Advocate-general himself, who has, we are told, recommended an action in the court of the magistrate in whose jurisdiction the assault was committed. The Baboo has likewise been advised to submit a statement of the above case for the information and orders of the Lieut.-governor. We consider it just as well to wait until we have heard "both sides," before venturing an opinion as to who was to blame in this case.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The wing of the 3rd Sikh's (Renny's), which left Meen Meer for Rawul Pindee on the 10th, were ordered back again after they had gone five marches. But on the night of the 25th a telegram was received, directing them to go up by forced marches to rejoin the head-quarters' wing at Rawul Pindee. Accordingly they were marched on the morning of the 27th. This corps will no doubt be employed on the Sattana frontier. We are informed, by a correspondent from Nusseerabad, that H.M.'s 28th Regiment, which was under orders for Mhow, has been ordered to Bombay, it is supposed on account of sickness, there being at present three hundred men unfit for duty (chiefly cases of fever, this being an annual epidemic in the months of September and October).—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 1.

BHOOTAN.—The papers and other correspondence connected with the affairs of Bhootan from the year 1854 to 1862, which have been in course of preparation for some time past to assist Mr. Eden in his forthcoming mission, are now ready, and that officer will probably leave Calcutta early in November. In that case, Mr. Chapman, of the Board of Revenue, is talked of as likely to be appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the temporary absence of Mr. Eden.

ACCIDENT TO MR. J. HEALY.—We regret extremely to hear of an accident which happened to Mr. John Healy, the manager of the Mussoorie branch of the Delhi Bank. He was out riding when his horse fell with him, and he received very severe injuries, including the fracture of some of his ribs. All those who have come in contact with Mr. Healy, either as a mere man of business or as a private gentleman will share in our regret. We learn also that his brother, Mr. Henry Patrick Healy, has proceeded to Mussoorie, to take charge of the office pending the recovery of Mr. John Healy.—*Mofussilite*, Sept. 22.

DISTURBANCE IN FUTTEGHUR.—A private letter from Futteghur makes mention of a serious disturbance that had occurred in that district, in consequence of the ryots refusing to allow their plant to be cut according to contract. One life was lost and several persons were severely wounded, but our informant gives no further particulars. Had there been a contract law this deplorable riot could never have occurred, and we trust that the case may be fully laid before her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The writer thus concludes his somewhat doleful budget of news:—"We have the cold weather regularly set in here, morning and evening, but, sad to say, we have had no rain for a month. Grain is becoming very dear, and is nearly up to famine prices already."—*Hurkaru*.

HON. MR. DRUMMOND.—An up-country paper informs its readers that the Hon. Mr. Drummond will start from Bareilly on the 1st December on his tour of inspection through the North-West Provinces. On the 4th his Honour will be at Shahjehanpore, where he will remain two days; on the 10th at Futteghur, where a three days' halt will be made; on the 16th at Mynpoory, for one day; and on the 24th at Agra, where he will stay a whole week.

AN UNSEEMLY DISPUTE.—We have heard of a case in which an unseemly dispute has taken place in a station in the N. W. P., owing to the disregard by the chaplain of the General Order which distinctly directs chaplains about to leave a station to report their intended departure to the officer commanding, in order that he may make arrangements for the performance of such of the chaplain's duties as can be performed by a layman during his absence. In this instance the chaplain having left without reporting, the station orders announced that there would in consequence be no service. But it seems that the chaplain appointed or requested an officer of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the station to officiate for him. The officer commanding the station, however, also a Lieut.-Col., objected to the service being read by the other officer, they having had some differences of opinion—(tell it not in Gath!—all along of the Burney case!) At this stage of the proceedings an American Missionary—how often these gentlemen turn up at the right moment to relieve the overburdened chaplains of some little of their mountain load of labour—the American Missionary says he will perform service. Upon hearing which Lieut.-Colonel No. 1 writes to say he needn't trouble himself, as he was going to perform it. When down comes Lieut.-Colonel No. 2, like "a deus ex machina" in station orders, and shuts up the church, so that, at any rate, Lieut.-Colonel No. 1 shall not make a parson of himself! We solicit the attention of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the affair. There can be no question about it. The chaplain's duty was to report his departure, and the duty of the officer commanding the station to make arrangements.—*Delhi Gazette*.

A HORSE CARRIAGE DAKH has been established between Lucknow and Fyzabad.

SIMLA, Sept. 17.—Lord Elgin leaves for Kangra on the 26th of this month, and Sir Hugh Rose starts for Mussoorie on the 1st of October. Gaiety will, however, by no means disappear with the departure of the ruling powers; indeed, as a general rule, it bursts out with redoubled vigour when the restraint caused by the presence of the G. G. and the Chief has been removed. I forgot in my last letter to mention the extraordinary conduct of a rajah who endeavoured to force himself, without invitation, on a select party assembled for the purpose of enjoying some private theatricals. In spite of hints the intruding rajah retained his seat, and it was not till a gentleman, at the request of the lady who gave the theatricals, spoke to him in rather a peremptory manner that he could be induced to leave the room. Lord George Paget is to command the cavalry division at the Lahore camp; he has been "mugging up" his drill. All who recollect the feats of Paget and his irregulars in the Crimea will wonder how on earth he again succeeds in getting a cavalry command. Interest, however, obtains what capacity fails in procuring; and the Horse Guards are apt to reply to the rash enquirer into their mysterious selections, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy." The ball last night given by the staff of the Governor-general at Inverarm, the residence of the Hon. William M. Thurlow, was a most brilliant affair. There were about one hundred and sixty guests, fully one-third of whom were ladies. The Governor-General's band was in attendance, and played till supper time. After supper Mr. Cochrane, the great pianist, presided at his favourite instrument, and performed till the party broke up, about 4 A.M. Captain Peterson, commandant of the Simla Volunteers, has issued cards for a ball on Tuesday evening next, the 22nd inst. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff are invited. His Excellency will be received by the Simla Volunteers, about sixty in number, in full uniform, and the ball will be opened by a performance, in which two of the prettiest and most accomplished of our merchants' wives will play the female characters. Captain (Mr.) Peterson is the secretary of our local bank. He has managed, with exquisite tact and skill, to keep the Simla Volunteers together; he is extremely popular with them, and in recognition of their loyalty and attachment he gives them this ball. There can be no doubt that it will be a first-rate affair. His Excellency, the Viceroy, would also have been solicited to honor the party by his presence, only that his Lordship and Lady Elgin have not been out anywhere in public yet since their late bereavement. I forgot to tell you in my last that Sir Hugh Rose nearly came to grief during his late excursion into the interior. His Excellency was thrown head foremost from his horse, whilst riding quietly along the base of a hill overlooking an immense precipice; but, wonderful to say, he escaped almost unhurt—a piece of fortune which seems always to attend him on such occasions—for how many such accidents has not his Excellency met with during the last two years? Captain Moore, who accompanied the Commander-in-Chief, had likewise a most narrow escape. He had no less than two "spills," in one of which he was chucked right down the khud; and only that his fall was broken by a tree not very far from the surface, he might have gone thousands of feet below, perhaps never to be seen or heard of again. He is a Bombay officer, and this may be a source of gratification to you. Talking about accidents, the news of the death of the postmaster of Rawul Pindee, Mr. Talbot, has just reached us. It appears that Mr. Talbot was driving, while his wife was inside the carriage; they were on their way to Lahore; it was at night, and he drove over a high stone, which caused the carriage to capsize. He was thrown on his head, and died shortly afterwards from a concussion of the brain. Mrs. Talbot received some injuries, but her two children providentially escaped unhurt. It was a most sad occurrence, and I believe Mrs. Talbot and her children are left totally unprovided for. The fatal malady

which has carried off so many of the soldiers of the 10th at Umritsur, I am sorry to say, is still rampant there; nineteen or twenty deaths have been reported up to to-day. A military, rather than a medical, committee, with General Cunningham as president, has been held, but its deliberations, it would appear, have not resulted in the suggestion of any cause or remedy for the evil, of which the effect only continues to be apparent.

BANK OF BENGAL.—Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th September, 1863:—

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' capital, paid up	...	1,09,90,909	0	0
Reserve fund	...	19,70,266	2	4
General Treasury balance at head office	Rs. 2,62,42,419 15 2	3,35,99,557	5	0
Do. do. at branches	73,57,137 5 10			
Other deposits at head office and branches	...	1,14,06,986	1	7
Bank post bills, &c.	...	2,96,158	14	6
Bank notes outstanding	...	11,42,764	0	0
Sundries	...	9,66,378	10	6
		6,03,73,020	1	11
ASSETS.		Rs.	As.	P.
Government securities—Investment No. 1	...	12,92,805	9	2
Loans on Government securities at head office and branches	...	72,51,215	0	0
Accounts of credit on do. do.	...	6,00,673	10	6
Mercantile bills discounted at do.	...	52,14,106	1	5
Dead stock do. do.	...	2,91,190	7	6
Stamps do. do.	...	9,376	8	0
Banker's balances	...	5,75,075	9	10
Sundries	...	4,72,434	2	0
		1,57,06,840	12	5
Treasury reserve in coin at head office	Rs. 1,05,88,011 15 2			
Do. do. branches	23,79,783 13 4			
		Rs. 1,29,67,795 12 6		
Do. invested in Government securities and claims against Government	...	86,54,408	0	0
		2,16,22,203	12	0
Bank's reserve in notes at head office	...	67,49,710	0	0
Do. in silver do.	71,04,727 7 4			
		1,38,54,437	7	4
Do. at branches	13,85,610 0 0			
Do. in silver do.	78,03,928 1 8			
		91,89,538	1	8
		2,30,43,975	9	0
		6,03,73,020	1	11

By order of the Directors,
C. N. COOKE,
D. Woods, Offg. Sec. and Treasurer.
Chief Acct. and Dep. Sec.

SIMLA, Sept. 10.—The 23rd Punjab Pioneers arrived here from the interior a day or two ago. They are to form the Viceroy's escort from Kulka, whence they move down with his Excellency's camp on the 25th instant. The Commander-in-Chief took advantage of their presence to have their band playing out on the grounds at Barnes Court last evening. There was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who, in addition to the music, likewise enjoyed the luxury of ice-cream, which the liberality of Sir Hugh Rose afforded. The 23rd are to be inspected this evening by his Excellency, and with them the Simla Volunteers. Naughty Mrs. T. is in Simla, living in a bungalow with Colonel Burke. They are only waiting the acceptance of the colonel's papers by the Commander-in-Chief, when they mean to go straight home. How very daring of them, above all other places, to come to Simla, in immediate proximity to the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief! Verily the world is becoming hardened daily to sin of every kind.

MILITARY SCANDAL.—We have been furnished with the particulars of what is called "one of those petty instances of persecution on the part of the military authorities towards a subordinate which so frequently of late tend to lower the character of the service, and which, if practised in any place but India, would not only bring down upon the heads of the perpetrators the censure of the press, but the indignation of the public, and the obstruction of the recruiting-sergeant's

labours." We allude to the case of a private who has been lately remanded to his corps from the Commissariat Department, for what we have yet to explain. We do not wish to mention names of persons, but Bareilly is the station where he is. This man, who is said to be "the victim now pitched upon to be offered up on the altar of persecution," is to our own knowledge both a scholar and a gentleman. The son of a Colonel and a K. H., with a brother a commissioned officer (to whose regiment he wished as "a local" to volunteer, but would not be allowed) with the highest testimonials as to ability and character from competent persons, he has demanded the reasons for his being remanded, without success. He has asked for a court martial, which, we believe, has been refused, and for a court of inquiry, which has been delayed (till next March we hear). He has had splendid offers of employment, which he cannot accept for want of time; he will not be allowed as a "local" to volunteer to the regiment in which his brother serves as an officer; he will not be granted his discharge, and finally, he has petitioned the Commander-in-Chief, with what result we cannot learn. Founding our remarks upon the particulars which have been sent to us, we trust that this man may be brought before a court of inquiry as he wishes, immediately.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 8.

THE GOOD THINGS OF THIS EARTH.—Coming events cast their shadows before, at Lahore as well as elsewhere. The expected arrival of so many consumers of the good things of this earth has already affected the price of eatables. According to the local journal, turkeys have gone up to 10 and 12 rupees a couple, geese to Rs. 4, and ducks to Rs. 2½. Fowls cost one rupee each, and guinea-fowls from 3 to 3½ rupees a pair. At this rate, what will be charged for these dainties when the demand actually commences?

ACCIDENT TO LIEUTENANT RAINSFORD.—An accident, which it is feared may be fatal, occurred at Kangra the other day, to Lieutenant Rainsford, who, on attempting to clear a hurdle in a race, was thrown forward, fell on his head, and was picked up insensible.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 6.

COLONEL G. V. MAXWELL, C.B., of the 88th Connaught Rangers, will succeed to the command of the Delhi Brigade, on the departure of Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., with his regiment, the 13th L.I., to England.

IMPRISONMENT OF FOUR ITALIANS AT BOKHARA.—We have received authentic information to the effect that the four Italian gentlemen despatched to Bokhara for the purpose of investigating the condition of the silk-worm of that kingdom, and, if found healthy, of purchasing eggs to any amount procurable, have been imprisoned by the Ameer-ool-Momineen, on the pretence of their being spies. It is feared that they may be treated as were our unfortunate countrymen Stoddart and Conolly. The intelligence of this act of violence has been forwarded with the least possible delay to the Government of Turin, and steps will no doubt be taken to obtain the release of the prisoners, should it not be too late.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 6.

DELHI, Sept. 23.—It is rumoured, but I cannot vouch for the truth of it, that Mr. Cooper, C. B., will return to Delhi on the 1st proximo. Colonel Hamilton, our Commissioner, returns about that date, when the courts re-open, and do not close again before the Dusserah, which will be in a very few days.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22. James Livesey, Broad. —; Victoria, Ronale, —; Eliza B-ncke, Jackson, Bombay; Glen Monarch, Louis, Liverpool.—23. St. Leonard, Laitted, Hull.—25. Earl Russell, Morley, Colombo; Knight Errant, Quine, Liverpool.—27. Grand Condé, Calinge, Bourbon; East Indian, Hovt, Port Louis; West, Wyllie, Liverpool; Kurrachee, Clark, Liverpool; Melicete, Gould, Colombo; Garnet, Bradford, Rio de Janeiro; Janet Cowan, McKerdry, Bombay; British Trident, Haddock, Melbourne; Sirocco, Roy, Bombay; Earl of Clare, —, Mauritius; Ala, Ross, Mauritius; General Windham, Forbes, Liverpool; Golden Land, McKenzie, Melbourne; Wayfarer, Partridge, Liverpool; Franc Maine, Le Roux, Mauritius; Aracan, Howson, Liverpool; str. Bengal, Henry, Suez.—29. Mary Anne, Jeddo; str. Lightning, Taylor, Hong Kong; Bailly de Suffren, Chemillez, Pondicherry; Cutch Merchant, Ashby, Muscat; Hyderabad, Crichton, Bombay.—29. Aphrodite, FitzSimou, and Robert Palford, Clarke, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per James Livesey.—Mr. Sleaman.
 Per St. Leonard.—Mr. and Mrs. Murphy.
 Per Knight Errant.—Mrs. Quine.
 Per Earl Russell.—Mrs. Morley and two children.
 Per Ala.—Mrs. Ross, Dr. Antony.
 Per str. Bengal.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Black, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Stuart, and Mrs. SEZ.—Mrs. Gossman, Mr. and Mrs. Bocker. From CAYLON.—Mr. Ridsdale, Mr. Sims, R.N. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Pestonjee, Mr. Furdonjee, Mr. Homer, Mr. Frickland, Mr. Ribiro, Mr. Manockjee, Mr. Cursetjee, Capt. Farquhar. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Brand, Mr. Buckley. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. Wilcox, Dr. Arthur. From MADRAS.—Major Smyth, Lieut. and Mrs. Hayter, Lieut. Rynt, Ena. Stokoe, Mr. Cumine, Mr. and Mrs. Rome and two children, Mr. Emerson, Mrs. Monte and four children.
 Per Lightning.—Capt. Harward, H.M.'s B.A.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 21. Hippolyta.—22. Leucothea, Le St. Philbert, Calcutta Merchant, Hope, Fitz R. Bay, Pearl, Shaw Allum, Gallant Ned, Valiant, str. Cheduba.—24. Mooltan str.—25. Rose Standish.—27. Gustave, Edward Allison, John Tucker, Jessie Coffin, Jason, Cesar, Evangeline, Souvenir, Research, Blondel, 23. Waterloo, Golden City, Pride of Canada, Pride of England, Octavia, Fathe Shaw Allum.—29. Zuleika, Anne E. Sherwood.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Cheduba.—For CHITTAGONG.—F. Baumgartner, Esq., Lieut. Graham. For AKYAS.—Daniel Gould, Esq.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Victoria.—Royal Alice, in lat. 17 N., long. 85 15 E.
 By St. Leonard.—11th Sept., Tipoo Sahib, in lat. 18 40 N., long. 60 01 E.; Confederate war str. Alabama, in lat. 16 16 S., long. 55 00 E.
 By West.—Iron Duke, Liverpool to Calcutta, 17th August.
 By Ala.—19th Sept., Shelomith, to Calcutta; 21st, Blanche Moore, Abbey Craig, in long. 87 40 E.; 22nd, Marian, in long. 87 25.
 By General Windham.—Zephyr, 28 miles south of the Equator, long. 25 50 W., from Calcutta.
 By Wayfarer.—11th July was boarded by the U.S. ship of war Vanderbilt, in lat. 26 S., long. 34 47 W.
 By Arracan.—27th Sept., City of Paris, in lat. 5 S., long. 85 E.
 By Aphrodita.—Coringa, in lat. 16 N., long. 87 E., 24th Sept.; Rowena, from Liverpool to the Sandheads, 27th Sept.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 8, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent., Sa.	100 Rs. 98 8 to 98 13	
Do. Transfer Stock.	Sa. Rs. 100	
4 per Cent., Co's.	100 Rs. 100	
5 per Cent. P.W.	Co's. Rs. 100	107 12 to 108 0
6 1/2 per Cent.	Co's. Rs. 100	118 4 to 118 12
5 per cent., 56-57.	Co's. Rs. 100	108 4 to 109

EXCHANGE.

On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ... 2 0 5-16
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight ... 2 0 1/2
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ... 2 0 1/2 to 2 0 9-16
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight ... Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra and United Service Bank	500	1150 to 1260
Assam Tea Company	200	520 to 530
Bank of Bengal	4000	11000 to 11300
Beechbrook Coal Company	1000	1630 to 1610
Do.	200	300 to 320
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1960 to 1980
Bengal Printing Company	100	...
Bengal River Company	1000	980 to 1000
Bengal Tea Company	100	260 to 280
Bishnath Tea Company	200	20 to 25
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	745 to 750
Cachar and Assam Tea Company	200	par to 5 pm.
Cachar Tea Company	600	750 to 760
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1260 to 1280
Calcutta Steam Tug Association	600	935 to 940
Central Assam Tea Company	100	130 to 140
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	340 to 360
Delhi Bank Corporation	500	625 to 650
Dooh Teria Tea Company	90	90
East India Coal Company	100	55 to 60
East India Railway Company	218	230 to 232
East India Tea Company	50	145 to 150
Do.	100	...
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	218	Nominal.
Eastern Steam Tug Association	1000	1750 to 1775
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	380 to 390
Gola Ghant Tea Company	250	26 to 50 pm.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	400 to 415
Hooghly Steam Tug Association	1000	300 to 350 pm.
Hope Town Equitable Tea Company	100	10 to 20
Hope Town Tea Association	...	60 p.ct. pm.
Hunter and Company	250	Nominal.
Hurkaru Press Company	1000	Quite nom.
India General Steam Navigation Co.	1000	1100 to 1125
Lebon and Minchou Tea Company	30	5 to 10 pm.
Mutual Tea Company	100	30 pm.
New Fort Gloster Company	600	1600 to 1700
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	21	16 to 17
Oriental Tea Company	220	Nominal.
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50 to 60
Punjab Bank (Lim.)	85	105
R. Scott Thompson and Company	500	700 to 710
Sinla Bank	500	600
Soom Tea Company	30	30 to 40 pm.
Spence's Hotel Company	250	30 to 40
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company	200	218 to 230
Tukvar Tea Company	100	...
Victoria Tea Company	250	20 to 30
Upper Assam Tea Company	210	120 to 130

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre ...	£0 0 0 to £0 0 0	£0 0 0 Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	0 0 0
Rice	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0
Seeds	4 0 0 to 4 5 0	4 0 0 2 1/2 5 0
Jute	4 12 6 to 0 0 0	4 7 6 4 10 0

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9, 3.50 P.M. (by Electric Telegraph).—Government Paper, Four per Cent., 13 annas to 1 rupee discount. Five per Cent., Rs. 7-12 annas to Rs. 8 premium. Five-and-a-half per Cent., Rs. 17 to Rs. 17-4 annas premium. Exchange on London, first-class credits, 2s. 9-16ths. Freight to London, dead weight, 40s.

MADRAS.

DEATH-RATE FROM SMALLPOX.

We (Bengal Hurkaru) notice in a return just presented to the Madras Government by the chief medical officer, that twenty thousand persons die annually in that presidency from smallpox. Nearly one-half of their number are stated to be "males who have passed through the ceremony of the first marriage," and consequently ten thousand females are condemned every year to suffer the life-long degradation which in this country falls to the lot of those women who have become widows. But, independent of the fearful mortality every year from this scourge, it is asserted that "more than half the entire native population of the country is attacked, and those who survive do so at the expense of the most fearful bodily suffering, and a perpetual loss of that manly beauty which their Maker conferred upon them. The Madras Times directs attention to this frightful mortality, and shows that it is preventable to a great extent:—

"Not one," says our contemporary, "of those twenty thousand who have died in this presidency during the past twelve months, but might now have been living a useful member of the community and a support to his wife and children. Not one of those fifty-four who have daily succumbed to this dread enemy who was not the victim of a neglect such as the world has never before seen paralleled; a neglect which has no excuse, nor any palliation."

The primary, and in fact the sole, cause of this high death-rate is directly traced to absence of all attempt at sanitation. The Presidency town itself is most imperfectly drained, but in the suburbs and large towns inland filth of every description is allowed to accumulate, "until the air is rendered pestiferous with death-caused and death-causing exhalations." The Government are urged to interfere promptly, and check this fruitful cause of mortality, by introducing a system of sanitation applicable throughout the Presidency. Our contemporary thus concludes an exhaustive article on this crying evil:—

"If such be the simplest aspects of the case, those which need no proof, and they present so awful a picture of distress on the one hand, and so easy a remedy on the other, surely we are but performing our duty when with all our power we call upon the authorities to take some efficient step to check this rapid mortality? And it is equally certain that unless such measures are taken, and that at the earliest opportunity, the responsibility of this great loss of life will fall upon those who have, but will not employ, the means which Providence has placed in their hands."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VERY EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT occurred at the Presidency last evening. From the accounts received it appears that Captain Hutchinson, while riding over the Government bridge late in the evening, came into collision with a mounted trooper of the Body Guard, and both horses immediately dropped down dead, one falling on one side, and the other on the other side. They were seen shortly after the occurrence took place lying exactly opposite each other. It is providential that neither of the riders were injured. Such is the account as gathered on the spot, where the carcasses of the two animals were lying.—*Athenaeum*, Sept. 12.

SALARIES TO OFFICIALS IN THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.—It may be remembered that the question of determining the salaries to be paid to certain officials of the Madras High Court was referred by the Chief Justice to the Secretary of State for his final decision. We now learn from a late number of the *Times* that Sir Charles Wood has decided that "the Chief Justice is at once to give

full effect to the orders of the Madras Government in regard to the salaries assigned by the latter to the Registrar and Assistant Registrar on the Original side of the Court. As regards the Sheriff's office, the appointment of Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff are to be united, but on this point the Secretary of State has written to the Government of India, in view to their issuing orders so as to assimilate the salary, nature of the duties, &c., of the appointment throughout the High Courts in the three Presidencies. The salary of the Registrar of the High Court on the Appellate side has been reduced by Sir Charles Wood from Rs. 2,000, the amount assigned by this Government, to Rs. 1,500, which will be the salary to be allowed on the present incumbent vacating the appointment."—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.—We are very glad to learn that the urgent applications made to the supreme Government by that of this presidency, on behalf of the Friend-in-Need Society, have induced the former to authorize the increase of the present State grant to the charity, to the extent of Rs. 400 per mensem:—"The President in Council, although opposed to the principle involved in grants of this description, will no longer withhold his assent from a request so repeatedly and so warmly advocated by the Government of Madras." The grant, as now increased, however, is sanctioned, subject to the condition that the aid from public funds is in no year to exceed one-half the amount of the current subscriptions contributed by the community.

Order thereon, 17th September, 1863. No. 1,037. A copy of this letter will be furnished to the Committee of the Friend-in-Need Society, who will be requested to report what has been the amount contributed to the society in the shape of current subscriptions and donations during the past months of the official year commencing on the 1st May last. Under the head of current subscriptions and donations the Committee are at liberty to include Church collection."

—*Overland Athenaeum*, Sept. 28.

SAUGOR, CENTRAL INDIA, Oct. 1.—I have very little local news to give you. Some officers of the Madras Cavalry here have got into a scrape, and I hear the Brigadier has handed the matter up to Head Quarters. Four Companies of the 97th are at Nowgong, and Colonel Turner, commanding the regiment at present, expects to get the Delhi Brigade on Lord Mark Kerr's having to join his regiment. Colonel Elliott on his return will relieve Mr. Temple from his present appointment of Chief Commissioner, and the latter gentleman goes home, if not otherwise provided for. During the short time he has been Chief Commissioner he has administered the province in a most able, judicious manner, but retrenchment seems to have been his great aim.

COIMBATORE, a rapidly increasing town, and blessed with a Collector of remarkable energy of character, has petitioned Government for permission to form itself into a municipality, and of course Government, upon the recommendation of the Collector, has considered the application in the most favourable manner. Cochin, also, it is said, desires a similar privilege; and Calicut will not be behind hand in ascertaining its position as the capital of Malabar. Cannanore may then follow, and Trichinopoly possibly will come forward also. Municipal councils are desirable for many reasons, provided they are presided over by men really alive to the wants and best interests of the township; but they are causes of much annoyance, and retard much good, when controlled by men of an inferior stamp. Calicut is to have a branch of the Bank of Madras established in her midst, within a few days, and Bepore is to have a pier which is to cost only Rs. 50,000, a very inadequate sum to erect any thing substantial and extensively useful. Our pier cost us 12 lacs of rupees, and it is, substantial as it is, speaking generally, useless.

TWO OR THREE COURTS-MARTIAL are about to assemble for the trial of a medical officer and two privates of H.M.'s 105th Regiment, stationed at Wellington. Major Shakespeare, the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, has arrived at the Neilgherries, and will act as president. The charge against the officer is not publicly known at present. That against the men is insubordination,

which they appear to have deliberately committed in order to join some comrades comfortably provided for in the Ootacamund jail. Wellington, or, as it was formerly called, Jackatalla, enjoys a marvellously pleasant climate, but the neighbourhood is intensely dull, I fancy, in the estimation of the private soldiers, as Coonor, which is the nearest town, is, after all, but a larger kind of fashionable village, not a little similar to, though much much smaller than, Tunbridge-wells. Picturesque cottages and elegant invalids, however charming in the eyes of other people, are infinitely inferior to a small snug "public" in the imagination of most private soldiers. Gardens occupy the attention of some of the men, and athletic sports that of others; but, for all this, the regiments stationed at Wellington complain, as a rule, of the weary dullness and monotony of their life; and the gaol is even thought preferable to the barracks by some ill-conditioned men, who are led to anticipate better food and less work in the former than they enjoy in the latter. A court-martial assembled lately at Trichinopoly to try an officer, arraigned, among other charges, for refusal to attend mess when frequently ordered to do so, and for drunkenness. He was found guilty, and reduced to the bottom of the list of lieutenants, and severely reprimanded. Several courts-martial have been sitting here lately, but their proceedings call for no remark.

THE HON. W. S. ELLIS, C.B., the Madras member of the Imperial Council at Calcutta, and now collector of Madras is, it is said, about to retire temporarily from this district, as his health has broken down, and he requires quiet and leisure for the preparation of two or three really important bills which he is now drafting. His post here will, it is thought, be occupied during his absence by Mr. Banbury, late acting collector and magistrate of Kurwood, and now sub-Collector of Madras, a very rising man in this presidency, his service being of only about 11 years. Mr. A. P. Hodgson, late acting collector of Mangalore, went home on sick certificate by the steamer *Indiana*, thoroughly knocked up by the climate of the Western Coast, which is damp and enervating, whereas that on this side of the hills is dry and healthy, generally speaking. Most probably Mr. Hodgson will not be able to return to this country. The vacancy at Chittoor, caused by the removal of the fortunate Mr. Harris to the new judgeship at Ootacamund, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. C. Roberts, our Tea Customs Collector, a post which has been granted to Mr. Blair, late sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot. Mr. T. Onslow, in succession to Mr. O'Donnell, has been appointed Collector and Magistrate of South Canara. Col. Ludlow, late R. E., has been gazetted consulting engineer of the Irrigation and Canal Company.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 25. *Rajasthan*, Wilson, Mauritius; City of Peterborough, Wright, London; Uncas, McIntosh, Newcastle; Maritzburg, Eastham, Port Natal.—26. Nile, Luxton, Cape Town; Godavery, Nixon, Vizagapatam; str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Bombay; Adelaide, Richardson, Gibraltar; Menicus, Wood, Liverpool.—27. Jeanne Olympe, Fatassine, Pondicherry; P. and O. str. Mooltan, Dawn, Calcutta.—29. Winifred, Walter, Cardiff.—30. Hippolyta, Follet, Calcutta.—Oct. 1. Thomas Hamilton, Menzies, Pondicherry; str. Calcutta, Wright, Gravesend.—3. Hindostan, Rennsland, Calcutta.—5. Renown, Hight, London; Punjab, Ruce, Calcutta; Hornet, Dayman, Trincomalee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Rajasthan*.—Mrs. Miss, and Mr. Wilson, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Helthroppe.
Per *Maritzburg*.—J. Cato, wife, and child.
Per *Godavery*.—Mr. Bigwood.
Per *str. Kurrachee*.—Mr. Spey.
Per P. and O. str. Mooltan.—For MADRAS.—Mr. S. B. Gouzalves, Mr. Ashworth. For GALLER.—Mr. J. Furlong, Capt. L. Gower, Capt. W. Minister. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Purchase, Mrs. Thomas and infant. For SUZ.—Mr. G. Williamson, Mr. G. Walker, Mr. J. Visin. For ALEXANDRIA.—Major Drew. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Finch, Mr. R. W. Lewis, Dr. J. Smith. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Dow and inf., Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Mrs. Mitchell, inf., and child, Mrs. Manook, Mr. Southwell, Mr. W. H. Old, Capt. H. Collett, G. L. Rogers, J. Hill, W. Thatcher, Capt. Bartlett.
Per Thomas Hamilton.—Mrs. Frances and child, Mrs. Menzies and two children, Mr. Mootooosewamy.
Per str. Calcutta.—For MADRAS.—Maj. gen., Mrs., and Miss Medden, Lieut. Hepburn, Cornet Massingberd, King's Dragoon Guards, Ensign Baker, 65th Foot, Rev. G. McCutchan, Madame Tulas, Madame Barbezat. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut.

and Mrs. Daunt, Lieut. Oliver, R.A., R. Stanes, Esq., Deputy Asst. Commis. gen., and Mrs. Stanes, J. W. Murray, Esq., Mr. Hodgson, E. Coswell, Esq., Mr. Howarth, F. T. Harrison, Esq., Mrs. Macdonald and infant, Mrs. Potham, Miss Harrison, Miss Wakefield, Mr. W. White.

Per Renown.—Mr. and Mrs. Boswell, Miss Mackenzie and two children, Mrs. Burns. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Vayle, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. McArthur and child, Mrs. Crank, Mrs. Ruxton, Mrs. Cranlin, Miss Vayle, Miss F. Vayle, Miss Burton, Miss Ross, Miss Barber and four children, Mr. Gerrard, Capt. Ruxton, Dr. McArthur, Mr. Crank, Mrs. Russell, Mr. Hewick, Mrs. Burton, Mr. Bright, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Hart, Mr. Kirkpatrick.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24. *Clarence*, Watson, Calcutta; str. Persia, Greig, Bombay; Fathe Salem, Davies, Calcutta.—25. Sir George Pollock, Carter, Calcutta.—26. Nimrod, Stuart, London.—27. Nile, Owen, Calcutta.—28. Sapporjee Hurjee, Batta, Colombo; P. and O. str. Mooltan, Dawn, Suez; str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Calcutta.—30. Camate, Hanterine, Calcutta.—Oct. 1. Fairlie, Stephens, Mauritius.—2. Nile, Luxton, Rangoon; Golden Age, Tack, London; Naomi, Daniel, Havre.—4. Lady Canung, Spence, Calcutta.—5. Renown, Hight, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Persia.—For BOMBAY.—D. Gilmour. For COLOMBO.—H. D. Andree, F. L. Lorenz, R. A. Robinson, W. Hodgson, Mr. Huson.

Per P. and O. str. Mooltan.—For MARSEILLES.—Lieut. B. A. Bloomfield. For SUZ.—Lieut. col. D. G. Pollard. For PENANG.—E. Ludlow, Esq.

Per str. Kurrachee.—For COCANADA.—Mr. T. Chase. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Rev. Mrs. Hay and child. For BIMPATAM.—Mr. R. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Lenore and two children, Mr. Noff. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. Ashworth, Mr. P. Glover. Per Golden Age.—Mrs. H. Jung and two children.

MADRAS, Oct. 7. 4.45 P.M. (by Electric Telegraph).—Securities, Five-and-a-half, 17½ premium. Fives, 7½ premium. Fours, 1½ discount. Document Bills, 2s. 1d. Freight, Cotton, 60s. Interest on Loans, 6 per cent. Money Market, easy.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUICIDE OF SERGEANT-MAJOR McMAHON.—KURRACHEE, Sept. 28.—I have a painful case of suicide to relate. At five o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 25th instant, after being called for drill, Sergeant-major W. McMahon, of the Local Artillery, took a small penknife, and going into another room, closed the door. His wife seeing that he remained in a long time, and fearing he might be late for parade, went to seek him, and to her horror found him lying on the floor bathed in his own blood. The unfortunate man had opened the jugular vein with the penknife, which was extremely sharp, and had already expired. Two reasons are assigned why he committed this act. The first is, that he felt confident his time of servitude, owing to the two years' service boon, had elapsed, and had applied accordingly to be discharged on pension. Through something or other, it turned out this made no difference with him. Are not the "locals" excluded from sharing in the boon in question? As he had set his heart upon going home it seems he grew dejected in consequence of this disappointment, and that he destroyed himself after a fit of despondency; although the hour at which he did the deed, if there be any truth in the idea that sleep is "nature's sweet restorer"—would tend to show that it was no time at which his spirits could have been a prey to depression. It seems besides that he slept as well as usual. The other reason assigned for the act is probably the correct one. It is said that he felt particularly galled that he, an old soldier of nineteen years' service, and a sergeant-major as well, should have to attend parades to acquire some new description of drill. If we take the state of his mind, as influenced by the disappointment I have already mentioned, together with attendance at drill, it is possible to conjecture that on waking up to go through a duty which was irksome to him, and actually made his desire to abandon the service keener, he rashly determined to put an end to all his troubles in the tragic manner in which he has done. The sergeant-major leaves a wife and several children. The court of inquest returned a verdict of suicide, committed while labouring under temporary insanity, and the same evening the deceased was buried with military honours, a large concourse of friends attending the funeral. He was very much liked by both officers and men.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 8.

A ROBBERY AND ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN'S HIGHWAY IN INDIA.—News has reached Bombay that

Mr. Robertson, of the Bank of Bombay, was attacked by robbers near Hyderabad (Deccan), while on his way to that city to establish a branch of the bank there, and that he narrowly escaped with his life. Mr. Robertson was travelling without any guard but one sepoy, whom, on the night before he entered Hyderabad, he told to march by the side of the bullock cart in which he himself slept. The sepoy, however, feeling sleepy, lay down to rest in another banghy, and Mr. Robertson only awoke to find himself lying on the ground in the midst of a dozen men armed with sticks and swords, who had dragged him out of the cart in his sleep, and who now demanded his money or his life. Mr. Robertson made an effort to reach the cart, in which he had a double-barrelled gun, but one of the robbers struck him with a stick and another aimed a blow at him with a sword, which cut his left arm to the bone as he raised it to protect his head. Seeing that resistance was useless, Mr. Robertson made a sudden dash through the midst of his assailants and took to his heels. Being a capital runner, and having the advantage of a bright moonlight night to show him the face of the country, he outstripped his pursuers after a race of some miles, and found shelter in a village. Salar Jung is now using every effort to discover the robbers, who carried off all Mr. Robertson's personal property, including several hundred rupees.—*Bombay Saturday Review*, Oct. 3.

CASTE OR NO CASTE.—Mr. Karsandass Mooljee, the defendant in the celebrated Maharaj libel case, has returned from England, whither he went after the trial for the express purpose of seeing if he would be turned out of caste on his return. It was a hardly experiment for a man already unpopular to attempt, and its failure would put a stop to all communication between the Hindus of Western India and England for years. But it is too late to criticise. Mr. Karsandass Mooljee has gone and returned, and what is more, Mr. Karsandass Madhavadas has at once come forward and dined with him. He, too, may thus become an out-caste if others do not follow his example. There is no real fear of excommunication, however. If it were attempted, the Messrs. Karsandass would become political martyrs, whom Government would be forced to support and to load with honours, and the Maharaj party are at least too wise to bring such retribution on themselves. They are too respectable, we would also fain hope, to indulge in tactics of an obsolete bigotry. The Messrs. Karsandass are sure also to be supported by all their castemen interested in the progress of native society, provided party feeling be not exerted, and improper pressure exerted to force a consummation that should be left to develop itself. The next logical step of course is for reformers of all castes to dine together.—*Bombay Saturday Review*, Oct. 10.

THE REV. F. GELL begs to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 1,000 toward St. Paul's, Poona, as "an offering, the fulfilment of a vow," from an anonymous donor. This is the second thousand rupees anonymously subscribed towards this church, which it is pleasing to notice has enlisted so much sympathy. We are also informed that Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Arthur have signified their intention of putting in a memorial window to the late Sir George Arthur; another window is also to be put in by Major Holland, in memory of his late wife, and we doubt not others will follow this example of commemorating their friends or relations in painted glass, beautifying the house of God, rather than in doleful and seldom seen monumental stones in a grass grown grave-yard.

ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.—We understand that in pursuance of orders from the Supreme Government, the office of Superintendent of Marine will shortly be abolished, and the whole of the marine establishment at the presidency placed under the control and management of one officer, to be designated "Controller of Marine Affairs," with a salary of Rs. 1,600 per mensem. We learn also that this appointment will be conferred on Mr. H. E. Dalrymple, the present master attendant, who will be succeeded in the latter office by Mr. J. B. Crowther.

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 13.—Yesterday's telegram will have informed you of locusts having alighted at this station. I hasten to inform you, by post, that they made their exit this morning S.E., having come in from the north-west, and to add a few more interesting particulars in connection with their visit. In the first place, I am happy to be able to state, so far as I am at present informed, that no material damage has been done to the crops; they seem to have confined their havoc to foliage. Your readers are doubtless aware that a locust is in appearance much like a superannuated grasshopper, with a copper-coloured body and legs, and having wings of an ashy hue spotted with black. They made their appearance from the north-west first in the form of a column, and on nearing the station spread out. In five minutes every tree and common in the station was covered so thickly as to give to the foliage and grass the colour of brickdust. Half an hour or so after alighting, branches of trees thicker than a man's arm, began to snap off with their weight, and the feathered tribe in consternation, flew off to the hills skirting the station. I had the curiosity to experimentalise on one or two, to ascertain if they were tenacious of life. One, which I beheaded and completely gutted, moved for fifteen hours after; another, which I pinned to a door, has survived twenty-four hours, and is still alive.

PARSEE LIBERALITY AGAIN.—The Hon. Mr. Jugonath Sunkersett has expressed his intention of contributing Rs. 5,000 worth of botanical, geological, and other works on natural history to the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Rs. 5,000 worth of books on history and political economy are also expected from another native gentleman. Cowasjee Jehangheer's presentation (Rs. 5,000) of oriental works will, it is hoped, arrive in a month or two. We trust the rich Setts to whose munificence the transformation Bombay is undergoing is due will commemorate their day and generation by each one contributing a class to the Asiatic Society's library after the examples cited. The medical graduates who have succeeded in life should make it a point of honour, we think, to make the Grant College Library a first class medical one. Some time ago we proposed a road from Poona to Parbuttee, and we have just learned that the Hon. Jugonath Sunkersett at once offered to construct it, and that he has actually commenced it. The collector of Poona has resolved to erect a tablet on the road with an inscription stating by whom it was made. We must congratulate the residents of our gay Decan suburb on the promptness with which their want has been responded to, and compliment Mr. Sunkersett for this liberality, in which he has also shown his usual sagacity.

HONORE, Sept. 22.—Sir Hope and Lady Grant and staff are expected to arrive in a few days on a visit to the "Falls," which about this season of the year are in all their glory. The approaches to them, however, are at present crowded with heeches, which attack and cover the pedestrians, unless some means of protection be used. Long thick leather boots or leggings are the best, but if a good look out be not kept they will crawl over these, and reach even the neck. A composition of oil and assafetida rubbed over the boots will, it is said, prevent their passage over them. In two or three months more, however, these pests will have totally disappeared, until the setting in of the next monsoon. A rumour is going about that the Manchester Cotton Company, disgusted with the treatment they have experienced regarding the works at Beitoul, or Carwar, as I suppose we must now call it, intend selling off their stock and breaking up the company. It is further said that Messrs. Nicol and Co. intend purchasing the cotton press and other machinery, the value of which is very considerable. If this rumour have any foundation in truth, all who feel interested in the future of Carwar will regret it, for the more firms that settle in it in its infancy the greater will be the impetus given to its development. Besides, the Manchester Company wield a power to which the works about Carwar owe a good deal of their rapid progress.

RAJPOOTANA, Sept. 28.—The country is now very quiet, but the natives have rumours that many of the old Pandey sepoys, who were in hiding at Bikaner, Jeyulmeer, and other northern districts, have left and gone towards Afghanistan, with the avowed intention of joining in any raid on British territory. It will be well for those about Peshawar to keep a sharp look-out, and arrest all suspicious characters proceeding from the south. It is stated in the *Central India Times* that General Lawrence, the present Agent for the Governor General for Rajpootana, leaves in January, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Elliott. Others, again, mention Mr. A. R. Forbes, of Bombay, as the coming man. These, however, are mere rumours, and cannot be depended upon. Indeed, the probability is, General Lawrence will not be permitted to depart at present from the post he now occupies. Government will, doubtless, desire to retain as long as possible the services of an officer of his lengthened political experience, and whose practical knowledge of this part of India is, perhaps, greater than that of any man living.

KURRACHEE, Sept. 27.—We have been unusually dull here this season. Our Commissioner, Mr. Mansfield, is at present absent, either at Bombay or Poona. If report speaks truly, he prefers being at the head of his regiment, and in the wilds, to the council chamber of his desk. It is rumoured that Mr. Mansfield, our Commissioner, is not likely to return; but it is to be hoped that it is incorrect, for his administration has been a success, and his exertions in introducing many reforms, both in this port and the province generally have made him highly popular. It is said that we are to have a double line of telegraph to the Persian Gulf, one submarine and the other by land. I cannot vouch for the truth of this report, but it would be a great desideratum.

RAJCOOTE, Sept. 21.—A curious feature, at least to the natives, has attracted notice for some time, in the shape of a gentleman who, contrary to all Asiatic experiences in this province, does not think it beneath his dignity to handle a plough, drive a dray, and so set an example of English, or rather Scotch, energy to the natives. Lately he has been introducing exotic cotton plants, and the manufacture of American tobacco, with partial success. Government have been suddenly deprived of the valuable services of one of the ornaments of the civil service by the death of Mr. G. B. Coulson, first assistant in this agency. The premature removal of so promising a gentleman, in the springtime of life and usefulness, may well be deemed a national calamity. He was highly respected by his brother officials, and esteemed by the public for his many excellent virtues.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY on the 5th Oct. increased its rates of interest to two per cent. all round.

MR. ROBERT G. OXENHAM has been appointed to the Professorship of English Literature in the Poona College.

MR. C. JONES is appointed to act as foreman of the Mint, during the absence of Mr. Hodgart, who proceeded to England by the last mail.

H. I. F. MAJESTY'S STEAMER "GARONNE" sailed on the 1st Oct. for Europe.

H.M.'s 33RD REGIMENT.—We learn that H.M.'s 33rd Regiment at Poona have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to New Zealand. They will probably leave some time in November.

OOMROWTEE, Sept. 26.—The mortality amongst railway officials here during the last two years has been something very considerable. The other day Mr. Waterworth, a civil engineer of Montyapoor, died on returning from Oomrowtee. His corpse was interred in the Akola cemetery. A Mr. Johnston, railway inspector, has also died at Akola. Cotton is looking up, and the weather fine.

MR. H. L. ANDERSON.—The *Bombay Gazette* hears "that Mr. H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary to Government, has been offered the appointment of a Member in the Legislative Council of India during the Session."

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the day on which Lieutenant Colonel Barr shall leave for England: Lieutenant Col. Vincent to act as Controller of Military Finance, vice Barr; Major W. Grey to act as Military Accountant, vice Vincent; Major H. W. Holland to act as Examiner of Commissariat Accounts and Superintendent of Army Clothing, during the absence of Lieutenant Col. Shaw, vice Gray; Major A. W. Lucas to act as Deputy Commissary General, vice Holland; Captain C. S. Mignon to act as Assistant Commissary General, vice Lucas; Lieutenant A. Phelps to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, vice Mignon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27. Robertson, James, Gottenburg.—28. Faze Allum, Stafford, Moulmein.—30. Ammantool Currin, Nacoda, Cochinchina.—Oct. 4. str. Persia, Greig, Calcutta.—5. Summerlee, Hughes, Melbourne.—6. str. Singapore, Pinhey, Hong Kong.—9. Pers. Tweedie, Calcutta; Camperdown, Houston, Calcutta.—11. Orissa, Parish, Suez; str. Maharaj, Kidder, Cochinchina; str. Pioneer, Woolley, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s str. Persia.—Mr. D. Gilmour, Mr. W. C. Rennie, Miss Reilly, Mr. O. T. S. Crespe, Mr. G. Goncalves, Mr. J. Lowe, Mr. McEvoy, Mr. M. J. Schmidt, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. Heilla, Mr. A. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt and four children, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fowrie, Mr. C. Fraser, Lieut. Hodgson, Mr. S. Bates, Capt. W. S. McLeod, Mr. Rice, Mr. Addis, Capt. Kerr, Lieut. Cunningham, Mrs. Candy, Dr. Pringle.
Per P. and O. Co's str. Singapore.—Dr. Duff, Capt. Purchase, Mr. Cowell, Mrs. Thomas and infant.
Per str. John Bright.—Mr. and Mrs. Hamill, Dr. Doa Ali-tone.
Per str. Maharaj.—Miss Benson, Dr. Forbes, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Rose.
Per str. Pioneer.—Maj. Oldfield, Mrs. E. Horne and two children.
Per P. and O. str. Orissa.—From MARSSEILLES.—General Van Corlandt, Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Hon. Maj. and Mrs. Thesiger, Lieut. and Mrs. Hamstead, Mr. Ardacer Ookerjee, Lieut. Inge, Captain Jeathes. From MARSSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. Jose Yatcha, Mr. Isidore Yatcha, Mr. Kendall. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Joao Ferreid Progo. From SUZ.—Mahomed Khan, Mr. J. Barber.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28. Maharaj str., Kidder, Malabar Coast.—29. Monitor, Eaton, Kurrachee; Jeddah str., Gribble, Aden and Suez; Ottawa str., Blake, China; City of Edinburgh, Sowden, Havre; City of Palaces, Nacoda, Calcutta; Ophir, Mile, Mauritius and Calcutta; Pioneer str., Woolley, Kurrachee.—30. Princess Sonawaty, Kingcombe, Calcutta.—Oct. 1. Penang str., Blackmore, Kurrachee; Garonne str., Arpin, Europe.—2. Gertrude, Congdon, Liverpool.—3. Gatineau, Cummings, Liverpool.—5. Shanghai, Tozer, Singapore.—7. Barbara, Wilson, Liverpool.—9. John Bright str., Betham, China; Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Cannanore, Cochinchina, and Calcutta.—10. Azof, Pinchey, Hong Kong; Celuta, Hayes, Liverpool.—11. Remington, Pearson, Diligenta, Porter, and Veteran, Duncan, Liverpool.—14. P. and O. str. Benares, Beazley, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Maharaj.—Mr. Jones, Mr. R. Walker, Lieut. Castilleve, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. J. Burns, Mr. McEvoy.
Per str. Penang.—Mr. S. Mansfield, Miss Rice, Mr. Brunton, Mr. Hahn.
Per Mayaram Dayaram.—Mrs. Brady, Miss Gilbert.
Per P. and O. str. Benares.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Robertson and two children, Mrs. Folkand, Asst. surg. Carolan, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. S. Veary, Mr. W. Dobson, Mr. T. Dobson, Mr. Sims, Mr. Brokesby, Mr. J. Platt, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Urie and two children, Mr. Howard and infant, Mrs. Anderson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lovegrove and infant, Mr. W. Britton, Mr. Perkes, Mr. Perkes, jun., Mr. Roberts, Capt. Mrs. Garnett and infant, Mr. F. F. Cahill, Mr. Hill, Col. Mrs. Margary and four children. For MARSSEILLES.—Lieut. and Mrs. Playfair and infant, Col. Barr, Mr. John Smith, Asst. surg. Mrs. Williamson and infant, Asst. surg. Riddell, Lieut. Taylor, Mrs. Barton, Lieut. Rainsford. For ADEN.—Capt. Carey, Asst. surg. Blanc, Ens. Thrupp. For SUZ.—Mr. Frere, Mr. Hope, Mr. Brown. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Jowett.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Oct. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. to 10-16d.
6 ditto ditto 2s. 0½d. for Cred. Bills.
6 ditto ditto 2s. 1-16d. for Doc. Bills.
On Calcutta, at sight, per 100 99½
Ditto at 30 days' ditto 99½
Ditto at 60 days' ditto 98½
On Madras, at 30 days' ditto 99½
On China, at 60 days' ditto Rs. 238 per 100 dols.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	160 pr. cont. pm.
Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	330 do.
Bank of India (Rs. 25)	4 do.
Broker's Banking Co. (Rs. 20)	30 do.
Central Bank (Rs. 250)	40 do.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, & China (Rs. 200)	55 do.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 500)	66 do.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris (Rs. 200) ...	50 pr. cent. pm.
Joint-Stock Bank (Rs. 20)	40 do.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	180 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	158 do.
Royal Bank of India (Rs. 25)	8 do.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	145 do.
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 11,000)	Rs. 32,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 2,700)	Rs. 6,200 p. sh.
Fort Press Co. (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 11,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co. (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 6,500 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. :—	
(A) share (Rs. 6,000)	} Rs. 35,000 pm.
(B) share (Rs. 6,000)	
Frere Press Co. (Rs. 250)	
Victoria Land and Press Co. (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 28,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co. (Rs. 1,200)	Rs. 1,300 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Co. Consolidated Stock (Rs. 218-3-0)	Rs. 13 prem.
Ditto, New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 10 prem.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Co. (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 6 p. c. p. nom.
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 200 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co. (Rs. 850)	Rs. 125 prem.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co. (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 500 p. cm.
Coorla Spinning Co. (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 400 prem.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co. (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Colaba Land Co. (Rs. 10,000)	Rs. 41 (4-2) pr. sh.
Bonded Warehouse Co. (Rs. 400)	Rs. 200 prem.
House and Land Investment Co. (Rs. 200)	Rs. 250 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co. (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 4,300.
Iron Ship Co. (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 140 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association (Rs. 250)	Rs. 150 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Co. (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 25 prem.
Western India Ship Co. (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 130 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan.....	Rs.	103
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	"	103
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	}	98½
" " " " 1842-43		
" " " " 1854-55		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan.....	"	107½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	"	117½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign	each,	Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes	"	10 4
Spanish Dollars	"	2 40
Argentine Dollars	"	2 90
Mexican Dollars	"	2 30
Five Franc Pieces, Rs. 232 tolas	"	2 22½
German Crowns	"	2 14½
Bar Silver, 17 and 17½ dwt. better, per 160 tolas	"	106 10
Sycee Silver	"	105
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	"	16 13
Gold Bars, English	"	16 10
Ditto, Peking	"	16 8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s. to £4; Seeds, £2. 2s. 6d.
to £2. 5s.
To London—Cotton, £3. to £3. 5s.; Seeds, £2. 15s. nominal.

CEYLON.

THE CEYLON REVENUE.

Our readers would naturally expect that we, who deal so largely in figures, should express our judgment as to the difference of opinion between the chairman of the Planters' Association and his Excellency the Governor, relative to the cause of the surplus balances exhibited in the annual accounts of the colony. The former maintains that these surpluses are owing chiefly to "a strict economy in expenditure," while Sir Charles MacCarthy confidently assures the public that they are "due mainly to increased productiveness of revenue, and not to a reduction of expenditure."

While we admit that the figures given by the chairman in his letter to the Duke of Newcastle are strictly correct, we cannot understand what is intended to be conveyed by the assertion that the export duty has been omitted from the accounts. Although the receipts from this source, as we all know, are made a separate fund, they are, nevertheless, included in the annual accounts of the colony, with a foot-note, to the effect that "the amount shown as excess of revenue over the expenditure includes the sum collected under the head of export duty." We think, therefore, there has been some misapprehension on this point which would appear to require explanation.

We have on a previous occasion distinctly pointed out that our revenue has been steadily and satisfactorily progressing: and in making this assertion, we remarked that the receipts from the Pearl Fishery should be considered as a casual and incidental occurrence, and that the comparison of revenue for any particular period should not include this item.

The following figures, distinguishing the ordinary Revenue from that derived from the Pearl Fishery, will show the correctness of our views :—

Ordinary Revenue.			Pearl Fishery.			Total.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1858...	630,841	5 10	24,120	0 2	654,961	6 0	10	12
1859...	698,735	3 1	48,301	11 4	698,735	3 1	11	16
1860...	729,587	14 9	37,512	18 4	767,100	13 1	14	13
1861...	751,850	5 2	146 16	3	751,850	5 2	16	3
1862...	759,073	6 5	62 4	6	759,073	6 5	4	9

Now, these figures clearly indicate that in the ordinary revenue there has been a progressive increase, amounting in 1862 to £128,232 as compared with 1858. This would appear to contradict what the Planters' Association maintain, "that the revenue of this colony is not progressively productive."

The association is, however, perfectly correct in stating that there has been a decrease in expenditure, and consequently a corresponding increase in the surplus. We believe it has been admitted that the unexpended votes were chiefly owing to the scarcity of labourers, and the sad disappointment in obtaining them. The following figures will show how the expenditure of the colony has decreased:—

		Ordinary		Surplus		
		Expenditure.		Fund.		Total.
		£		£		£
1859	...	698,268	...	53,825	...	752,093
1860	...	705,440	...	78,125	...	783,865
1861	...	635,230	...	19,759	...	654,989
1862	...	626,654	...	3,483	...	630,137

It will thus be seen that both in the ordinary and surplus fund expenditure there has been a progressive decrease, except in 1860, when the late Sir Henry Ward rendered an account of his stewardship by stating that this was "the largest amount spent or received in any one year." The total expenditure in 1862, compared with 1859, shows a decrease of £121,956. So we come to the conclusion that the surplus balances are partly owing to productiveness of revenue, and partly to a strict economy in expenditure: and not mainly, as asserted on each side.—*Colombo Observer*, September 24.

THE BISHOP OF COLOMBO.

As was explained, his Lordship the Bishop of Colombo and his lady reached Point-Pedro by the steamer *Pearl* early on Saturday morning last.

He proceeded to the Wesleyan Mission-house, where he stayed a short time, and after refreshment, started with Rev. Mr. Pargiter by coach for Jaffna. He stayed a few minutes at the Rev. Mr. Smith's Oodopitty. The Rev. Mr. McArthur met them at Puttoor, where the Bishop alighted and inspected the Wesleyan church and school of that place. He then changed coaches, taking a seat in the Rev. Mr. McArthur's carriage, and drove on to Chundicooly, calling at the Nellore Mission-house. Here he stayed for a short time, and proceeded to the house on the esplanade, now rented by Government as Queen's-house. On the following Sabbath the Bishop preached at Chundicooly two excellent sermons, one in the morning, at the ordination service of Mr. Hensman, and another in the evening on behalf of the Church Missionary Society. The Wesleyans closed their church in the evening. The Bishop's discourses were both full of rich evangelical sentiments. His views are evidently broad and liberal. We should like to see both these discourses in print. They would do a great deal of good where sectarianism still cramps the heart. On Monday and Tuesday the Bishop was busily engaged in the confirmation of several groups of young people, European, Burgher, and native. But the most striking event of his visit, as we hear, was his meeting some thirty missionary and lay friends at the house of the Rev. Mr. McArthur, at Nellore, on Tuesday evening. After tea his lordship gave a deeply interesting address touching the unity of all good men in one common Christianity. He also adverted to the new marriage ordinance. All the senior missionaries present were called on to respond, and there was a very gratifying expression of oneness of feeling on these great topics. Such an event Jaffna scarcely witnessed before, and

the good effect of that meeting will not soon die away.

On Wednesday the Bishop met a few friends before breakfast at the Wesleyan Mission-house, and afterwards inspected the boys' and girls' school belonging to that mission.

We understand that his lordship is highly delighted with all he has seen in Jaffna. Surely the Jaffna Christians are delighted with the Bishop.—*Ceylon Patriot*, Sept. 25.

THE STEAM SHIP "HIMALAYA."—The above noble vessel, with the second battalion 25th Regiment on board, anchored here this forenoon, after a passage of fifty-seven days from Portsmouth, having called at the Cape on the way. She is likely to remain here some eight or nine days, and it is said will go to Galle to coal ere shipping the 50th Regiment. Two companies of the "King's Own Borderers," intended for Kandy and Newera Ellis, land this evening, the rest to-morrow morning. The above companies will march for their destination on or about the 26th instant. Two companies more under Major Wallace will embark in the *Pearl* for Trincomalee and the detachment of the 50th there will return in that steamer. Another company of the 25th will also proceed to relieve the 50th detachment at Galle.—*Colombo Observer*, Sept. 24.

THE GALLE COACH.—We (*Examiner*) have just been informed that a box containing specie to the value of £1,000, forwarded by the Mercantile Bank by last night's coach, has been lost in the coach-office at Galle. The particulars of the alleged robbery have not reached us as yet. It is reported that £1,000 in bank notes and £1,000 in promissory notes were sent down by Friday night's coach to Galle, from the Colombo office,—and the fare (3s.) paid upon this consignment as a common parcel—that this parcel was taken from the coach and put into the coach-office at Galle, and shortly afterwards could not be found! If this be the true story, the Chartered Mercantile Bank may have to write off a loss, for the coach proprietors will scarcely hold themselves liable. An investigation takes place to-day, we hear.—*Colombo Observer*, September. 24.

THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.—We (*Bengal Hurkuru*) have received Ceylon papers to the 10th inst. by the *Erymanthe*. Arrangements had been made for the departure of Sir Charles MacCarthy for England by the French steamer of November 12. Sir Charles will probably be absent for nine months, during which time Major-general O'Brien, commanding the forces, will act as lieutenant-governor. The health of his Excellency had considerably improved by his late trip round the island in the Government steamer *Pearl*, but his medical advisers consider an immediate change of climate necessary to the complete restoration of his health. Mr. Justice Thomson, junior puisne judge, whilst at Trincomalie in August last, was subjected to very considerable annoyance in consequence of the neglect of the proper authorities to provide suitable accommodation. The matter has formed the subject of inquiry in the Legislative Council, and the conduct of Mr. Mitford, the official stationed at Trincomalie, whose especial duty it was to attend to all matters connected with the reception of the circuit judge, has been much censured. The Planters' Association had addressed a memorial to the Government, recommending the introduction of Chinese Coolies in large numbers to meet the urgent demand for labourers.

THE "ALABAMA" IN THE INDIAN SEAS.—The Confederate steamer *Alabama*, which has been doing so much mischief to the Federal shipping, and which was last heard of at the Cape of Good Hope, has made her appearance in the Indian seas. It is reported that the steamer *Shunlee*, which arrived here yesterday, was sighted by her and chased till British colours were exhibited. As there is a good deal of American shipping employed between this and Calcutta, great inconvenience will arise from the presence of this vessel, which, it is reported, is not alone, but supported by other Confederate steamers in her wanton destruction of property.—*Colombo Observer*.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Simla, Sept. 28.—No. 449.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Lieut. Hughes, asst. superint. of police in British Burmah, to offic. as superint. of the 3rd class from Aug. 2 last, v. Capt. Montgomerie, who has proceeded to Europe on m.c.

Fort William, Sept. 30.—No. 6,241.—The President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. C. Temple to resign the Bengal Civil Service from May 30 last.

No. 6,243.—Mr. H. W. Bowen, asst. superint. of police, East Berar, has been allowed an ext. of leave for 1 month.

No. 6,244.—Mr. H. W. Gibson, offic. dist. superint. of police, Sultanpore, availed himself, on the 14th inst., of the 2 mo.'s priv. leave granted to him on the 25th ult., making over charge of the district to Mr. A. H. E. Durnford, assist. dist. superint. of police.

No. 6,245.—Capt. W. J. Morris, dist. superint., 1st class, central province police, Nagpore, has been granted priv. leave of absence for 2 mos. from Aug. 20, 1863.

Capt. C. L. B. Walton, assist. dist. superint. of police, is app. to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Nagpore, from the above date.

No. 6,246.—Capt. H. Fraser, dist. superint. of police, Sangor, has passed the prescribed examination for police officers.

Oct. 2.—No. 6,248.—The President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. C. T. Davidson to resign the C.S. from May 1.

Foreign Dept., Simla, Sept. 23.—No. 741.—Mr. K. M. Nicholson and Hursperhad Tehseeldar, Zillah Seetapore, are appointed extra assist. commrs. in the settlement dept., Oudh, from Nov. 1 next.

No. 743.—Mr. W. Lane, C.S., to offic. as dep. comr. of Lucknow, with effect from Aug. 6 last, the date on which he assumed charge of the office.

No. 745.—Mr. C. W. Wilson is appointed a jun. sub assist., and posted to the 3rd div., Oudh, revenue survey, from Aug. 8.

Sept. 24.—No. 747.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Oldham, C.S., to offic. as a dep. comr. in Oudh.

Mr. Oldham assumed charge of his office at Sultanpore on the forenoon of Aug. 27.

Fort William, Oct. 2.—No. 1,433.—Mr. G. B. Macconchie, assist. settlement officer in Oudh, returned to his duty on the 14th ult. from the leave granted to him in G.O. No. 722, dated May 8 last.

No. 1,484.—Mr. G. A. Boswell, extra asst. commsr., 1st class, Hyderabad assigned districts, returned to his duty on 17th ult. from privilege leave.

No. 1,485.—Capt. M. B. S. Lloyd, deputy commsr., 3rd class, British Burmah, has privilege leave of absence for 2 mos., from June 5 last.

Capt. Lloyd returned to his duties on Aug. 4.

No. 1,487.—With reference to G. O., dated Feb. 27 last, No. 350, the privilege leave of absence granted to Dr. T. Dillon, political agent at Munnipore, is to be considered to have taken effect from 12th idem.

No. 1,489.—Mr. C. Hordern, asst. commsr., West Berar, Hyderabad assigned districts, has leave to Europe on m.c. for 15 mos., from the date of embarkation.

Financial Dept., Oct. 2.—No. 4,866.—Mr. O. T. Cutter is appd. superint. of Government Printing, and to the charge of the Military Orphan Press, with effect from Oct. 1.

No. 4,873.—Appts.—Messrs. R. H. Hollingsbery and S. G. Wyatt to be auditors of the accounts of the Administrator gen. of Bengal for the current official year 1863-4.

Public Works Dept., Gen. Establishments, Simla, Sept. 28.—No. 110gg.—Mr. H. Leonard, superintdg. engr., 2nd class, Bengal, is pro. to the grade of superintdg. engr., 1st class, to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of Col. E. L. Ommanney, R.E.

Fort William, Oct. 1.—Leave of absence:—The priv. leave for 3 mo. granted by the Chief Commr. of Oude to Mr. S. Pigott, acct., 1st class from Sept. 16, is confirmed.

No. 614.—Lieut. R. G. Birch, of the late 1st Eur. L.C., doing duty officer in the stud dept., from Sept. 23, to Prem, prep. to proc. to Europe.

No. 615.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Lieut. R. G. Birch, of the late 1st Eur. L.C., doing duty officer in the stud dept., for 6 mo., without pay.

Oct. 2.—No. 618.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut. H. B. Stuart, of the late 18th regt. N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, Sept. 27.

No. 619.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe, on furl. :—

Lieut. J. Stevenson, 4th regt. N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

Home Dept., Sept. 25.—No. 6,071.—The leave on furlough for 18 mo. granted to Mr. W. LeF. Robinson, civil service, under notification dated June 6, 1862, is commuted to leave on furlough for 2 years.

No. 6,072.—The President in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr. Finch, asst. superint. of telegraphs, Bengal circle, priv. leave for 6 weeks.

Sept. 29.—No. 6,146.—The President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. M. Reid to resign the civil service from July 24 last.

No. 6,148.—The President in Council is pleased to place the services of Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, asst. chaplain, at the disposal of the Governor of the Straits Settlement for employment at Singapore.

Foreign Dept., Sept. 25.—No. 1,410.—Mr. T. W. Hunt, extra asst. commsr. 1st cl. in British Burmah, assumed charge of his office at Akyab on July 6 last.

Mr. F. Motley, extra asst. commsr. 1st cl. in British Burmah, assumed charge of his office at Moundoo on July 22 last.

No. 1,411.—Mr. J. Treacy, 1st asst. in revenue settlement dept., British Burmah, has priv. leave for 3 mo. from 8th ult.

Foreign Dept., Simla, Sept. 21.—Military.—No. 90.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Lieut. S. C. Maclier, of the late 15th N.I., and doing duty with the 34th N.I., to officiate as adjt. of the Malwa Bheel Corps, during the absence on sick leave of Lieut. Blowers, or until further orders.

Sept. 28.—Judicial.—No. 200.—So much of the notification of this dept., No. 2,893, dated June 4, 1861, as proclaims Maj. S. B. Goad, retired list, to be a justice of the peace at Simla, is cancelled.

CASH BALANCES.

Financial Dept., Fort William, Sept. 29.—No. 4,779.—In continuation of notification, No. 4,217, dated 1st inst., the following statement of cash balances, as reported up to this date in the Govt. treasuries in India at the close of the month of July last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1861. July.	1862. July.	1863. July.
Govt. of India	Co.'s Rs. 3,81,20,571	Co.'s Rs. 5,84,85,104	Co.'s Rs. 3,85,53,284
" Bengal	1,80,78,282	1,99,19,365	2,03,07,727
" N.W. Provinces	2,74,30,603	3,27,91,090	3,29,27,327
" Punjab	1,16,01,900	1,33,12,398	1,17,30,037
" Bombay	3,84,42,619	3,80,02,918	2,18,23,185
" Central P	57,66,790	60,06,878	54,23,002
" Deccan	13,77,607	19,27,484	32,24,941
" Madras	2,15,64,381	2,91,45,114	3,67,03,163
Total	16,23,82,143	19,45,19,349	17,06,92,666

Public Works Dept., Simla, Sept. 14.—No. 105gg.—Overseer sub-conductor J. E. Grace, attached to the 1st div., N. Road, is transferred from the Central Provs. to the N.W.P.

Sept. 17.—Erratum.—In public works dept., notification No. 101 G.G. of 1863, dated Aug. 31, for Lieut. "M. A. Aloes" read "M. A. Alves."

Sept. 18.—No. 107.—The services of Lieut. J. Hills, R.E., asst. engr., 1st class, Mysore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay.

Sept. 22.—No. 109.—Lieut. W. H. Pierson, R.E., asst. sec. to Chief Commr., Oude, public works dept., is placed at the disposal of the foreign dept. from this date.

Sept. 18.—No. 141a.—The services of Lieut. H. F. Woodcock, doing duty with 3rd regt. Sikh inf., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. N.W.P.

Sept. 21.—No. 142a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. has app. Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher, civil asst. surg., Bolundshuhur, to the medical charge of the stud estab. at Haupper, in add. to his present duties.

Fort William, Sept. 28.—No. 598.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, on m.c. :—

Capt. E. H. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in command, 24th (Punjab) regt. N.I., for 20 mo.

No. 599.—Lieut. col. M. J. Slater, of the late 5th Eur. regt., pension paymaster, Cawnpore, has prep. leave for 2 mo.

Sept. 24.—No. 600.—The following orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

Aug. 20.—No. 154.—Confirming the regtl. order issued by the officer commanding 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, dated Aug. 12, directing Lieut. C. J. O. Fitzgerald to offic. as adjt., in addition to his own duties as offic. 2nd in command of the corps from that date, consequent on the departure of Lieut. Stewart to Bombay, prep. to proceeding to Europe on m.c.

Aug. 31.—No. 159.—Confirming the cantonment order issued by Major Murray, commanding 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent and the Station of Bolanur, dated Aug. 10, directing Asst. surg. C. T. Eves to assume med. charge of the 3rd company, art., Hyderabad contingent, staff and details, from Asst. surg. G. Williamsou, m.d., from the above date.

No. 162.—Granting Lieut. A. L. Playfair, adjt. 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, leave to Bombay, from date of quitting Aurangabad, prep. to applying for sick leave to Europe.

Sept. 1.—No. 163.—Granting Asst. surg. G. D. Riddell, of the 5th regt. inf., Hyderabad contingent, 1 mo. leave of absence to proceed to Bombay, from date of quitting Ellichpoor, prep. to applying for sick leave to Europe.

No. 164.—Directing Asst. surg. D. C. McAllan, m.d., 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to proceed to Ellichpoor and do duty with the 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, and afford med. aid to the wing of 2nd cav., and No. 2 light field horse battery, Hyderabad contingent.

No. 601.—The services of Capt. C. Need, of the late 6th European regt., dist. superint. of police, Tipperah, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

Sept. 25.—No. 602.—The following regtl. orders issued to the Calcutta volunteer rifle corps are confirmed:—

Aug. 17.—No. 1.—Permitting Capt. W. H. Abbott to resign his appointment in No. 2 company.

Sept. 3.—No. 2.—Notifying the following appointment, subject to his passing the prescribed examination in drill:—

No. 2 Company.—Lieut. C. J. Bruce to be capt., v. Capt. Abbott, res.

Sept. 26.—No. 605.—Lieut. C. Strahan, of the royal engrs., is appointed an asst. surveyor in the Topographical branch of the Survey Department, and posted to No. 1 Gwalior and Central India party.

Home Dept., Simla, Sept. 14.—No. 433.—The following schedule of officers attached to the Oudh police is published for general information. The appointments to have effect from April 1, 1863:—

Inspector General of Police.—Major R. H. M. Aitken, v.c.

Deputy Inspector General of Police.—Major D. S. Barrow.

District Superintendents, 1st Grade.—Capts. E. Hill, O. L. Smith, C. F. Sharpe and Lieut. A. F. Danvers.

District Superintendents, 2nd Grade.—Capt. B. W. Ryall, Lieuts. E. M. Woodcock, and M. Tweedie.

District Superintendents, 3rd Grade.—Lieuts. F. N. M. Maynard, R. Stainforth, and Mr. R. A. Hamilton.

District Superintendents, 4th Grade.—Lieut. H. T. Woodcock, and Mr. H. Gibson.

City Superintendent, Lucknow.—Mr. D. Blenmen.

Assistant District Superintendents.—Lieut. E. B. Ward, Mr. A. H. E. Durnford, Lieuts. C. S. Noble, and A. F. Lindsay.

The following temporary promotions in the Oudh police, with effect from April 1 last, are sanctioned:—

Lieut. E. M. Woodcock, dist. superint. of the 2nd grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of the 1st grade, v. Lieut. Danvers, proceeded on furl.

Lieut. F. N. M. Maynard, dist. superint., 3rd grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of the 2nd grade, v. Lieut. E. M. Woodcock.

Lieut. R. Stainforth, dist. superint., 3rd grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of the 2nd grade, v. Capt. B. W. Ryall, on furl.

Lieut. H. T. Woodcock, dist. superint., 4th grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of the 3rd grade, v. Lieut. F. N. M. Maynard.

Mr. H. Gibson, dist. superint., 4th grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of the 3rd grade, v. Lieut. R. Stainforth.

Lieut. E. B. Ward, assist. dist. superint., to offic. as dist. superint. of the 4th grade, v. Lieut. H. T. Woodcock.

Lieut. C. S. Noble, assist. dist. superint., to offic. as dist. superint. of the 4th grade, v. Mr. H. Gibson.

Sept. 12.—No. 427.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Lieut. R. Houghton, of the Madras staff corps, to offic. as an assist. superint. of police in British Burmah.

Fort William, Sept. 22.—No. 6,005.—Maj. R. H. M. Aitken, V. C., Inspector gen. of Police in Oude, availed himself, on the 1st inst. of 2 mos. privilege leave granted to him in G. O. No. 4,817, dated 4th ult., and made over charge of his office to Maj. D. S. Barrow, dist. superint. of police, on the same date.

NEW STAMPS FOR INDIA.

No. 6,006.—The Superintendent of Stamps having reported the arrival of a sufficient stock of a new pattern of adhesive stamps to be used solely for the transfers of shares under section VI. Act X. of 1862, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased, under section IV. of the said Act, to prescribe the use of the stamps in question for such transfers.

The new stamps bear the words "Government of India Share Transfer" round the impression of the Queen's Head, and the amount of stamp duty printed on a red ground.

No. 6,007.—In supersession of the notification No. 5,947, dated the 18th inst., the following announcement is hereby made:—

Messrs. E. J. Barton, A. Mackenzie, A. F. Millett,

and T. W. Rawlins, junior civil servants, having obtained certificates of high proficiency, the two former in Bengalli, and the two latter in Hindee, have each been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 800.

Foreign Dept., Simla, Sept. 12.—No. 704.—Asst. surg. C. Thompson, M.D., agency surg. at Schore, received charge of the Bhopal political agency from Major Osborne on Aug. 24.

Sept. 14.—No. 710.—With reference to the notification No. 609, dated the 22nd ult., Asst. surg. H. R. Oswald, M.D., is appd. to offic. in med. charge of the Nundidroog div., v. Dr. Kirkpatrick proceeded on leave.

Asst. surg. G. E. Whitton, M.B. and A.A., attached to the C battery of the Madras royal art., is appd. to act in the med. charge of the Nuzgur div.

Sept. 15.—No. 715.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appt. Lieut. F. Currie, of the gen. list of cav., to be an asst. commsr. of the 3rd class in Oude.

Fort William, Sept. 22.—No. 1,386.—Mr. J. H. Burns, extra asst. commsr., Hyderabad assigned districts, has been placed in charge of the West Berar treasury.

No. 1,390.—Capt. E. J. Spilsbury, dep. commsr., 3rd class, in British Burmah, assumed charge of the Akyab district and treasury from Capt. A. G. Duff, offic. dep. commsr., 4th class, on the forenoon of the 17th ult.

No. 1,391.—Mr. J. Savage, extra asst. commsr., 1st class, in British Burmah, assumed charge of his office at Pantunan, in the Bassein district, on the forenoon of May 1 last.

Public Works Dept., Simla, Sept. 10.—No. 104gg.—The undermentioned officers of the engr. estab. attached to the central provinces being absent on leave upwards of 12 mo. are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from May 1, in accordance with clause 1, para. 2, of public works circular, No. 10gg:—

Lieut. F. A. Howes, asst. engr., 1st class; Capt. P. St. G. Groome, asst. engr. 2nd class.

Fort William, Sept. 19.—No. 105.—Appointment.—The undermentioned gentlemen, under covenant with H.M.'s Secy. of State for India in Council, who reported their arrival from England on the 12th inst., are brought on the strength of the public works dept. as probationary asst. engr., and posted as follows:—

Simla, Sept. 14.—No. 136a.—The services of Capt. E. G. Stone, Bengal staff corps, doing duty with 10th regt. N.I. are placed at disposal of Government of Bengal for employment in the police.

Sept. 15.—No. 137a.—Vet. surg. G. Kettlewell having resigned his appointment in the Gov. gen.'s body guard, his services are accordingly replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

Vet. surg. E. J. Batt, 2nd roy. horse brig., is appointed to the Gov. gen.'s body guard, v. Mr. Kettlewell.

No. 138a.—The services of Lieut. J. S. Walters, paid doing duty officer of the 31st N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

No. 139a.—The services of Lieut. S. C. MacTier, of the late 15th regt. N.I., paid doing duty officer 34th regt. N.I., are temp. placed at the disposal of the foreign dept. with the Gov. gen.

Sept. 16.—No. 140a.—That portion of the G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 97a, dated July 8, appg. Lieut. J. B. Slater to be a paid doing duty officer of inf. with the guide corps, Punjab irreg. force, is hereby cano.

Lieut. A. G. Hammond, gen. list, inf., doing duty with 12th N.I., is app. to be a paid doing duty officer with the inf. of the corps of guides, v. Lieut. Slater.

Fort William, Sept. 21.—No. 589.—The following order issued by the Government of Fort St. George is confirmed:—

No. 297, dated Aug. 24.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on m. c., to Maj. E. A. Grubb, of the Bengal Staff Corps, sub asst. commsr. gen., for 20 mos., embarking at Madras.

No. 590.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. order No. 106 of Feb. 5, notifying a scale of staff salaries for staff officers of the R. A. in India, the scale laid down for adjs. of horse brigades should be as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Staff pay	92	7	0
Office allowance	60	0	0
Office tent allowance or house rent	30	0	0

Total Rupees 182 7 0
instead of the scale laid down in the G. O. above referred to. Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 591.—The services of Asst. surg. A. C. Main-gay, M.D., att. to the 22nd (Punjab) regt. N. I., are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Governor of the Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

No. 592.—The undermentioned sub assists. in the Great Trigonometrical Survey are hereby promoted as follows, with effect from the 1st inst.:—

Mr. M. C. Hickie to be sen. sub assist.

Mr. J. T. Burt to be 2nd class sub assist.

No. 593.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave on m. c.

Lieut. H. Collett, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command of the 21st (Punjab) regt. N.I., for 20 months.

Sept. 22.—No. 594.—The furl. to Eur. to Capt. A. A. Bruce, of the Bengal staff corps, in G.G.O. No. 113, of Feb. 9 last, is extended for a period of six months.

No. 595.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Promotions.

General List.—(a) Cornet G. R. J. Shakespear, to be lieut., from Aug. 22, v. Lieut. A. Hearsey, 19th hussars, late 5th Bengal European light cavalry, drowned.

Cadre of the late 14th N.I.—Lieut. T. Taylor, capt. in the staff corps, to be capt., from May 2, v. Major F. A. V. Thurburn, staff corps, capt. in the cadre of the late 14th N.I., ret.

General List.

Ens. F. S. Carr, to be lieut., from July 7, 1863, v. Lieut. E. G. Cattermole, gen. list, inf., dec.

Ens. R. E. S. Smith, to be lieut., from July 13, 1863, v. Lieut. R. Gunning, late 14th N.I., dec.

Ens. G. M. D. Hill, to be lieut., from Aug. 5, 1863, v. Capt. W. M. Gibbon, staff corps, lieut. in cadre of late 14th N.I., dec.

The promotion of these officers is made under the provisions of paragraph 58 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, and will not in any way affect his position in the regiment marginally noted for appointment [H.M.'s 20th hussars], to which corps he was placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. by G.G.O. No. 705 of 1862.

Alterations of Rank.—General List, Infantry.

Lieut. B. H. Russell, from May 2, 1863, v. Capt. T. Taylor, staff corps, prom. to cadre of late 14th N.I.

Lieut. J. A. D. Gordon, from May 10, 1863, v. Lieut. W. H. Buttanshaw, late 5th Eur. regt., ret.

Lieut. E. A. Down (ensign in 107th foot), from June 6, 1863, v. Lieut. R. N. Evans, late 53rd N.I., dec.

Lieut. D. C. Hennessey, from June 10, 1863, v. Capt. J. S. Ingram, staff corps, prom. in the cadre of late 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

Lieut. E. N. D. la Touche, from June 30, 1863, v. Lieut. E. H. P. Glover, gen. list, inf., removed from the list of the Bengal army.

G. S. Sewell (ens. in 101st foot), from July 1, 1863, v. Capt. F. J. C. Gordon, 104th foot (lieut. in cadre of the late 5th Eur. regt.), ret.

Lieut. H. Howell, from July 2, 1863, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. Combe, 10th (late 65th) N.I., prom.

No. 597.—Maj. C. L. Showers, of the late 14th N.I., has leave for 4 mo., from June 3 last, to Madras and Bombay, under new regs., in ext.

No. 612.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieuts. T. Dennehy, July 20, 1863; and T. W. Rutherford, Sept. 26, 1863.

No. 613.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe, on leave, on m. c.:—

Vet. surg. R. W. Murray, Bengal estab., for 18 mo., under new regs.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Sept. 29.—Appointments:—

Mr. L. C. Innes, to be civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Coimbatore on the retirement of Mr. Ward.

Mr. E. R. McDonell (on leave) to be civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Rajahmundry, in succession to Mr. Innes.

Mr. C. A. Roberts, to be civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Chittoor, in succession to Mr. Onslow.

Mr. T. A. N. Chase, to act as civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Rajahmundry.

Lieut. E. A. Campbell, probationary asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in South Arcot, and to act as superint. of police at Tanjore.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. T. Onslow (on leave) to be coll. and mag. of the district of South Canara, in succession to Mr. McDonell.

Mr. H. E. Sullivan, to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Coimbatore, in succession to Mr. Roberts.

Mr. J. G. Thompson, to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Malabar, in succession to Mr. Sullivan; but to continue to act as civil and sess. judge of Mangalore during the employment of Mr. Walhouse on other duty.

Mr. G. Banbury, to act as coll. and mag. of the Madras district, during the employment of the Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., on other duty.

Mr. H. Linton, B.A., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Godavery district, during employment of Mr. Melville on other duty.

Mr. J. H. Nelson, to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madras, during the employment of Mr. Plumer on other duty.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Mr. C. A. Roberts, acting

civil and sess. judge of Chittoor, to be a lay trustee of the church at that station.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 29.—Mr. F. M. Kindersley, offic. civil and sess. judge of Tinnevely, received charge of the court from Mr. J. H. Blair, on the 19th inst.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. J. H. Blair, acting coll. of sea customs, Madras, assumed charge of his office from Mr. E. S. Atkinson, on the 25th inst.

Public Works Dept.—As a temp. measure the Gov. in Council resolves to appoint Col. S. O. E. Ludlow, of the retired list, royal engr., to be consulting engr., Irrigation and Canal Company—to take effect from 1st inst.

Educational Dept.—The director of public instruction has granted leave of absence to J. T. Fowler, inspector of schools, for 2 mo., from the 23rd prox., under the financial resolution of the Govt. of India, dated July 31, No. 3,478.

Military Dept., Sept. 29.—No. 338.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.

2nd Light Cavalry.—Lieut. P. B. P. Gough, (lieut. in the Staff Corps) to have the position of capt., dated Jan. 10, 1862, v. Capt. Clerk, retired.

10th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. Beatty, to be capt., date of commission Dec. 30, 1862, v. Capt. Mitcali, dec.

Infantry General List.

Ens. T. B. Turner (ens. in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot) to have the position of lieut., dated Aug. 25, v. Lieut. Johnstone, 1st regt. N.I., promoted.

Ens. A. F. Wilkinson, to be lieut., date of commission Sept. 10, v. Lieut. Lee, 37th grenadiers, dec.

Ens. A. Chaplin (ens. in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot) to have the position of lieut., dated Sept. 14, v. Lieut. Wetherall, inf. gen. list, dec.

Alterations of Rank.—Capt. G. Rowlandson, 10th regt. N. I., to take rank from Aug. 15, 1862, v. Capt. Christie, ret.

Infantry General List.

Lieut. F. Hole, to take rank from Aug. 15, 1862, v. Lieut. Rowlandson, 10th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. J. Nicholson, to take rank from Aug. 30, 1862, v. Lieut. Stuart, 17th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. A. M. Black, to take rank from Sept. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. Munro, 6th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. C. W. Blenkins, to take rank from Oct. 31, 1862, v. Lieut. Cotton, 4th N.I., dec.

Lieut. A. G. C. Power (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), to take rank from Dec. 10, 1862, v. Lieut. Adams, 37th grens., dec.

Lieut. R. Hunter, to take rank from Dec. 30, 1862, v. Lieut. Smith, 27th regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. H. E. D. Bayley, to take rank from Jan. 5, 1863, v. Lieut. Mackenzie, 41st N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. H. Gaussen, to take rank from Jan. 12, 1863, v. Lieut. Stafford, 34th L.I., promoted.

Lieut. C. H. Carr (ens. in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot) to take rank from Jan. 14, 1863, v. Lieut. Hawkes, 44th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. A. A. Hogge (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot) to take rank from Feb. 5, 1863, v. Lieut. Stoddart, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., promoted.

Lieut. J. Arnott (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot) to take rank from March 2, 1863, v. Lieut. Williams, 13th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. D. C. Budd (cornet in H.M.'s 20th hussars) to take rank from March 13, 1863, v. Lieut. Creery, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., promoted.

Lieut. E. W. G. Williams (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot) to take rank from March 23, 1863, v. Lieut. Montgomerie, 3rd L.I., promoted.

Lieut. P. Justice (ens. in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot) to take rank from March 25, 1863, v. Lieut. Georges, 30th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. S. L. Hunt, to take rank from April 10, 1863, v. Lieut. Campbell, 45th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. H. T. H. Baber, to take rank from April 3, 1863, v. Lieut. Fane, 11th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. H. E. Wilkinson (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot) to take rank from April 13, 1863, v. Lieut. Sadleir, 49th N.I., dec.

Lieut. H. L. Berkley (ens. in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot) to take rank from April 15, 1863, v. Lieut. Stephens, 31st L.I., promoted.

Lieut. R. C. Andrew (cornet in H.M.'s 21st hussars) to take rank from April 24, 1863, v. Lieut. Rawlins, 17th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. R. G. Newbolt (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot) to take rank from April 27, 1863, v. Lieut. Stiles, 4th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. J. S. A. Bruff (cornet in H.M.'s 19th hussars) to take rank from April 28, 1863, v. Lieut. Gumm, 31st L.I., retired.

Lieut. S. Renaud (ens. in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot) to take rank from April 29, 1863, v. Lieut. Hill, 48th N.I., dec.

Lieut. A. Hamilton (ens. in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot) to take rank from May 1, 1863, v. Lieut. Shirreffs, 25th N.I., resigned.

Lieut. J. Hotham, to take rank from May 30, 1863, v. Lieut. Kennedy, 23rd L.I., promoted.

Lieut. A. Munro (ens. in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot) to take rank from June 24, 1863, v. Lieut. Tolle-mache, 48th N.I., dec.

Lieut. G. F. Preston (ens. in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot) to take rank from July 16, 1163, v. Lieut. Scott, 19th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. L. W. Iredell (ens. in H.M.'s 104th regt. of foot) to take rank from July 23, 1863, v. Lieut. Elliot, 11th N.I., dec.

Lieut. L. Smith (ens. in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot) to take rank from July 26, 1863, v. Lieut. Gordon, 24th N.I., dec.

No. 342.—The following extracts from G.O. by the Govt. of India are re-published:—

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Financial Dept., Bombay Castle, Sept. 23.—The following statement, showing the gross and net collections on account of income-tax and stamp revenue of the presidency of Bombay, including Sind, Indore, and Nimar, during the month of Aug., is published for general information:—

Income-tax	Rs. 7,14,552
Deduct refund	3,160
Net amount	Rs. 7,11,392
Stamps	Rs. 3,71,854
Deduct refund	1,822
Net amount	Rs. 3,69,532

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sept. 24.—The following rules in regard to calls and sanctions for new military works, alterations, and additions, are published in supersession of articles 21 to 24 of the Public Works Code:—

1. All calls on the public works dept., by divisional comdg. officers, brigadiers, or officers in command of stations, for new works, alterations, or additions, should, in the first instance, be sent to the quartermaster general of the army for submission to H.E. the C. in C.

2. If approved by H.E. the C. in C. the call will be sent to the superintending engineer, with an intimation that if the probable outlay is less than Rs. 500, the work may at once be sanctioned by him.

3. In the case of works which will cost more than Rs. 500, the plans and estimates, after approval by the superintending engineer, will be sent to him by the quartermaster general of the army for the information of H.E. the C. in C., with whose remarks, they should be forwarded to the Secy. to Govt. in the military dept. for transfer to the Secy. to Govt. public works dept., and sanction in the latter dept.

Military Dept., Sept. 25.—No. 485.—Lieut. col. H. J. Barr, staff corps, and controller of military finance, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 486.—Lieut. E. Kerrich, staff corps, qrmr. and interpreter H.M.'s 9th regt. N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 487.—Capt. W. A. Neale, H.M.'s 3rd regt. N.I., is placed under the orders of the commy. gen. for a special duty.

Sept. 28.—No. 489.—Lieut. A. T. Spens, staff corps, attached to the 3rd regt. L.C., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 490.—Assist. surg. H. V. Carter, M.D., has been appointed to act as civil surgeon at Sattara, v. Assist. surg. Cook, M.D., appointed to act as superint. at Mahableshwar.

Political Dept., Sept. 26.—Lieut. col. R. L. Playfair is confirmed in the appt. of political agent at Zanzibar.

Mr. H. Rassam and Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow are respectively confirmed in their appts. of 1st and 2nd assts. to the political resident at Aden.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 30.—Lieut. F. J. Wise, of the 26th regt. N. I., to be acting asst. superint. of police in Khandeish and adjt. of the Khandeish Blueel corps, v. Lieut. Daniel.

Lieut. W. F. F. Waller, V. C., 25th regt. N. I., to be asst. superint. of police at Sattara.

Revenue Dept., Sept. 30.—The order of Govt., dated June 26, cancelling Ens. R. P. Simpson's appt. as supernum. dep. coll. in Scinde, made on May 22, took effect from July 11 following.

Mr. S. Muller, asst. conservator of forests, was allowed leave of absence for 3 mos., from March 16 to June 16, under sec. 5 of the Old Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. W. M. Salmon to act as extra 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Financial Dept., Sept. 24.—Mr. C. Jones is apptd. to act as foreman of the Bombay Mint, during the absence of Mr. Hodgart on m.c. in England.

Sept. 30.—Mr. G. Foggo is apptd. a director of the Government Savings' Bank in the room of Mr. J. A. Baumbach, who has resigned that office.

Sept. 25.—Asst. surg. A. V. Ward performed the duties of civil surgeon, Poona, and in charge of the ex-ameers of Scinde, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 4, both days inclusive.

Sept. 30.—Mr. J. B. Richey, officg. under sec. to Govt. in the revenue, financial, and general depts., assumed charge of his duties on the 12th inst.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 21.—Lieut. W. Manson, R.E., is apptd. a special asst. engr., and placed under the orders of the executive engr. Belgaum and Kolapoor, for employment in the Kulladghee districts.

Sept. 24.—The Hon. the Governor Gen. in Council is pleased to appt. Lieut. A. LeMessurier, R.E., to act as executive engr. of Ahmednuggur.

Sept. 25.—Capt. T. D. Ker, employed on special duty in North Canara, is allowed 6 weeks' leave of absence on private affairs, from the date of his leaving Karwar.

Sept. 28.—Lieut. E. L. Marryat, R.E., asst. engr., is allowed leave of absence for 6 weeks, from Oct. 1.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Sept. 30.—The Rev. M. M. Ross, acting senior chaplain, and the Rev. D. Macpherson, asst. chaplain, Church of Scotland, are permitted to exchange stations, during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Colvin on furlough to Europe, the former to Poona, and the latter to Bombay.

Poona, Sept. 28.—Mr. T. C. Hope, acting coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, proceeding on leave to Europe, delivered over charge of his duties to his 1st asst., Mr. W. H. Probert, on 14th inst.

Sept. 29.—Mr. J. B. Richey and Mr. E. H. Percival, respectively, made over and received charge of the duties of settlement officer and asst. revenue comr., N. div., on 19th inst.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, Sept. 22.—Capt. M. A. Haig, settlement officer, Kurrachee collectorate, is appt. an additional member of the Kotree municipality.

Sept. 24.—The underment. officer has authority to exercise the powers specified against his name, in relation to the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

Lieut. C. M. Griffith, dep. mag. Kurrachee—powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, with power to commit to the Court of Session and High Court of Bombay.

Military Dept., Bombay Castle, Oct. 1.—No. 495.—The following officers are appointed to be probationers in the commissariat department:—

Capt. J. S. D. Bolton, staff corps.

Lieut. C. Swinhoe, H.M.'s 56th foot.

Oct. 3.—No. 498.—Staff surg. D. A. C. Fraser, M.D., is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces serving in the Bombay Presidency, from Sept. 19 last, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

No. 499.—The allowance of 1s. a day for 20 days is not admissible to soldiers taking their discharge in India, and not renewing their engagement.

Oct. 6.—No. 500.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

22nd Regiment N.I.—Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. R. Alexander to be capt. on the cadre of the above regt., from Aug. 26, v. Capt. (major in staff corps) G. F. Taylor, dec. on 25th idem.

General List.—Ens. S. Carter to be lieut. from Aug. 26, v. Lieut. (capt. in the staff corps) W. R. Alexander, prom.

Medical Establishment.—Senior Asst. surg. H. P. Lawrence to be surg., from Aug. 27, v. Surg. W. C. Brown, M.D., dec. on the 26th idem.

No. 501.—ERRATUM.—In G.O. No. 95. of Feb. 21, notifying a scale of staff salaries for staff officers of the royal art. in India, the scale laid down for adjts. of horse brigades should be as follows:—

	Rs.	s.	d.
Staff pay	92	7	0
Office allowance	60	0	0
Office tent allowance or house rent	30	0	0

Total Rupees ... 182 7 0

Instead of the scale laid down in the G.O. above referred to.

No. 502.—Capt. T. M. Baumgartner, staff corps, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 2 years, on private affairs, under the new furl. regulations.

Oct. 7.—No. 503.—Capt. E. L'Estrange, acting dep. asst. commy. gen., is confirmed in that grade, v. Capt. C. A. Collier, whose leave of absence has extended beyond 20 months.

Lieut. E. S. Ostrehan, acting sub-asst. commy. gen., is confirmed in that grade, v. L'Estrange.

No. 504.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the day on which Lieut. col. Barr shall leave for England.

Lieut. col. Vincent to act as controller of military finance, v. Barr.

Major W. Gray to act as military accountant, v. Vincent.

Major H. W. Holland to act as examiner of commissariat accounts and superint. of army clothing, during the absence of Lieut. col. Shaw, v. Gray.

Major A. W. Lucas to act as dep. commy. gen. v. Holland.

Capt. G. S. Mignon to act as assist. commy. gen. v. Lucas.

Lieut. A. Phelps to act as dep. assist. commy. gen. v. Mignon.

Judicial Dept., Bombay Castle, Oct. 7.—Assist. surg. H. Cook, M.D., acting superint. of Mahableshwar, is vested with the full powers of a magist.

Capt. Mason, cantonmt. magist. of Belgaum, is invested with the full powers of a magist., under sect. 23 of Act 25 of 1861.

Lieut. G. C. Parker, Indian navy, assist. superint.

and port officer of Karwar, is vested with the powers of a subordinate magist. of the 2nd class in the dist. of North Canara.

Mr. G. B. Muddock, civil engr. in Khandeish, is appointed a subordinate magist. of the 1st class in that Zillah.

Revenue Dept., Oct. 2.—Mr. B. H. Ellis, revenue comr., Northern div., has leave for 1 mo.

Mr. W. Hart, revenue comr., Southern div., to conduct Mr. Ellis's duties during his absence.

Mr. W. A. Goldfinch, coll. and mag. of Belgaum, has leave for 3 mo.

Mr. W. R. Pratt, 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat, has leave for 3 mo.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 3.—Appointments:—

Lieut. C. B. F. Penny, R.E., to be exec. engr. for irrigation in Khandeish.

Mr. A. Jacob, C.E., to be exec. engr. for irrigation in Sattara.

Mr. F. Griffith to be exec. engr. for irrigation in Ahmednuggur and Nassick, and to be a 3rd cl. exec. engr.

Oct. 6.—Mr. C. King, special asst. engr., North Canara, has leave for 3 mo., m.c.

Capt. D. Thompson, R.E., exec. engr., Candeish, and Lieut. C. B. F. Penny, R.E., exec. engr. for irrigation in Khandeish, have passed examinations in the Marathi language according to the test prescribed in page 14, Articles 9 and 11 of the Public Works Code.

Oct. 7.—Appointments in the public works dept.:—

Capt. J. H. P. Malcolmson, R.A., to be a prob. asst. engr., and to be attached to the S. div.

Lieut. E. C. W. Cotgrave to be a prob. asst. engr., and to be attached to the Pres. div.

Educational Dept.—Mr. R. G. Oxenham has been appt. to the Professorship of English Literature in the Poona College, from Sept. 9 last, the date of his arrival in India.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. J. Churchill, chaplain of Belgaum, is appt. to officiate as chaplain at Sattara; the Rev. T. Watson undertaking for the present the duties both of fort and camp at Belgaum.

Rev. H. Pace is confirmed as chaplain of Sholapoor.

Chaplain of Sattara is ordered to pay 6 visits in the year to Kolapoor, and the chaplain of Belgaum camp to visit Kalughees and Sawant Warree, including the sanitarium of Rairea, 6 times in the year.

No. 104.—Surg. Lord received charge of the duties of civil surgeon, Poona, on Sept. 4.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

SERVICES OF LIEUT. C. A. GOODFELLOW, ROYAL ENGINEERS.—THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Sept. 26.—No. 792.—Adverting to the extract from the *London Gazette*, dated April 17, 1863, republished in G.C.O. No. 328, of June 23 last, the C. in C. has much pleasure in notifying to the army that Lieut. C. A. Goodfellow, of the royal engineers, has been decorated with the "Victoria Cross," which Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer on him, to commemorate an individual act of bravery, as recorded in the *Gazette* above mentioned.

Considering the distance at which Lieut. Goodfellow was from army head quarters, the season of the year, and the appointment he held in the Public Works Department, near Mhow, rendering his absence inconvenient to the public service, Sir W. Maunsfield was unable to have the gratification of presenting in person the decoration to Lieut. Goodfellow.

The important duty was therefore delegated to Maj. Gen. Green, C.B., commanding the Mhow div. of the army.

THE INSPECTION OF ARTILLERY.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Sept. 29.—No. 797.—The following gen. orders, by H.E. the C. in C. in India, are re-published:—

Head Qrs., Simla, Aug. 25.—Under instructions from H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., the inspections of brigades and batteries of royal art. in this country will for the future be carried on as follows:

By general officers commanding divs. of the army annually by March. Report to be made in War Office Form O. 400, and transmitted to the adjt. gen. at head qrs. by April 1.

By the inspectors gen. of royal art., annually between Oct. and March, visiting each station in succ. Report to be made in a form which will be communicated by the dep. adjt. gen. royal art.

By cols. comdg. royal art. in divs. and districts annually in October. Report to be made in War Office Form O. 379, and transmitted to the dep. adjt. gen. royal art.

No. 800.—The following medical arrangements are ordered:—

Asst. surg. E. Hardinge is transferred from the 14th brig. royal art. to the medical charge of A battery 18th brig., and directed to join forthwith.

On being relieved, Asst. surg. E. Drew will proceed to Poona, and report himself for duty with the 1st batt. 4th foot.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Sept. 30.—No. 808.—The underment. officer has passed the required examination in the Native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Ens. F. T. Edden, gen. list, att. to 23rd reg. N. L. I. Leave of absence:—
Lieut. col. T. Biggs, 18th brig. royal art., from Nov. 9, 1863, to Jan. 12, 1864, in ext.
Maj. J. Miller, 3rd drag. guards, from Aug. 8, 1863, to May 12, 1864, m.c.
Maj. W. M. S. Bolton, 106th foot, from Aug. 1, to Dec. 7, m.c.
Lieut. M. Robinson, 95th foot; to England, by overland route, m.c.
Brev. col. R. W. D. Leith, 106th foot; to England, by overland route, m.c.

The two last-mentioned officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

Lieut. E. Brett, 28th foot, from Sept. 14 to Oct. 14, in extension.

Capt. T. M. Baumgartner, staff corps, brigade major, Neemuch, from 1st to 31st Oct.; to Bombay, prep. to furlough to Europe.

Capt. R. J. Garnett, 6th drags., for 30 days from date of departure from Mhow; to Bombay, m.c., prep. to final m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. J. W. Taylor, 56th foot, from Sept. 14 to Oct. 13; to Bombay, m.c., prep. to final m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. C. F. Gleig, 106th foot, from Oct. 15 to April 15; to Poona, for the purpose of studying the Hindoostanee language.

Oct. 1.—No. 803.—Staff surg. D. A. C. Fraser is appointed to the medical charge of the general depot, with effect from the 28th ult.

No. 808.—The underment. officers having been reported fit for duty, are directed to rejoin their regiments:—

Lieut. J. E. Macanlay, 72nd highlanders.

Lieut. T. E. Strong, 3rd regt. N.I.

No. 812.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 17, 1863.—By Maj. M. Green, c.b., making the following temporary arrangements in the 30th regt. N.I., or Jacob's rifles, with effect from 14th idem:—

Lieut. Doig to be 2nd in command.

Lieut. Sanders to be adjt.

Lieut. Malden to be qmtr.

Dated Sept. 20, 1863.—By Lieut. col. Bull, 56th foot, appointing Lieut. Sullivan, assist. instructor of musketry from Sept. 21, 1863, the date on which the annual course of musketry instruction of the regt. commenced.

Dated Sept. 22, 1863.—By Brev. lieut. col. Browne, c.b., appointing Lieut. Halahan to act as assist. instructor of musketry to the 44th foot, v. Lieut. Walsh resigned.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. A. J. Roberts, 44th foot, from Oct. 16 to Oct. 31, in ext.

Lieut. A. P. Davis, 19th regt. N.I., from Oct. 8 to Nov. 8, in ext.

Oct. 8.—No. 829.—The following temp. appts. are made:—

Capt. A. Wardrop, station staff officer at Ahmednuggur, to act as brigade major at Neemuch.

Capt. J. M. D. Elliot, 4th foot, to act as station staff officer at Ahmednuggur.

No. 830.—Although the practice referred to in the following order, issued by H.E. the C. in C. in India, has always prevailed in the Bombay com., the order is republished for general information and guidance:

Sept. 9.—The detail of local art. is attached to C batt. 18th brig. R.A. at Kurrachee; and Lieut. G. H. Candy, 3rd batt. 21st brig. R.A., at present in charge, is directed to proceed and join his battery at Belgaum by the first opportunity.

Under instructions from India head quarters, 2nd Capt. J. K. Holdsworth, E batt. 14th brig., is directed to proceed and join G batt. of that brigade, at Shanghai, by the earliest opportunity.

BIRTHS.

ASTLEY, the wife of W. C., Esq., of twin daughters, at Shorhotty, Sept. 13.

BAKER, the wife of C. G., v.c., Officiating Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, of a daughter, at Dacca, Oct. 5.

BANBURY, the wife of R., Esq., Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter, at Gyah, Sept. 21.

BEADLE, the wife of Lieut.-col., Royal Engineers, of a son, Sept. 22.

BERRILL, the wife of J. M., Assistant District Superintendent of Police, in charge of Sumbulpore, Central Provinces, of a son, at Sumbulpore, Sept. 18.

BELL, the wife of R., Esq., of a son, at Malabar Hill, Oct. 4.

BETTS, the wife of C. G. D., of a son, at Jungypore, Sept. 29.

BORTHWICK, the wife of J., Assistant Commissioner of Ordnance, of a son, at Lucknow, Oct. 4.

BRANDRETH, the wife of Lieut. A. M., R.E., of a son, at Simla, Oct. 2.

BROWN, the wife of Claud H., Esq., of a daughter, at Chowringhee, Sept. 10.

BROWN, the wife of Mr. C. J., Collector of Customs, of a daughter, at Akyab, Aug. 4.

BROWN, Mrs. R. D., of a daughter, at Dhurrumtollah, Sept. 30.

BURNELL, the wife of G. J., of a son, at Purneah, Sept. 26.

CAMERON, the wife of D. A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter, at Nursingpore, Aug. 23.

CAMPBELL, the wife of George W. R., Esq., Superintendent of Police, of a daughter, at North Canara, Sept. 23.

CARNUFF, Mrs. David, of a son, at Berhampore, Sept. 22.

CRITCHELL, the wife of Mr. J., Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter, at Upper Colaba, Oct. 10.

CROCKER, the wife of Assistant-Surgeon Henry, M.D., 4th Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter, at Lingasoooger, Sept. 24.

DACOSTA, the wife of S., Esq., of a son, at Arrah, Sept. 23.

DAWSON, the wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor R. A., Commissariat Department, of a daughter, at Loodiana, Sept. 29.

DRIVER, the wife of J. H., Esq., of Elambazar, indigo planter, of a son, at Calcutta, Sept. 29.

DUMBLETON, the wife of Captain C., of a son, at Dugshaie, Oct. 1.

EARLE, the wife of Mr. A. G., of a son, at Dhurrumtollah, Sept. 17.

EVANS, the wife of C. W., Esq., of a son, at Calcutta, Sept. 15.

FERRO, the wife of the Rev. F. S., of a daughter, at Byculia, Oct. 7.

FORBES, the wife of Capt. H. T., R.A., executive engineer, P.W.D., of a son, at Bhaugulpore, Sept. 8.

HAND, the wife of Serg. Joseph, 6th Dragoons, of a son, at Mhow, Oct. 8.

HATHORN, the wife of Capt. J. G., R.A., of a daughter, at Darjeeling, Sept. 27.

HERKLOTS, the wife of D. G., Esq., of a daughter, at Duff Ting, Assam, Sept. 20.

HEWETT, the wife of Lieut. G. L. K., 2nd Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter, at Umritsur, Sept. 26.

HILDER, the wife of G. E., of a son, at Lucknow, Sept. 5.

INNES, the wife of Major, R.E., of a son, at Simla, Sept. 15.

KEMP, the wife of W. T., Esq., of a daughter, at Monghyr, Sept. 14.

KEYES, the wife of Capt. T., Madras army, of a daughter, at Seetabuldee, Sept. 17.

KINLOCK, the wife of Capt. K., R.A., of a son, at Belgaum, Sept. 28.

MACQUOID, the wife of Capt. R. S., second in command 5th regt. H.C., prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn, at Ellechpore, Oct. 5.

MARESCAUX, the wife of L. M., Manager of Agra and U.S. Bank, of a son, at Kurrachee, Sept. 21.

MEAD, the wife of Capt. C. J., R.A., of a son, at Gya, Sept. 15.

MILLER, the wife of C. E., Esq., of a son, at Nynce Tal, Sept. 28.

MOULTRE, the wife of G. W., Esq., of a son, at Mirzapore, Oct. 1.

MOOR, Mrs. R., of a daughter, at Landour, Sept. 21.

MURRAY, the wife of Major, commandant 14th B.C., of a daughter, at Morar, Oct. 3.

NEWMARCH, the wife of Lieut. O. R., sub assistant commissary-general, of a son, at Delhi.

NEWPORT, the wife of the Rev. G. O., L.M.S., Pareychally, South Travancore, of a son, at Santhapuram, Sept. 15.

PEREIRA, the wife of G. W., of a son, still-born, at Byculia, Sept. 16.

PRINSEP, the wife of Capt. H. A., 107th Regt., of a son, at Lucknow, Sept. 22.

PRYNE, the wife of R. S., Esq., of Silligoree, of a son, at Purneah, Sept. 20.

RAREHOLM, the wife of Mr. R. C., Extra Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoom, of a daughter, at Purulia, Sept. 24.

RAIKES, the lady of Colonel R. N., of a daughter, at Mussoorie, Sept. 25.

ROBINSON, the wife of Captain J., prematurely, of a son, at Calcutta, Sept. 25.

ROBERTS, the wife of Capt. Charles Pasley, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter, at Mhow, Sept. 15.

ROZARIO, the wife of Mr. G., medical charge Muscat Political Agency, of a son and heir, at Muscat, Sept. 10.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, F., child of Capt. R., 20th Hussars, aged 2 years, at Seakote, Sept. 20.

BAIN, Elizabeth P., wife of Dr. James, H.M.'s 6th Bombay N.I., at Suez, on her passage home from India, Oct. 12.

BISHOP, Lieut. A., H.M.'s 77th Regiment, aged 24, Oct. 4.

BROWN, Mary, child of Thomas, at Calcutta, Oct. 2.

CAMPBELL, the infant daughter of George W. R., Superintendent of Police, at N. Canara, Sept. 23.

CARSHORE, C., the infant son of the Rev. Dr., aged 6 months, at Seetapore, Oude, Sept. 20.

CLARKE, R. E., infant daughter of Capt. M., 19th Hussars, at Lucknow, Sept. 24.

COULSON, G. G. B., C.S., at Rajcote, Oct. 6.

DANGERFIELD, H., infant son of E., C.E., G.I.P. Railway, at Chindwarrah, Sept. 20.

DAVIDSON, Capt. H. M., late 29th Regt. N.I., at Agra, Sept. 25.

ELLIOT, C. C., infant son of Capt. C., c.b., Mysore Commission, at Bangalore, Sept. 23.

ELLIOTT, J. B., late Bengal C.S., at Bankipore, Patna, Sept. 26.

EVANS, Lieut. T. W., late 47th Regt. Bengal N.I., at sea.

FAITHFULL, R. W., dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, Sealkote Circle, at Mussoorie, Sept. 9.

FARQUHARSON, Lieut. F. E., H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry, aged 21 years, on board the hospital ship *Bentinck*, Sept. 23.

FORSYTH, Rose Alice, the wife of Sergeant A., D. P. W., at Futehgurb, Sept. 18.

GORDON, Lieut., M.D., H.M.'s 2nd Dragoons, from diphtheria, at Cawnpore, aged 21.

HARDY, Ethel, inf. child of Capt. and Mrs., aged 3 months, at Ghizree, near Kurrachee, Sept. 16.

HARRISON, Mr. J., overseer, River Conservancy, Punjab Steam Flotilla, at Derah Ismael Khan, Sept. 21.

HOLROYD, Mary, the wife of Major Charles, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 42 years, at Sebsaugur, Sept. 31.

JACKSON, the inf. son of Elphinstone, Esq., at Calcutta, Sept. 22.

JONES, H., Esq., mate of the Punjab Government Steamer *Chenab*, at Sukkur, Aug. 5.

KIRKE, Lieutenant St. George Patrick, General List, aged 21 years.

MANNING, Henry, inf. child of Major, Staff Corps, at Benares, Sept. 28.

McKENZIE, Mr. John, Head Assistant, Sudder Court Office, at Agra, Sept. 24.

McMILLAN, Alexander Leiper, tea planter, aged 41 years, at Moungmortoung, Arracan, Sept. 22.

PALMER, George, the inf. son of G., Esq., c.s., at Nynce Tal, Sept. 30.

PETERSON, Godfrey, gunner in the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. *Singapore*, aged 40 years, at the European General Hospital, Oct. 9.

POLE, Captain, of the ship *Turkey*, on passage to Mauritius from Calcutta.

RATTANJEE, son of Mr. R., Captain, of inflammation of the brain, aged 16, in the Fort, at Rattanj, Bengal.

SCOTT, Kate, the infant daughter of Mr. A., at Berhampore, Sept. 30.

SHARP, Captain Joshua, on his passage home from Bombay, aged 38, July 19.

STUBBS, Mary, the wife of Major, Deputy Commissioner, West Berar, at sea, on board the *Walmer Castle*.

VANSFALL, Charlotte, daughter of Mr. P. G., aged 18 years, at Tellicherry, Sept. 21.

WILLIS, Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 80, Sept. 24.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 3.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the underment. promts. and alterations of rank amongst the officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces, and of the Bengal staff corps:—

BREVET.

Lieut. col. C. V. Cox, royal art. (Bengal), to be col.

Maj. W. H. R. Green, c.b., Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col.

Capt. St. J. O'Neill Muter, Bombay inf., to be maj., in succession to Lieut. gen. R. Blackhall, Bengal inf., dec.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Capt. N. E. Boileau, Capt. H. R. Drew.

To be Captains.—Lieut. F. A. Dickens, Lieut. W. J. Ward.

BENGAL ARMY.

6th N.I.—Lieut. W. F. Shaw to be capt., v. Jordan, transferred to invalid Pension List.

General List of Infantry Officers.—Ens. H. Howell to be lieut., in succession to Gunning, late 14th N.I., dec.

Alterations of Rank.

Lieut. J. A. McNeale to take rank from Feb. 26, 1863.

Lieut. C. F. Thomas to take rank from March 10, 1863.

Lieut. T. Nicholls to take rank from April 15, 1863.

Lieut. G. C. Brownlow to take rank from April 21, 1863.

Lieut. G. Waterhouse to take rank from April 30, 1863.

Lieut. B. H. Russell to take rank from May 10, 1863.

Lieut. J. A. D. Gordon to take rank from June 6, 1863.

Lieut. D. C. Hennessey to take rank from June 30, 1863.

Lieut. E. N. D. La Touche to take rank from July 2, 1863.

Medical Officer.—Surg. H. M. Macpherson to be surg. maj.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, November 5, 1863.

THE GAGGING MINUTE.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE has sent a circular despatch to the colonies, in which he warns all paid officers of Government from taking part in the editorship of newspapers, or even contributing to them. They are not to express their opinions publicly on any political question or upon any measures of Government! If they contribute articles to papers on other subjects, they are to append their genuine signatures as "the best security against abuse of the privilege;" and if any anonymous article is brought home to them, or any article under their signature enters upon forbidden topics, they will be removed from Government employ. Why, this is going back to the olden time, when every notice in the papers of India of Government measures was condemned as "pernicious publicity." The document is dated Downing-street, 20th of August, 1863. The date looks like a mistake for 1823.

A JAIL DELIVERY.

WE are glad to see that the British Indian judges have a proper respect for the liberty of the subject, and will not allow poor men to rot in jail until people in high places find it convenient to bring them to trial. John Mara was committed to jail at Rajmahal, on a charge of theft, brought against him by the railway authorities at that station. After he had been upwards of two months in jail—and where he would still have remained if Mr. Justice Norman had not come to his rescue, or "jail delivery"—Mr. Eglinton, the standing counsel, appeared on the part of the prosecution, and stated that the authorities at Rajmahal desired that the case might be postponed, virtually *sine die*—for no proposed period was named for the trial—on the ground that it was "inconvenient" for the said authorities to allow the witnesses, who were railway servants, to be absent from their duty. Was it not still more inconvenient for the prisoner to remain in jail? If it was "inconvenient" to the prosecutors to justify their charge, they should not have made it at all, or they should have immediately withdrawn it on the discovery of that inconvenience, and have given the prisoner his liberty again. They had no right to keep him waiting in jail an indefinite period until they could bring him to trial without any trouble to themselves. It seems that the witnesses were bound over to prosecute, but no particular time was named, so that as far

as their recognizances were concerned, they might consult their own pleasure. All the convenience, like the Irish notion of reciprocity, was to be on one side only. The judge indignantly refused his sanction to the proposed arrangement, and remarked that the prisoner had already been more than two months in close custody, in itself no slight punishment for a European in such a climate as that of India, and, indeed, a more than adequate punishment for slight offences. The man was set free; but has he no redress for the deprivation of his liberty for two months—for punishment before trial? Can he not prosecute his persecutors for false imprisonment? If he can, we hope he will do so, for there is something peculiarly barefaced and cold-blooded in the manner in which it was proposed that a poor European should lie from session to session in an Indian jail until it was perfectly "convenient" to the prosecutors to prove or attempt to prove their charge against him.

NATIVE CRIM. CON. CASE.

WE have fallen in with another rather noticeable case in the Indian Law Courts. Respectable natives have been hitherto so reluctant to allow the names of their female connections to be the subject of comment even in private circles, and have exhibited such a horror of appearing in courts of law in any way connected with criminal cases, even as witnesses, that it is something of a novelty and a matter of wonderment to find a native crim. con. case pass from the Session Court to the High Court, and thence into all the Indian papers. Most of the parties concerned may be called Anglicised Indians, and yet of the Brahmin caste. The men are in respectable Government employ. The scene of this legal drama is Pannihutty, a village not far from Barrackpore. The prosecutor, Hurry Mohun Mookerjee, having been nominated to an appointment at Lucknow, left his wife (Soudaminee) and family at Pannihutty. The defendant, Juddoonath Chatterjee, was charged with having taken advantage of Hurry Mohun's absence to seduce his wife. The curious part of the case is that no less than four witnesses, all men of liberal education and filling posts of respectability under Government, and who gave their evidence with great clearness and without hesitation, and with no attempt to fence with questions that might seem to throw a doubt upon their statements, and upon whose testimony against him the prisoner was unhesitatingly sentenced by the Session Judge to one year's rigorous imprisonment, had their veracity questioned by the higher court, which utterly reversed the decision of the lower one. The four male witnesses all swore that at the suggestion of the wife's head female servant they placed themselves at the crevices of a window and actually saw the crime committed. Juddoonath, the defendant, bore the character of a rake, and the lady's reputation had been sometime previously in the condition which was not to be tolerated in the wife of Cæsar. She had even proved that a Hindoo lady could be as "potent in potting" as any Christian inhabitant of Billingsgate. She ran away from her husband's house and was seen in the prisoner's company in a state of intoxication. And yet with all this, the High Court, though

there was no proof of conspiracy or malice, decided that the evidence given by the alleged eyewitnesses as to the specific act of criminal intercourse between the prisoner and the wife of the prosecutor was "so utterly repugnant to probability and so utterly at variance with what might be expected would be the conduct of respectable and credible members of native society that it would not be safe to sustain a conviction based on such evidence." The native community of Calcutta have exhibited the most lively interest in this remarkable case, and the courts were crowded with natives of respectability, who watched the proceedings with great anxiety. We are bound to respect the decision of the Appellate Court; though we confess that we cannot help being somewhat puzzled and perplexed by it; and doubt not that the natives generally will be disposed to question, in this instance, the sagacity of British judges.

AN INVASION OF THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES ELLIOT, Governor of St. Helena, is in a state of extreme alarm at the rapidly increasing destructive powers of an enemy from the coast of Africa, very insignificant individually, but very formidable in large bodies. We are reminded that a combination of Lilliputians can perplex a Gulliver or a governor, as flies can trouble or torture an elephant or a lion, the monarch of Oriental forests. "I regard the subject," says Sir Charles Elliot, "with anxiety," and "I apply to all the sources of good guidance upon the subject which suggest themselves to my mind." He has sent a circular epistle to his brother governors of other colonies soliciting assistance and advice. Amongst others, the Governor of Ceylon has been applied to, and that authority has published the circular in the local papers. The circular is accompanied with the copy of a minute, also published, which speaks of "wide-spread ruin, painfully striking." "Let us hope," he says (with solemn earnestness improving the occasion) "that it may be attended with salutary instruction. Man must eat his bread in the sweat of his brow, and even in regions blessed with a temperate climate, a fruitful soil, and coasts teeming with fish, the great law will still exact of us steady forethought and strenuous exertions, not only that we may secure any part in the advancing comfort and civilisation of other and less favoured positions (so far as natural conditions are considered), but literally that we may be able to hold our own against an invasion of the industrious mites." What does the reader suppose to be the nature of the terrible enemies so sarcastically termed *industrious mites*? WHITE ANTS! His Excellency, in his despair and horror at the increase of the enemy, who he thinks found their way from Africa—he does not say how—some twenty years ago, invites "naturalists, chemists, or intelligent and experienced persons of all friendly nations to give their earnest and immediate attention to the subject, and to communicate with the Colonial Secretary at St. Helena. "To stimulate" all endeavours to assist him, the Governor, with a princely munificence, offers the sum of fifty pounds to any person who shall devise successful modes of tracing the white ants to their nests or strongholds, and thoroughly dis-

stroying "these receptacles." "It may be a useful indication in this respect," says the Governor, who gives advice while he is asking for it, "to remark that the ant cannot easily find its way across a small trench filled with boiling water, and the process which was subsequently pursued in the places where I witnessed it, was to stifle the insect within that circle of hot water by a plentiful supply of water and mud jammed down with stampers." The reader will hardly believe that this pompous proclamation—this mountain in labour producing a ridiculous mouse—is a genuine Government document. But so it really is, and it will serve as an additional illustration of the little wisdom with which the world is governed.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Friday last, at the London Tavern; Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., in the chair.

The report was taken as read.

The Chairman, in moving its adoption, hoped the proprietors considered it satisfactory. The progress made with the works had been so considerable that it was only necessary to mention those that remained uncompleted. There was a portion of the main line fifty-two miles in length, from Mirzapore to the great bridge over the Jumna, that was in course of construction, and another portion of seventy-eight miles in length, near the Delhi end of the line, making together 130 miles in course of construction. They had been informed by their engineers that the two portions would be completed by February next; and in about six months from the present time he hoped that a passenger would be enabled to start from Calcutta and travel the whole distance over their line to Delhi, with the exception of the great bridge over the Jumna at Allahabad, which would be finished by the end of next year. Of the other works to be completed they expected that the Barrackur or coal line extension, about twenty miles in length, would be opened from Raneeunge to the Barrackur river by the end of the present year. It passed through the best portion of the Raneeunge coalfields from the old terminus there. The Jubbulpore line also remained to be finished. This contractors were progressing with the works, and the chief engineer, Mr. Le Mesurier, had reported that their progress was very satisfactory. The line branched from the main line near Allahabad to Jubbulpore, where it formed a junction with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, completing a railway communication from Calcutta to Bombay. So far as the construction of the line was concerned it might be considered very satisfactory, and would be completed by the time specified in the contract. The traffic during the past half-year showed considerable improvement. The increase in the gross receipts on the two divisions amounted to £232,000, and the increase in the net receipts to £139,500. The traffic had been carried at a charge of 50 per cent. of the gross receipts against 56½ per cent. on the Bengal division, and 59½ per cent. on the Upper Provinces division during the same period last year. The traffic returns in every item were most favourable. They might reasonably expect to see those anticipations realised which were held out by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. That the railway in a short time would not only become independent of the guarantee and yield a profit in excess of 5 per cent. to the shareholders, but might conduce, beyond all former expectations to the wealth and improvement of the country, and to the strength and financial prosperity of the Government. In the first page of the report they would see the name of Mr. Roberts as the chief auditor in Calcutta. In regard to the expense of the audit it would be upon their present takings of £1,100,000 a year about half per cent., but when the lines were completed, and they were in full traffic, it would not exceed one-quarter per cent. on the gross earnings. They had now the good fortune to

have the affairs of the company under the special cognizance in India of a gentleman whose Indian experience and large administrative knowledge constituted him, perhaps, the best man under whom they could possibly have acted—he meant Sir C. Trevelyan—(hear, hear). He had lent the company the most effective assistance, and they were now enjoying the confidence and cordial co-operation of the Government, instead of being, as formerly, thwarted by doubts and suspicions. He therefore felt that they were justified in looking forward to a very successful future—(hear). After much consideration it had been determined, with the consent of Government, to charge the revenue half-yearly with a sum which he hoped would in time accumulate to such an amount that the interest upon it would cover what might be regarded as a fair premium of insurance against local and stationary risks from fire, as well as damage from the same cause to property *in transitu*. As to the Barrackur extension or loop line to the coal fields and Luckieserai, on the main line, he mentioned at the last meeting that they had discovered a very valuable deposit of coal at Kurhabalee, in that district, to which they would look for their supplies of fuel. The Board had had a correspondence with Sir C. Wood on the subject. At first the Government refused to allow the line even to be surveyed at the expense of the company, but satisfied of the very great importance of the project, the directors determined, if it could not be made in connection with this company under a guarantee from the Government, that they would endeavour to form a company which should be part of the East Indian Railway Company in effect, though not in its legal existence, and carry it out without a guarantee, satisfied that the traffic would pay far more than any guarantee Government would grant to any railway. While they were engaged in the preliminary proceedings an intimation was conveyed to them from the Government that as the proposed loop line would compete with the main line, they could not allow it to be made as a separate undertaking. He (the chairman) pointed out to the Secretary of State for India that it was necessary that the line should be constructed for several reasons—that, in the first place, it would give the company the command of the coal-fields; secondly, that it would save the expense of doubling the main line 300 miles, which would be absolutely necessary if the view taken of the future traffic by the Government of Bengal was correct; and further, that it would shorten the distance between Calcutta and the north of India by sixty miles. Thereupon Sir C. Wood referred the matter to the Government of India, who had ordered the surveys to be made; and no doubt if the Government decided that the line should be carried out, it would be as part of the East Indian Railway. Should the decision of the Indian Government be that the line was to be made, it would be necessary to call the shareholders together to make the necessary arrangements for raising the capital, and in the mean time the requisite notices would be given in November for obtaining the sanction of Parliament to raise further capital. They had now power to raise £23,000,000, of which they had raised 18,700,000 in stock and debentures convertible into stock, and 3,000,000 in unconvertible debentures, consequently they had not a large margin left. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. De Vitre seconded the motion.

The Chairman said that statements in Indian papers were often exaggerated. They might be sure the directors would not ask the proprietors to find capital for doubling the line unless they were perfectly satisfied of its necessity, and that they were working the single line to the full extent. The bridges and other works were constructed for a double line, but it would cost about £1,000 a mile to lay down a second line of rails. The expense of laying down additional rails and altering the stations between Burdawan and Monghyr would probably be about £1,200,000. The present receipts were about £25 a mile per week, but it would require £35 a mile per week to pay 5 per cent. on the capital. From what he had

seen of single lines on the Continent he was convinced that a vast deal of traffic could be carried on their single line in India before it would be necessary to double it.

Mr. W. Dent confirmed the statements of the chairman as to the value and great advantage of the coal line to the company, and the necessity for making it.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPTAIN SPEKE, who, along with Captain Grant, discovered the source of the Nile, returns to Somersetshire, his native county, on Friday (to-morrow). A public dinner is to be given at Ilminster on the 11th inst. to the gallant captain.

THE CRAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.—Mr. Coningham, M.P., who works himself up into a towering state of indignation concerning military matters and pictures, which prevents his exercising any judicial power nature may have given him to distinguish right from wrong, absolutely bubbles over in froth and lava in angry volcanic writing against the Horse Guards and the War-office, for having removed the Crawley court-martial from London to Aldershot, and accuses them, *more suo*, of all sorts of baseness, meanness, cowardice, &c. Now, in the first place, it is as well to let Mr. Coningham know, now that he is in a calm moment—for he cannot always be so furious—that it never was intended to hold the court-martial in London, and that it never was for a moment suggested or promised that the trial should take place in the metropolis. Mr. Coningham will therefore perceive that he is not quite correct in his charge against the authorities of removing the *locus*. But he would have it in London! May we ask him where he would lodge the men, and how he would keep them in order? It has transpired, unfortunately, that they require some control. Aldershot being a camp, with a fixed military establishment, and easily accessible, was naturally, and we think very properly, selected as the place where the trial ought to take place, as it was the most suitable spot for the witnesses, some sixty or seventy soldiers, to be quartered in. They do duty with the 13th, and are kept out of idleness and mischief. If Mr. Coningham had his will, they would be living in laziness and in ruinous indiscipline in the metropolis.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE WITNESSES FROM INDIA FOR THE CRAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.—There are great difficulties about the Crawley court-martial. Many of the soldiers "don't recollect, it's so long ago." The *non mi ricordo* is a very embarrassing answer, and Mr. Denison can, we fear, make little out of the case so far as these witnesses are concerned. It is not likely he will be ready before the end of this month. We regret to hear of the gross misconduct of some of the last batch of witnesses, who arrived at Aldershot in a most unseemly condition, and were only restored to order by a large guard from camp. If Mr. Coningham had been there he might have seen reason to modify his opinions respecting the most eligible quarter for the lodging of witnesses.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE CRAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.—Preparations for the court-martial on Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley continue to be actively made at Aldershot. No official notification has yet been issued fixing the opening day of the trial; but, as several officers of the Enniskillens have leave of absence until the 10th inst., it is not probable that the court-martial will commence its proceedings until after that date. The following is a complete list of the officers who have already arrived at the camp for examination on the trial:—Capt. Curtis, Lieut. Snell, Dr. Turnbull, Quartermaster Charles Wooden, V.C., Capt. Renshaw, Lieuts. Davies and Wallace, Capt. Weir, and Cornet Davis. The non-commissioned officers and men consist of twenty sergeants, sixteen corporals, and eighty-seven privates, which, with the above-named officers, make a total of 132 witnesses.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for £400,000 in bills on India took place yesterday (Wednesday) at the Bank of England; subjoined are the official particulars:—"The proportions allotted were—To Calcutta, 22,00,000 rupees; to Bombay, 16,00,000 rupees; and to Madras, 2,00,000 rupees. The minimum price declared was, as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11½d. on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to 283 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 11½d., will receive about 90 per cent.; on Bombay, at 2s. 0½d., about 28 per cent.; and on Madras, at 1s. 11½d., all."

MURDER OF AN ENGLISH CREW BY CHINESE PIRATES.—A telegram has been received in Liverpool, in anticipation of the India and China mail, stating that the ship *Panama*, Capt. Johns, while on her homeward voyage from Hong Kong, was captured by pirates in the China Sea, the officers and crew murdered, and the vessel plundered and burnt. The *Panama* was a new vessel of 206 tons, owned by Mr. J. Malcome, of Liverpool. She was built expressly for the China trade, and sailed on her first voyage in October last year.

CEYLON RIFLES.—A party of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, who have been in England some months, and attached to the Coldstream Guards for musketry practice, were inspected by her Majesty on Saturday last, previous to their return to Ceylon. Colonel Carleton, Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, attended with them at Windsor Castle.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—With reference to a paragraph in the *Colombo Observer* of the steamer from Bombay having been chased by the *Alabama* in September, the last mail steamer from the Cape of Good Hope reported the *Alabama's* arrival at Simon's Bay on September 16, and that she was to leave on the 23rd.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Foonah*, which sailed yesterday (Wednesday), took out £167,230—£16,250 being silver and £150,980 gold. The proportions are—Madras, £600; China and the Straits, £18,570; Alexandria, £148,000; and Suez, £60.

WRECK OF THE CHINA SHIP "OCEAN MAIL."—The particulars of a heavy loss in the total wreck of the British ship *Ocean Mail*, the cargo of which is valued at £150,000, has just been reported. This ship was loaded with a rich cargo of tea and silk, and on the 1st of August left Shanghai for London. On the following morning she suddenly struck with a fearful crash, and heeled over six or seven streaks. Her head flew round as she sat upon the rock, and she fell over several more streaks with a crash, as if the whole of her bilge was carried away. The pumps were at once sounded, and it was found that she had already made five feet. All hands were immediately set to them, but of no avail. It was evident that she had sustained a fearful injury in her hull, as the water gradually increased, and the last sounding gave eighteen feet. The ship was working backwards and forwards as on a pivot, and it was certain that she was rapidly going down, the water being up to the deck. The crew were ordered to lower the boats, and after much difficulty they were got away; but unhappily one of the boats upset under the bow of the ship, and the pilot and two apprentices perished. Capt. Linklater, the commander of the vessel, was the last to leave. Both sides of the Yangtze were lined with portions of her wreck and cargo. The *Ocean Mail* had chiefly been employed in trading between England and China.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "ALICE MAUDE."—Intelligence was received in Bombay yesterday of the loss of the *Alice Maude*, in lat. 10 deg. N., long. 90 deg. E. The unfortunate vessel had made a voyage from Bombay to Calcutta a short time since, and was returning to this port when she foundered. No particulars of the wreck have been received, beyond the intelligence that all hands were rescued by another vessel, which was attracted to the spot by a flag of distress.—*Gazette*, Sept. 12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 29. Orus, Smith, Shanghai; Camperdown, Hodder, Madras; Morning Glory, Boardman, Bassein; America, Thompson, Penang; City of Aberdeen, Taylor, Foo-chow-Foo; Silver Eagle, Longman, and Seawell, Thompson, Shanghai; Bruce, Macle, Calcutta; Jorgen Bruhn, Krabb, Whampoa; Otto, Cedar, Calcutta.—30. City of Melbourne, Jones, Calcutta; Emma, McKenzie, Rangoon; Shakespeare, Crosbie, Foo-chow-Foo; Glenaroe, Buckham, Shanghai; Tamar, Ross, Kurrachee; Ben Lomon, Smaith, Akab.—31. Adela, Symons, Galle; City of Tanjore, Topping, Calcutta; East Lothian, Craigie, Shanghai.—November 2. Winifred, Sargeant, Waverley, Roder, and City of York, Boyd, Calcutta; Excelsior, Bond, Ceylon; Valdivia, Billington, Whampoa; Pera str., Jamieson, Alexandria; Star of China, Lask, Foo-chow-Foo; Severn, Park, Ceylon; Bonnie Lassie, Percle, Ceylon; Robert Barbour, Erskine, Madras; Argo, Nordling, Akab; Tricolour, Price, Manila; Hydaspes str., Forster, Calcutta.—S. John Scott, Harrison, Whampoa; Storm King, Callaghan, Hong Kong; Chian Sze, Stewar, Shanghai; Mystery, Steg, Bombay; Kineo, Peterson, Rangoon.—4. Maggie Leslie, Stephen, Foo-chow-Foo.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Nov. 4.—For Calcutta.—Mr. R. P. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prince and infant, Capt. G. J. Reeves, Dr. and Mrs. Corby, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knowles, Miss Tillotson, Miss Crocher, Mr. W. Landale, Mrs. and Miss Piethall, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. C. W. Gordon, Capt. B. W. Ryall, Miss Hills, Capt. Drought, Mr. C. Milner, Mrs. Sage and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bulfin and infant, Mr. R. T. Latley, Mrs. B. W. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew, Mr. H. Rait, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dobbin, Dr. J. E. and Mrs. Tuson, Mr. and Mrs. A. and two children, Mrs. Hills, Capt. J. Hunter, Mr. H. Moseley, Mr. J. C. Williams, Miss Littlejohn, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. W. Irvine, Mr. R. E. Goulden, Mr. Chapman, Miss Brougham, Miss Brougham, jun., Mr. T. W. Talbot, Mr. Jones, Mr. Harris, Mr. L. P. Evans, Mrs. Falls, Miss Falls, Miss A. Pigott, Miss Cooper, Mr. H. M. Hancock, Mr. J. Woodburn, Mrs. and Miss Berry, Mr. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Miss Kiddell, Mrs. and Miss Downes, Mr. J. H. Lloyd, Mr. Noverre, Miss Colquhoun, Mr. E. Macnaughten, Miss Biddle, Mr. White Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. E. T. Downes, Mr. J. G. Horro, Mr. Steinthal, Capt. Hon. J. D. Drummond, Dr. H. G. Henderson. For Madras.—Mrs. and Miss Brett, Miss Pelly, Lieut. G. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and two infants, Miss Pycroft, Mrs. J. C. Hugheson, Miss Boyson, Mr. G. A. Parker, Mr. W. Donald, Mr. Brett, Mr. C. S. Crole, Miss L. Clarke, Mr. J. Vaus Agnew, Capt. Plant. For Hong Kong.—Mr. Young. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch, Mr. Stock. For Alexandria.—Mr. E. Young, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Mott, Mr. Barnaby, Mr. Cox, Mr. M. Lubbock, Mr. A. Lubbock, Mr. Walls, Mr. W. A. Jones, Mr. A. A. Spiers, Mrs. Spiers, Lord Howard, Lady Meux.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

November 13.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hutchinson, Lieut. F. J. Stubbs, Mrs. A. B. Warden, Miss Dennis, Miss Rose Palmer, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Price and two infants, Dr. and Mrs. Coleridge, Mr. Arch. Watson, Mrs. Mackenzie and infant, Mr. G. Thornhill, Colonel and Mrs. Tower, Mr. Jas. McAllister, Mr. J. Soares, Mr. and Mrs. Pyc, Mr. G. Vintz, Colonel Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Mr. C. Stone, Miss E. H. Smith, Dr. W. Davey, Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. S. C. Smith, Mrs. Watson, Mr. J. Alexander, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. F. C. Webb, Sir Charles Bright, Mr. Latimer Clark, Mr. J. C. Laws, Mrs. Collins, Miss Collins, Miss Isenberg, Mr. L. Cameron, Mrs. Owen and infant, Col. Fuller, Capt. Anderson, Mrs. Pauling, Miss Osborne, Mr. B. P. Creagh, Mr. D. Low, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. J. Beattie, Col. Stanley, Mr. H. Evans, Mr. F. B. Thomson, Lieut. Hulbert, Miss E. Fricker. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lady Herbert and two daughters, the Earl of Pembroke, Mr. R. S. Ashton, Mr. J. Sharrock, Dr. Pillegan. For Hong Kong via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Davidson.

November 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bandon, Mr. and Mrs. Braudreth, Major and Mrs. Hopkinson and lady friend, Mr. H. S. Reid, Capt. Cayler, Mr. Sherriff, Mr. A. Sherriff, Mr. Prosser, Mr. C. Otter, Mr. M. R. Cowie, Rev. F. H. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington Balfour, Capt. John Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Beal, Mr. J. Buckland, Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Crutcher, Mr. Frith, Hon. and Mrs. Pellet, Mr. G. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mr. W. Newton, Mr. Thomas Skelton, Mr. F. S. Growse, Mr. G. N. Dodd, Miss Allen, Rev. W. Hancock, Capt. and Mrs. Oakes, Captain Betts, Mr. Coxhead, R.N., Mr. C. C. Quinn, Captain R. Maxwell, Miss Trimcock, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. G. T. Dalton, Mrs. Brownlow, Mr. Crawford, Mr. W. J. Galwey, Mr. N. Clarke, Hon. Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Kennedy, Miss Grant, Miss Thompson, Mr. W. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Latley and two infants, Mons. de Milley, Mr. and Mrs. McNair, Hon. R. Stewart, Mr. J. W. Maxwell, Mr. Ellis, Lieut. McCausland, Mr. F. J. Whitty, Mrs. Salt, Capt. Walker, Mrs. Paul, Miss Waylen, Asst. surg. Stewart, Miss Howey, Miss Rivers, Mr. A. T. T. Patterson, Mr. A. Stokes, Mr. S. N. Tammaco, Mr. Clark. For MADRAS.—Mr. F. L. Moncrieff, Captain T. Sweet, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Miss Fennice, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Mr. A. C. Smith, Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Dr. Donaldson, Captain R. Church, Mr. P. J. Duff, Mr. McCalley, Mr. C. Cunningham, Mr. Latham, Captain and Mrs. Raynsford, Miss Spring. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Rigg, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. J. Guthrie, Mr. J. M. Webster. For Hong Kong.—Mr. Forrester, Mr. Harvey, Deputy Asst. gen. Servantes. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lord and Lady Londesborough, Capt. and Mrs. Egerton, Mr. Kennard, Mr. Brassey, Mr. F. C. Fawcett. For CEYLON.—Mr. B. H. Ellis, Mr. A. Bayley.

November 27.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. J. G. Bell and friend, Mrs. and two Misses Grand, Mr. R. H. Glyn, Capt. Farquharson, Mr. J. King, Miss Hawkes, Mrs. King and infant, Mrs. Hyslop, Captain and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Broughton, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. F. B. Norris, Captain Shute, Mrs. Santlary, Mr. W. Garland, Sir F. Johnstone, Mr. Chaplin, Mrs. Hoare and infant, Lieut. J. S. Ellis, Rev. C. Walford, Mr. R. M. Smith, Mr. J. T. Chevalier. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Betts and two children, Mr. Fitzmaurice and two children, Lord and Lady Londesborough, Mr. Schoffer, Mr. and Mrs. Bouse, Mr. and Mrs. Curd, Miss Curd, Mr. Fairholt.

December 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Elles, Capt. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. E. O'Brien, Mr. C. Hemfrey, Major Plowden, Dr. Inskon, Mrs. Grantham, Capt. Knight, Miss A. M. Russell, Mrs. Prendergast, Madame Robin, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert and infant, Miss Baines, Mr. G. Dickson, Miss Ickson, Miss Turnbull, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Farquharson, Mr. A. Bond, Mr. Casanova, Miss Davies, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Showers and infant, Miss Showers, Mrs. Newcomen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Richards, Mr. T. H. Cowie. For MADRAS.—Mrs. J. D. Mayne, Rev. R. and Mrs. Packer Little, Mrs. Lord, Miss Cordes, Miss Cammerer, Mr. C. E. Crighton, Miss Rutherford, Mr. A. Allan, Capt. Maclean. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. G. Thomson. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Whitty, Miss Simpson, Mr. Dixon. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Deatry, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. O. Vidal, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mr. Schoffer.

December 13.—For ADEN.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Biggs and child. For BOMBAY.—Capt. J. A. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. J. Hall, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. G. Inverarity, Capt. Naismith, Mr. J. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. G. Negroponte. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. G. Heathcote, Mr. R. C. Jebb, Hon. Henry Strutt, Mr. W. E. Currey.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

COLLINGWOOD, the wife of Lieut. W., H.M.'s Indian Navy, of a daughter, at 3, Terrace-road, South Hackney, Oct. 29.

GORDON, the wife of F. J. Conway, late Captain 104th Fusiliers, of a son, at Claremont-villa, Southsea, Oct. 27.

SINCLAIR, the wife of Dr. R. S., of Bombay, of a son, at 3, Devonshire-villas, Sydenham-road, Croydon, Oct. 28.

TWYFORD, the wife of Ennis, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at 11, Camden-crescent, Bath, Oct. 28.

MARRIAGES.

FARQUHARSON, David, to Julia, only daughter of the late John Erskine, Esq., of Elambazar, Bengal, at Edinburgh, Oct. 29.

FOSTER, Thomas N., of Gloucester, to Louisa Mary, elder daughter of Henry Coster, Esq., surgeon, late of the Bombay Medical Service, at Fladbury, Worcestershire, Oct. 29.

GRIMSTON, Rev. Alexander, to Una K., daughter of the late Rowland W. T. Money, Esq., H.M.'s Indian Army, at the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, Oct. 29.

LORD, Capt. Walter J., late Indian Army, to St. Clair I., daughter of Dr. Ransford, M.D., of Sydenham, at Farmborough Church, near Bath, Oct. 21.

STORY, Rev. R. Herbert, Minister of Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, to Janet L., daughter of Captain Philip Maughan, late H.E.I.C.S., at Edinburgh, Oct. 31.

DEATHS.

BEST, Georgianna, relict of the late J. Rycroft, Bengal Civil Service, at Worthing, Oct. 27.

GABLER, Anne J., wife of Ludwig, at Exmouth, Oct. 21.

HODSON, Maria, widow of the late Colonel C. R. G., formerly of the H.E.I.C., St. Helena Service, at Cheltenham, aged 83, Oct. 28.

READ, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of John, of the India-office, at 106, Manor-street, Clapham, aged 8 years, Oct. 29.

TANNER, Capt. Thomas, H.M.'s Indian Navy, at 3, St. George's-square, Belgravia, aged 76, Oct. 28.

India Office,

November 4, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. F. Saunders; P. S. Melvill; H. E. Onkeley (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. T. Marden (Uncov.); W. M. Scharlieb (Uncov.); C. R. Pelly (Uncov.).

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. V. Cockerell, 2 mo.; R. Wall, 6 mo.; H. Hume (Uncov.), 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. C. A. Middleton, 6 mo.; W. Crawford (Uncov.), 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. P. Harrison; C. J. H. Richards; R. Alexander; E. W. Molony; J. A. Graham; H. Balfour; T. Walton; J. H. Prinsep; C. T. Buckland; J. A. Alone (Uncov.); C. Eales (Uncov.); G. Robertson (Uncov.); T. Jones (Uncov.); G. N. Dodd (Uncov.); W. de W. George (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. J. D. Robinson; A. Hathaway.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. P. Down.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. D. C. Leighton.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Bombay	2s. 0d.	2s. 0½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	9 p. o.	2 0½ p. m.			

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	Interest taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R. —	—
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	—	100
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	98½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	98½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	2 1	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1½	107½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	2 2	116½

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock, 1874	225	106½
	India 5 per cent.	109½	107½
	India 4 per cent.	109½	107½
	India 4 per cent. 1888	109½	107½
	India Encased Paper 4 p. ct.	98½	107½
	India 5 p. ct. Encased Paper	105	107½
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	116½	107½
	India Stock Debentures, 1854	95½	107½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	105½	107½
	" " " 1864	99½	107½
	" " " 1864	99½	107½
	" " " 1864 or 1866	108½	107½
	India 5 per cent. for account	108½	107½
	India 5 per cent. 1870	108½	107½
	India 4 per cent.	108½	107½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	108½	107½
	India Bonds (£1,000)	20s.	107½
	Ditto (under £1,000)	22s. pm.	107½
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	106½ to 107½
20	New	5	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto E Shares	7½	1 to 1½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	108 to 109
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108 to 109
20	East Indian	100	108 to 109
20	Ditto G. Extension	10	1 to 1½ prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension	10	1 to 1½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108½ to 109½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	12	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto, Jan., 1862	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	101 to 102
20	5th Extension	2	... to ...
Stock	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. c.	all	106 to 107
20	Ditto	2	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	106
20	Do. g. 5 p. c.	all	106 pm.
BANKS.			
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	121 to 123
40	Australasia	all	78 to 80
40	New	10	24 to 30 pm.
25	Bank of Egypt	all	27 to 28
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	36 to 38
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	70 to 72
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	25	3 to 4 pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	57½ to 58½
20	Ottoman Bank	all	3½ to 3½
20	Do. New	2	1 to 1 pm.
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	1 to 1 pm.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	Bombay Gas	3	d. 1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ceylon	7	1 to 1½ pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	1 to 1½ pm.
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Egyptian Com. & Trad.	2	1 to 1½ pm.
10	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3½ pm.
20	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1 to 2 pm.
20	Do. New	1	1 to 2 pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	1	1 to 1½ pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L.)	all	2½ to 3½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	83 to 85
50	Ditto New	30	20 to 22 pm.
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel., Aug. 1908	all	50 to 55
1	Submarine Telegraph	all	1 to 1½
10	Ditto Scrip	all	1 to 1½
2	Telegraph to India	1	1 to 1½

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST!

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 604.]

LONDON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Oct. 9	Burmah (Rangoon)	Sept. 24
Madras	" 13	Bombay	Oct. 14
Agra	" 8	Ceylon	" 16
China (Hong Kong)	Sept. 26.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

SIR WILLIAM DENISON has returned to Madras, in the Bellary district. He is expected to pay an early visit to Trichinopoly.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has returned to Calcutta.

Lady and Miss Trevelyan were expected at Madras, on their way back to Calcutta from the Neilgherries.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief leaves Bangalore in the first week of November, to proceed on a tour as far northwards as Dharwar, from whence he will pass down along the Malabar coast, and he expects to be in Trichinopoly by the end of the month, where he will make a short stay, returning to the Presidency about the middle of December. In the beginning of January Sir Hope Grant will leave Madras for the northern ports, from whence he will embark for Rangoon. After a somewhat prolonged tour in that province he will return direct to the Presidency.

The society of British India was perhaps never before so remarkable as it is now for cases of "scandal" of all sorts. It would look as if the whole Anglo-community had little to do but to indulge in petty quarrels, or to dissipate their ennui with forbidden pleasures. A curious case of *crim. con.* is published at great length in the Calcutta papers, received by this mail. A Dr. Tippetts, attached to the 35th Regiment, has prosecuted a Captain Lloyd, of the same corps, for the seduction of his wife. The doctor caught the captain in his wife's bed-room. There was no attempt to plead not guilty, but the defendant had the meanness to bring a sort of counter charge against the plaintiff, and to

justify himself on the ground that the doctor had consented to his own dishonour. The judge of the High Court gave the husband 8,000 rupees damages, which he made heavier than he would have done on account of the defendant's line of defence.

The cotton season in India this year is said to have been, upon the whole, a very profitable one, but we are sorry to hear that the Government prizes, aggregating Rs. 10,000, have not brought a single native candidate into the field.

An extension of the railway system of the Bengal presidency is actively contemplated, and a survey of a proposed line connecting the Cuddapah Railway with Bombay and Hyderabad has been effected. It has many recommendations over that originally proposed to link the Nizam's dominions and the two presidencies together, but the sanction of the Secretary of State to the adoption of the scheme is requisite prior to anything further being done.

The Hon. Mr. Drummond will start from Bareilly on the 1st December, on his tour of inspection through the North-West Provinces. On the 4th his Honour will be at Shahjehanpore, where he will remain two days; on the 10th at Futtehghur, where a three days' halt will be made; on the 16th at Mynpoory for one day; and on the 24th at Agra, where he will stay a whole week.

The navigation of the Mutlah is not without its dangers. The ship *Essex*, a Prussian vessel, went down at the mouth of this river while in charge of the pilot. The passengers were saved, but the ship and cargo were totally lost.

The inundation of the Indus has been so severe this year that in the Church District the town of Hamas has been washed away.

Baboo Sutttyendro Nath Tagore, the successful Native candidate for the Civil Service, has been posted to Bombay. This is in accordance with the principle of the order which prevents covenanted officers from holding appointments in a presidency in which their personal interests are concerned. Had this order, however, not existed, the Baboo was too low in the list to have had any expectation of seeing service in Bengal, the prize presidency.

The Royal Bank of India, one of the new banks lately projected at Bombay, has held its first meeting of shareholders. The bank was opened on Aug. 6 last. Mr. H. B. MacCulloch has been sent to open an agency in London, and a branch is about to be established in Calcutta, as well as at Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum. The six directors of the bank, of whom three are English and three Parsees, receive Rs. 780 a month each. Mr. Andrew Grant is chairman.

According to the *Englishman* the Military Fund of the Bengal Army has still a surplus

income of Rs. 40,000; but it is steadily declining. The number of widows incumbent upon the fund is almost 800; and for their maintenance the enormous sum of £150,000 is annually disbursed.

The *Madras Times* of Oct. 7th alludes to some unpleasant misunderstanding amongst the military at Bangalore. It appears that six officers, members of the Cricket Club, have been placed under arrest for joining in a resolution at a meeting of the club reflecting indirectly on a commanding officer—Col. Pattle, of the King's Dragoon Guards.

The financial state of Ceylon is said to be highly satisfactory, and Sir Charles MacCarthy will be able shortly to congratulate the colony upon the steady increase of trade and commerce. The amount of the receipts for 1863, including the Pearl Fishery, is £765,650. The increase upon last year is about £150,000.

The *Colombo Observer* of Oct. 8th states that the captain of the *Hiawatha* reports having met the American steamer *Alabama* in the Bay of Bengal.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

There has been a great storm on the western coast of India, and in the Bay of Bengal.

The ship *Wings of the Wind* has been totally wrecked at Cochin.

Shirtings and mule twist active and advancing. Cotton broach, Rs. 600. Exchange on London, 2s. 1½d. Government Securities: Four per Cents, 95½; Five per Cents, 104½ to 105; Five and a-Half per Cents, 114½. The English mail of the 3rd has arrived.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 12.

The *Vectis* and *Ceylon* sailed hence with the above mails at 6 P.M. this day.

The former may be expected at Marseilles about the 18th, and the latter at Southampton about the 25th inst.

The *Malta* brought the mail to Suez, arriving there on the 11th.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—G. M. Oliver, Esq., medical officer, of the Lawrence Military Asylum, at Sanaur, Sept. 14. Capt. F. M. Martin, late 52nd B.N.I., at Bath, Nov. 7. Capt. L. Reid, late H.E.I.C.S., at Albert-terrace, Bayswater, aged 53, Nov. 2. H.M.'s Forces.—Col. C. H. Somerset, C.B., late 72nd Highlanders, at 44, Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill, aged 45, Nov. 4.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From Hong Kong.—Mr. H. Marshall, Mr. W. G. Gordon, Mr. P. Aguado, Mr. F. Serra, Miss J. R. Conover, Don A. Tallas and child, Mr. L. Escario, lady, and two infants, Mr. B. Mahomed.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon, Nov. 19.—From Hong Kong.—Mr. Hogg, Asst. surg. Rattray, Capt. Kingley. From Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and infant, Mrs. Ferrand and three children, Mrs. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. Sandeman and child, Mr. Oatis, Mr. G. A. Landale, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. O. N. Eyre. From Madras.—Dr. and Miss McKenna, Mr. W. Birks Capt. and Mrs. Sage and child.

BENGAL.

THE LIBEL ON MR. JENNINGS.

The directors of the *Bengal Hurkaru Press Company* (Limited), acting on the totally unexpected advice of their counsel, have thought proper to apologise for certain articles which appeared in their paper reflecting on Mr. Jennings' conduct as chairman of the Bengal Printing Company. Mr. Newmarch, in his great anxiety to do the handsome thing, went so far as to say that the imputations cast upon Messrs. Osler and Co.'s managing man were "wholly unjustifiable." It, therefore, concerns the character of the editor of this journal to protest against an apology which brands him with being a common slanderer. Notwithstanding his distinct assertion, made more than once in these columns, that he alone is answerable for whatever belongs to the editorial department, and that no proprietor or editor would be permitted, for any consideration, to insert a single line in support of his personal loves or enmities, he is informed that certain low-born individuals, who cannot appreciate the value of a gentleman's word, have ascribed the aforesaid articles to any one rather than to the real writer, who was the editor himself. The counsel for the plaintiff, in opening his case, also talked in a wild, foolish way about the evident malice and venom that permeated the attacks upon his client, and of course used the epithet "ribald," which, since it was applied to the press by Lord Russell, has been considered *de rigueur*. There was no malice whatever in any one of the articles which gave Mr. Jennings and his co-directors so much offence. The editor is not conscious of ever having entertained such a complimentary feeling towards even his equals, and certainly not towards a tradesman's assistant. Moved solely by a sense of public duty, he commented freely, but impartially, upon the mismanagement exhibited by the directors of the Bengal Printing Company, as proved before Mr. Justice Morgan, and condemned by that learned judge. It is true he went too far, though in perfect good faith, and charged Mr. Jennings with having been privy to an act of deception of which he was entirely innocent. Naturally indignant at being unjustly accused, and perhaps not unwilling to divert attention from the laches of which, in common with his associates on the direction, he had been really guilty, Mr. Jennings wrote an angry and would be dignified letter to the editor, in which he clearly enough demonstrated that he had nothing whatever to do with the very ugly errors in the balance-sheet. By this time the editor had obtained what he believed to be trustworthy information in reference to the sale of some forty shares or thereabouts which he understood Mr. Jennings had sold in October. In this he was mistaken. The shares in question, though not transferred till (he thinks) November, had been actually disposed of some time previously. Still, he bore not the slightest feeling of malice towards Mr. Jennings, but acted simply and entirely from a sense of duty to the public. Mr. Doyne, indeed, pretended that the fact of these charges being repeated in the *Overland Summary* implied a malicious motive, but this is pure nonsense, for how would that *Summary* have been complete had no allusion been made to a subject which was then very generally canvassed among the shopocracy of Calcutta, and even in the more aristocratic Chowringhee? Had the case been allowed to go on, abundant evidence would have been adduced to show that the Bengal Printing Company was grossly mismanaged under its former direction, and that dividends were paid though no profits had been realised. Mr. Jennings might not have been cognisant of the real state of affairs in that concern; but, if so, why did he occupy the chair? Or, what is the meaning of being a director? To that extent, the editor of the *Hurkaru*, or of any other journal, was fully justified in criticising and condemning his conduct. How, then, can those articles be said to have been "wholly unjustifiable?"—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Oct. 8.

NATIVE JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

One of the cases which has recently attracted considerable attention in the Mofussil is that of *Abdool Azeez v. Tayler*, for defamation, to try which the Lieut.-governor of Bengal has appointed a special judge. The circumstances connected with the case have appeared from time to time in our daily columns, and are briefly as follows:—Mr. Tayler, formerly Commissioner of Patna, and a member of the Civil Service, has, since he left that service, practised as a pleader in the Mofussil Courts, and has his head-quarters at Patna, under the title of "The Patna Law Agency." In his capacity as a pleader he has had, like all conscientious men who are compelled to have anything to do with Mofussil Courts, to contend against the monstrous iniquities of the *amlah*, increased by the latitude allowed to those gentry by incompetent judges, and against these iniquities he has consistently and perseveringly waged a war which entitles him to the thanks of every suitor in Bengal, or rather throughout all India. Prominent among the spots where such ill weeds as these *amlah* grow apace is the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Patna, *Abdool Azeez*, a Mussulman, who, to use his defender, Mr. Lautour's, own words, is an old man worn out. Of the proceedings in this old gentleman's den—for the court-room in which he sits is more like that than anything else—Mr. Tayler, in several graphic letters to a local journal, drew a certainly not over flattering picture, in which the foreground features were, an old man dozing, crosslegged, on a platform, and a witness gabbling over his evidence in a corner a long way too far off from the judge for that official to catch even a word. The incapacity of this wretched old man has been admitted by his employers; but, for all that, he has not been without his defenders, the chief thereof being Mr. Lautour, present Sessions Judge of Patna, the voluntary adviser of the High Court on matters of procedure, and the rebuked of the same Court for needlessly censuring the conduct of a subordinate officer. Excited, possibly, by the fact that he was not without his backers, *Abdool Azeez* determined to show that he was not quite so helpless as Mr. Tayler imagined him, and the result is the action against the latter now pending. But Mr. Lautour, in his defence of the "incapable"—from a feeling of sympathy, perhaps—is not satisfied with this; and we are sorry, for the credit of so high a judicial authority, to have to record that every possible difficulty has been thrown in Mr. Tayler's way; that his communications have been treated with a levity almost amounting to rudeness; and that the evidence of partiality on the part of the sessions judge has been such as to shock all righteous men; partiality, too, carried to such an extent as to induce him to bestow public praise upon two *vakeels* whose character for ordinary honesty had been quite as publicly impugned by his predecessor, Mr. Scott. All these facts have been boldly brought before the public by Mr. Tayler, and not one has been denied. In fact, denial would be useless, for out of his own mouth comes Mr. Lautour's conviction—a conviction showing beyond all doubt that he has been so carried away by his partiality as to allow it to induce him to throw the *Aegis* of his protection over an old man, every action of whose official life tells against him.—*Englishman*, Oct. 8.

OVERLAND TRIPS.

A short time since we (*Friend of India*) mentioned the near realisation of the project for a railway from Bussorah to Belgrade. It is a quarter of a century since the enterprising Waghorn crossed the Suez desert with a carpet bag containing the first despatch of overland letters; and it is only since 1840 that the Peninsular has been really the Oriental Company also. But the flow of Indian trade will return, like water, to the easiest and oldest channel by the valley of the Tigris. Since Venice was in all its glory this route has never been entirely disused, in spite of the Cape passage. The Levantine trade of the English succeeded, in the seventeenth century, to the commerce of the Venetians; and at

Alleppe with its great population and its port, Scanderoon, there were no less than sixty English firms in the reign of Charles II., which exchanged our cloth for the airy fabrics of India and China. Even now, before the railway is begun, no route offers so many attractions to the Anglo-Indian traveller, who has health, time and money, as this. The British India Steam Navigation Company's vessels, which leave Bombay every six weeks, will place him at Bussorah for £33 in ten days. Thence the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's little steamers will take him for £8 in five days to Baghdad. With the exception of the ruins of Ctesiphon and Seleucia the trip up the Tigris to Baghdad is not interesting. From Baghdad to the coasts of the Mediterranean or Black Sea the traveller has the choice of three routes all more or less attractive, by Damascus and Beirout, by Aleppo and Alexandretta on the Mediterranean, and by Samsoun on the Black Sea to Constantinople. The whole distance from Baghdad to Damascus, about 500 miles, has to be travelled on camel back; the route lies through a desert and is somewhat dangerous, as caravans are always liable to attacks from Bedouins. Sometimes the Camelleers will consent to take travellers to Palmyra, which lies a little out of the road, but more frequently they object to do so, as the ruins are infested with thieves. The time occupied to Damascus is from ten to fifteen days, and from Damascus to Beirout three or four.

The steamers of the Messageries Imperiales pass Beirout weekly, one week going down by Jaffa to Alexandria and thence to Malta and Marseilles, and the next going up by Messina, the port of Tarsus, and Rhodes to Smyrna, and thence through the Greek islands to Malta and Marseilles. Camels to Damascus cost £50, thence to Beirout £15, and the steamer thence to Marseilles £30. Thus the whole journey from Bombay to Marseilles will cost £136. But taking into account servants, provisions and extraordinary expenses, a correspondent who knows the route well and considers it the least interesting of the three, estimates the outlay at £170. But the Holy Land is most accessible from Damascus, and this with the chance of visiting Palmyra, the city of Zenobia, which the Indian trade created in the desert, will tempt many. A traveller taking the Baghdad-Aleppe or Baghdad-Samsoun routes should be prepared to travel with the smallest possible amount of baggage, as the journey is performed on post horses, and every pound weight is a consideration. The post road passing through Arbil (Arbela), Mosul (Nineveh), Diarbekir (Amida), Orfa (Roha), Aleppo and Antioch, arrives at Alexandretta where the steamers touch. The road to Samsoun from Baghdad passes through Arbil, Mosul, and, diverging from the Baghdad-Aleppe road at Diarbekir, takes a northerly direction through Armenia, to Samsoun on the Black Sea. Steamers leave Samsoun twice or three times a week for Constantinople. From Constantinople there is a choice of three routes to England, by steamer to Syria, the Pirelus, Messina, and Marseilles; by steamer to Syria the Pirelus and Trieste, or by Rustendjee, Varna, &c. The Danube is only open in the spring and summer, when the last is by far the speediest route.

ANOTHER LITTLE WAR.

A "Little War" is germinating on the upper Indus, on the Huzara frontier. Forty years ago a Bareilly Syad, Ahmud Sha, obtained a wonderful ascendancy over the whole of the Eusufzye clans in the Peshawar valley. After an extraordinary career he fell in battle with the Sikhs, in 1830, at Balakot, in Huzara, and his surviving followers, all Hindoostanee fanatics, were permitted by the Sikh conquerors to proceed on pilgrimage to Mecca. Arrived at Attock they turned sharp up the right bank of the Indus, and established themselves at a place called Sitana, nearly opposite Torbeyla, in the country of the Othmanzye clan. Their incessant hostility and intrigues against the British Government during the mutiny in 1857 led to an expedition for the purpose of expelling them from Sitana in the year 1858. This

expedition was so far successful that the Hindoostanee fanatics were compelled to fall back further inland, and to quit the banks of the Indus. They removed to a place called Mulkah, situated in one of the southern spurs of the great Mahabun Mountain, and the Othmanzye and Gudoon tribes entered into an agreement with the British Government not to permit them to resettle at Sitana. To Mulkah, some months ago, repaired the son of the late titular king of Swat, Syud Akbar, who claims an ancestral right in the Sitana lands. At his persuasion some hundreds of the Hindoostanees have lately returned to Sitana, and re-instated him and themselves at that place. The Gudoon and Othmanzye tribes, when called on by the British Government to fulfil their contract and to prevent the re-occupation of Sitana, have refused to do so. A "blockade" has therefore been instituted on our part, and all communications between the British territory and the Gudoon and Othmanzye tribes stopped. The exasperation thus caused is fed by the Hindoostanee fanatics, who are liberal in their offers of money to the tribes affected by the blockade, as well as to the adjoining tribes on the condition of support and assistance. They have been sufficiently successful to make it probable that they will attack Umb on the Indus, a place some miles above Sitana, and which, though not within the British territory, from which it is divided by the Indus, is owned by a feudatory of ours, the principal part of whose lands are situated in Huzara. As a precautionary measure the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers have been moved from Rawul Pindee to Abbottabad, and the troops of the Punjab irregular force ordinarily quartered at Abbottabad have been pushed on towards the Indus. Such is the present situation of affairs, and it can hardly eventuate otherwise than in a second expedition for the expulsion of these troublesome fanatics from Sitana, and for the chastisement of those tribes which have refused to perform an engagement voluntarily entered into with the British Government. It is premature to connect this with the state of Afghanistan, though the withdrawal of Mahommed Azim Khan with his troops from the frontier district which he governed, to make an attempt on the Cabul guddee, has doubtless given these fanatics some confidence.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 1.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JOHN PETER GRANT.

We insert below the memorial of the inhabitants of Berhampore to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, requesting his honour to make a free gift of a piece of land to enable the memorialists to erect thereon a public hall, which is to bear the name of his predecessor, Sir John Peter Grant:—

To the Hon. CECIL BEADON, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

HON. SIR,—On the occasion of the departure from this country for Europe of the Hon. Sir John Peter Grant, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the native inhabitants of Moorsheedabad, at a public meeting held at Berhampore, determined, as a token of their respect and gratitude for the benefits conferred on the country by his administration, to erect a memorial, which, while it should keep alive his name in the minds of the people, would at the same time tend to benefit them materially. With this view subscriptions have been set on foot.

The meeting unanimously resolved that the most suitable form of the memorial would be "a public hall," to be built at Berhampore, in a conspicuous locality, which is to bear the name of Sir John Peter Grant, and to afford accommodation to a library and reading-rooms, and to public meetings of the European and native community for purposes connected with the social, moral, and political improvement of the country.

We find that the most convenient and suitable site for such a building would be a spot at the north-western extremity of the cantonments, on the bank of the river, bounded on the north by a temple and Hingun's house, on the south

by Juggunath's temple, on the east by Kotwalee, and on the west by the bank of the Bhageerutty and the road leading to Khagra, measuring about ten cuttahs of land; the proprietary right in which is vested in the Government, and as we feel sure that the object we have in view is one which will not fail to meet the approval of your honour, we most respectfully solicit the favour of your honour's bestowing the spot on the native community free from payment of rent, an act for which we shall be greatly indebted to your honour. We have the honour to be, Hon. Sir, your most obedient servants.

We have no doubt that the Lieutenant-Governor will cordially comply with the above request of the Berhampore people.—*Ryot's Friend*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MUTLAH is, after all, not entirely free from danger. The Prussian ship *Essex*, Captain Klatt, has gone down at the mouth of that river, while still in charge of the pilot. The crew were fortunately saved, but both ship and cargo are irrecoverably lost. This disaster is of a nature to damp the ardent expectations of the projectors of Canning Town, especially after all that has been said about there being no necessity to employ a pilot either in ascending or descending the Mutlah.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Oct. 5.

DECISIONS OF COURTS-MARTIAL.—Schoolboys will be delighted to learn that they need no longer employ the dreadfully trite anecdote of Bruce and the spider to illustrate the equally thread-bare thesis that perseverance overcometh all difficulties. Major Mansergh, formerly of H.M.'s 6th Regiment, who was dismissed her Majesty's service in 1858 for writing a letter, described as insubordinate, to Colonel Barnes, has at last been restored to his former rank, and placed on half-pay, with a view to receiving the full price of his commission. Some of our readers may still remember how unjustly Major Mansergh was treated by Lord Clyde. The offence imputed to him was that of writing an unbecoming letter to his commanding officer, Colonel Barnes, whereas the Major at that time had already been posted to the 15th Foot, then stationed in England, and was consequently no longer under Colonel Barnes' command. The court-martial was nevertheless convened and held, and Major Mansergh sentenced to be cashiered. It was an unfortunate proceeding, so far as the repose of H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief was concerned. What with pamphlets, remonstrances, petitions, and cases in point, H.R.H. has had but a sorry time of it during the last five years. It was in vain that letter after letter, signed W. F. Forster, was sent to the Major expressing H.R.H.'s determination not to reopen the matter, and declining any further correspondence on the subject. A man with a grievance is the most pertinacious of all living animals. Major Mansergh had read somewhere that by dint of much knocking you will get the door opened at last. So he went on hammering at the portals of the Horse Guards, until at last the Duke was compelled to succumb, and all obstructions were removed from between the injured soldier and his sovereign. Major Mansergh's character as an officer and a gentleman is thus cleared from all taint, and a grievous wrong has been tardily expiated. But what are we to think of the court-martial that condemned him, or of the knowledge of military law and sense of justice exhibited by the military authorities then in India? Trial by Court Martial is doomed. It cannot possibly be much longer endured. Day by day we read of fresh instances of abject servility to the ruling powers, of crass stupidity, and utter recklessness of right or wrong, and therefore we again say that the days of such an unjust and ludicrous tribunal are numbered, and that it will ere long be classed with trial by fire, the *pene forte et aure*, and other such barbarous institutions.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Oct. 7.

STAR OF INDIA.—We learn from a private source that the vacant Star of India is to be conferred on the Maharajah of Jeypore.

THE SONTHALS.—If there be any mischief brewing or apprehended in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, it must have been collecting very quietly and imperceptibly indeed, as the first that the public have heard of any military changes in those districts being requisite, is the announcement of the Bengal Government having applied to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the services of a Native infantry regiment, to be quartered in that part of the country, and his Excellency's compliance with the request. The 17th N. I., now at Bareilly, and destined in the relief for Dorundah, has had its movements altered, and is now ordered to march on the 15th of October for the Sonthal country, there to be stationed at a place called Soory, about a hundred and twenty miles from Calcutta, near the East Indian Railway line, and a few miles from the Synthia station. We can hardly believe that this arrangement could be made by the Bengal Government without some good political or military reasons, as the change of station and the position assigned to the 17th N.I. cannot but be most disadvantageous and unwelcome to the officers and men. The officers will be on half-batta, and as there are no houses or military buildings of any kind at Soory, the officers and men will be obliged to hut and shelter themselves as best they can in the midst of the jungle, which will be anything but agreeable. When it is considered that Soory is but five hours' railway distance from the station of Barrackpore, where there are always native infantry regiments available at an hour's notice, the reason for permanently cantoning a corps at the former station is still more unintelligible; but we suppose that the utility of railways as regards military movements, and their power of multiplying our resources, of which we used to hear so much before any railways were constructed in India, must no longer be taken into consideration. Officers, men of business, travellers for pleasure or amusement, even ladies, and children, can travel direct, and without halting between Calcutta and Benares, at all seasons of the year; but the Government has discovered that the British soldier cannot perform the same journey in the midst of the cold weather, without sleeping three or four nights on the road. It is also considered better to bring a Native Infantry regiment into the Soory jungles than to place it in some civilised and comfortable cantonment, within five hours run of the part of the country in which it may be required to act. We shall soon come to the days of *eau-de-Cologne* and *pate-de-foie gras* for the British soldier; just as we have now arrived at the time when Native regiments are not to be warned to remain in permanent readiness to move by rail at a moment's notice. With reference to the military occupation of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, on which we made some remarks yesterday, we now learn that the first request of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was, for the services of a Sikh corps, to be stationed at Soory; but that Sir Hugh Rose politely declined to comply with his Honour's wishes, and gave him a Poorneah regiment instead. This was, in our opinion, a wise move in the matter, as the Sikhs are fitted for something better than rotting in the jungle; whereas a regiment which is a kind of hotch-potch of the remnant 'pandies' of different mutinied and disbanded regiments, will do quite well enough for the delights of Soory, and the occupation of keeping the Sonthals in order; if indeed these people have any intention of breaking the peace.—*Englishman*, Oct. 2.

DIVORCE COURT FOR INDIA.—The *Blind* contains the following *on dit*:—"A Divorce Court.—Dame Rumour has it that a Court of Divorce is immediately to be established here. The Jade addeth that the first judge of the new court is to be the worshipful magistrate who lately delivered judgment in an affiliation case."

ADDITIONAL MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—We perceive from the Calcutta *Government Gazette*, that His Highness, Nuwab Mahomed Yusef Ali Khan, Bahadur, Nuwab of Rampore, Knight of the Most Exalted Star of India has been appointed an additional member of Council.

AN AEROLITE.—An aerolite has fallen lately a few miles north of Dacca. The following is from the *Dacca News*:—"The statement of Doyal Bungshee, ryot, of Bahoo Kally Narain Roy, of Snythal.—On a day in Srabun (said to be the 11th August), between the hours of eleven and twelve in the afternoon, he heard a noise like thunder; he then saw a round body coming from the east towards the west; it fell at a distance of about half a mile from where he stood. As the body was moving there was a strong smell, like that of burning gunpowder. He went to the spot about an hour afterwards. There was a hole in the ground no more than nine inches in diameter. He was curious to know what it was that had fallen; on digging down to a depth of about seven inches he found a stone—the one now sent. It was not warmer than the ordinary soil of the place. The earth in which it was imbedded was sandy and moist. The stone when dug up had no smell of sulphur or gunpowder. As directed by his zemindar, Baboo Kally Narain Roy, he searched the place for other fragments of the stone, but could find none. There was no report of any other fragment having fallen in the neighbourhood. Its colour when in motion was red, something of the appearance of the sun at rising. It was not accompanied by sparks. The people of the place were very much frightened. He was not himself frightened. When the stone was dug up, the villagers supposed it to be a supernatural being; they bathed it, and anointed it with oil; they did not, however, make poojah to it. Baboo Kally Narain Roy, the zemindar of the place, sent the stone to Dacca to Dr. Simpson, accompanied by a letter, in which he says that on the 11th of August, about noon, the people of the place heard, three or four times, a sound in the sky like the report of a cannon. The sound proceeded from the north. A few days after he was informed by the people of Snythal that similar sounds had been heard there, and that something like fire fell near the house of one of his ryots. The place was examined, and the aerolite was found embedded in the soil, three-fourths of a cubit below the surface. Mr. Brennand, of the Dacca College, undertook to analyse the stone, and his report, courteously placed at our disposal by Dr. Simpson, is as follows:—"I have examined the stone which you sent to me yesterday, and believe it to be a real aerolite. It possesses all the characteristics of one. I subjected a portion of it to a rough analysis. A quantity was pulverised and digested in nitric acid. The filtrate contained iron, manganese, and cobalt; the insoluble part was then boiled in hydrochloric acid, and in the filtrate I found nickel. There may be other metals in small quantities, but the bulk of the residue I suspect to be silica. Another portion of the stone was pulverised, and on applying the magnet I separated the magnetic from the non-magnetic particles. In the non-magnetic I found the iron; this makes me think that the iron is in the form of a sulphide, and a protosulphide, for, on the first application of the nitric acid to the powder large quantities of hydrosulphuric acid were given off. The magnetic part of the powder contained nickel, but not much iron. I suspect this to be merely in a state of aggregation with the magnetic nickel. The stone does not contain silver, lead, or mercury; at least, I can find none. Numerous questions were put to the native who witnessed the phenomenon, and all that he can tell has been elicited, and is embodied in the statement we have given above. This statement and Mr. Brennand's analysis at once fix the character of the stone. It is large, and weighs a little more than five pounds. The stone is to be forwarded to the Government by Dr. Simpson. The Government has, we believe, been recently asking for information regarding meteoric stones."

INDIAN ROYALTY.—The youngest son of the late ex-King of Delhi has been married to the daughter of a respectable Mussulman merchant. The ceremony took place at Rangoon, and a few days before the mail left the lady had had her nose bored—a necessary preliminary, we suppose. So the dynasty propagates itself within a few hundred miles of Moslem intrigue, and we do—nothing. Is the Vellore mutiny forgotten?

ATHEISM IN INDIA.—There is an editorial article in the *Bengalee* of the 30th Sept., headed "Faith and Ironsides," which we recommend to the notice of the newly-appointed censor of the native press. If not quite blasphemous, it is inaugurating such a system of utter atheism, that we are surprised it has not been nipped ere it had time to appear. We would not have been surprised to have seen such an article in any of the native dialects, but when such "leaders" as this are promulgated in what is meant to be the English language, it is full time to put a stop to it by some means, and counteract the atheistical tendencies which the universities have inaugurated. These university bare-legged "Bachelors of Arts" are neither Hindoo, Christian, nor Mahomedan. Better to have been left as they were.—*Delhi Gazette*.—[The secular education of Hindoos often aids in deism but not in atheism. Does the writer confound the two?—Ed.]

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) are given to understand that the Indian Carrying Company, which was alluded to by a recent correspondent, is working slowly but surely along the line of the Grand Trunk-road, and will soon reach Lahore. It was hinted in the letter we published that the company was the only one likely to succeed the Government as general carriers. We have reason to believe the surmise correct, and that the bullock train established by Dr. Hutton, Post-master General, some thirty-five years ago, will pass about the 1st January from the hands of Government to those of a private company. We trust that these arrangements will be such as to afford satisfaction to the public.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN CALCUTTA.—The coroner's inquest on the body of the unfortunate dealer in poultry who was beaten to death by an East Indian named Lewis Jonathan Newbond, has returned a verdict which, if read literally, charges the deceased with having committed culpable homicide. Here are the very words of the verdict:—"That Shaikh Punnoollah came to his death from the effects of injuries caused by Lewis Jonathan Newbond, which injuries were likely to cause death from the nature of the violence which caused the injuries, and has committed the offence of homicide, not amounting to murder." It is so far fortunate for Newbond that he was not examined before a coroner's inquest in England, for a much more serious offence would have been charged against him. As it is, it is not at all impossible that the grand jury may bring in a true bill, which may place him on his trial for murder.—*Hurkaru*.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE RATES OVERLAND.—It has been generally decided by the home authorities that all reliefs of the Indian army shall be sent to India and back again by the overland route, but that invalids shall, as hitherto, be sent home by the Cape. This is a great step in advance, but we believe it will not be carried out till next year. The Peninsular and Oriental Company are in communication with the home authorities on the subject, and it is doubtful whether their steamers will be employed, or Admiralty transports be sent round to the Red Sea. In any case the sending of troops overland must reduce the rates at which officers and their families will be conveyed, for one large Steam Company is willing to undertake the overland transit at £25 per man and £50 per officer.

COLOMBO AND KANDY RAILWAY.—The *Colombo Observer* says the first section of twenty miles of the Colombo and Kandy Railway will be open in six months. The earthwork for that distance is nearly ready.

BENGAL TEA COMPANY (LIMITED).—At a meeting of the above company, held on the 30th Sept., a dividend for the past half-year of 6 per cent. was declared.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION PRIZES.—Dr. J. B. Barry has offered extra prizes to the amount of upwards of Rs. 1,500, to be competed for at the forthcoming Agricultural Exhibition. Considerably more than a third of this sum is to be appropriated to rewarding improvements in the machinery connected with tea-planting and manufacture, in which Dr. Barry has taken much interest.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL returned to Calcutta on Saturday forenoon, Oct. 3, when a salute of seventeen guns greeted his Honour's return to the bosom of his loving subjects.

HIMALAYAN PRODUCE FOR THE LAHORE EXHIBITION.—At Simla an interesting collection of Himalayan produce is displayed in the Cutcherry, consisting of about 400 articles contributed to the approaching Exhibition at Lahore by sixteen Hill Chiefs, including the Rajas of Sirmoor and Bilaspur. The specimens of mineral ores and various fibres are an important series, which must attract attention and lead to useful results.

OPENING OF THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL AT PENANG.—Sir Benson Maxwell, the Recorder of Penang, lately presided at the opening in the island of the Alexandra Hotel, the chief feature of which is a suite of baths. They consist of three lady's baths; one family bath, measuring 15 feet in length, 10 feet in breadth and 4½ in depth; one swimming bath, measuring 60 feet by 30 feet and 7 feet deep, and two baths for natives; all built of solid granite. The establishment contains a library, dressing and refreshment rooms. Sir B. Maxwell expressed cordial wishes for its success, because he looked upon it as supplying a great want in Penang, and as partaking of the character of a public institution.

THE FRENCH STEAMERS.—Great inconvenience has been experienced in Colombo on the two last occasions of the departure of the mails, by the Messageries Imperiales steamers, in consequence of their being closed in Colombo a day earlier than advertised. In the present instance the Calcutta and China steamers arrived at Galle on the forenoon of Friday, the 9th, and between 4 and 5 P.M. on the same day a postal notice was issued in Colombo announcing that the *Alphee* would leave for Suez at 5 P.M. on the 10th, the very time at which the mail for Europe was advertised to close here. A number who had prepared letters to forward by this opportunity were disappointed; and certainly it would be more advisable that a day earlier, instead of one later, than the probable mail day for the French steamers should be stated to our postal authorities here.—*Colombo Observer*, Oct. 12.

THE JYNTIA REBELS.—Dacca, Oct. 3.—The only news from Cherra is that the patient waiting of the Cossya police has been rewarded by the capture of eight or ten of the few Jyntia rebels who steadfastly refuse to surrender under the conviction that it is better to die than to live. There cannot be more than fifteen or twenty of them altogether, starved and suffering every conceivable privation, yet still desperate. They are not likely to form the nucleus of any new revolt, inasmuch as the Jyntias, that is, those of them who took up arms against us but were afterwards glad to avail themselves of the amnesty, relish the restored quiet all the more for their recent fears and sufferings. The forlorn hope that still holds out in the jungles may, accordingly, be regarded as nothing more than a dacoit band, mischievously disposed, but not near so dangerous as are many of the larger bands of robbers that populate the Sunderbuns or do business among the swamps of Sylhet. This rebellious remnant, however, have it in their power to trouble their own local and peaceable brethren; they are a public nuisance, and must be suppressed.

A JOB.—Another Horse Guards job has just been perpetrated. In the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the 23rd ult. we observe the appointment of the Hon. J. D. Drummond, of the 11th Hussars, as aide-de camp to the Major-general commanding the Oudh Division, subject to examination *hereafter* in native languages. The appointment is stated to be made "under instructions" from the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

THE SIKHS.—According to the *Colombo Observer*, the letter which appeared in the *Mefussilite*, purporting to be from a gentleman in Ceylon to a friend in India, describing the treatment of the Sikhs, is likely to get Major O'Brien, son of the Major-General commanding there,—who has avowed himself to be the author—into trouble. The Government have taken up the matter.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 1. Amy Warwick, Macready, Monte Video; Hudson, Potter, Muscat; Rowena, Reed, Liverpool; str. Cheduba, Dando, Akyab; str. India, Gray, Mouline; Helen, McDougall, Liverpool; Teaser Mahomed, Abrams, Bombay.—5. Thunder str., Rodger, Hong Kong; Futtay Salaam, Mauritius; Mary Crocker, Stuber, Bombay; Hotspur, Toynbee, Gravesend; Clarence, Watson, London; T. E. Lemon, Rainy, Aden; Trasserm, Tully, Liverpool; Simla, Hackett, Shanghai; Sterling Castle, Davidson, Liverpool; Avaboy, Marr, Hong Kong; Malton, Muscat; Clydesdale, McGregor, Liverpool; William Cole, Tothill, —, Fatty Moombarack, Muscat.—7. Nusser, Jeddah; Cartea, Sou, Reunion; Mendoza, Fordyce, Liverpool; Lochnagar, Chatter, Penang; Birkby, Purdy, Bombay; J. L. Hall, Richardson, Sydney; str. Kurrachee, Cotter, Bombay; Comet, Perrier, Madras; L. B. Ledsque, Marseilles; Georges et Juliette, Fabre, Pondicherry; Nile, Owen, —; Humayoon, Muscat; Lady Clarendon, Wilkie, Liverpool; Futtay Sultan, Bombay; Thomas Seddon, Dodd, Bombay; Pactolus, Alaire, Madras; Puvet, Kalekloel, Otago.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Cheduba.—D. P. Wilson, Esq., S. P. C. S. Tweedie, Esq., B.C.S.
Per Futtay Salaam.—Mr. Davy, Dr. Fousworth.
Per Clarence.—Mr. and Mrs. Fossberry, Mr. and Mrs. Orchard, Mrs. Grenon and son, Mr. Fladgate, Mr. Hallet, Mr. Campbell, Mr. McDonald, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Esup.
Per Thunder.—Mr. Tolson, Mr. Groom, Mr. Vanderbeck and son, Mr. Manooke, Mr. Duka, Mr. Sherbourne, Mr. Evans.
Per Sterling.—Mr. and Miss Harper.
Per J. L. Hall.—Mrs. Richardson, W. Richardson, E. Simpson.
Per Kurrachee.—Messrs. Spry, Ashworth, Gloer, Burton, French, and Dunn.
Per Georges et Juliette.—Messieurs de Gragny and Kirgarecs.
Per Nile.—Mrs. Cox and three children, Miss Jane Cox, Mrs. Grace Cox, Miss Latney, Mrs. Miss, and Mr. D. Kenyon, Mr. Owen, Maj. Bowell, T. Lead, Esq., 2nd Dragg. Gds., A. N. Sondips, Esq., 9th regt., Dr. W. G. Clerk, Lieut. Tremere, 2nd regt. Messrs. Ross, Watkins, Brawn, Kinnear, Bowling, Haley, Hastings, Muxico, K. Abreey, J. Abreey.
Per Puvet.—Mrs. Fitch and son.
Per Lochnagar.—Mr. and Miss Charter.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1. Str. Baltic, Akyab, &c.—2. str. Malta, Akyab, &c.—4. Erymanthe, Madras Coast, &c.; Hippocampi, Sydney, &c.; Thana, China; Reigate, Mauritius; Adeline, Madras, &c.; Robert McKenzie, Liverpool; Neptune's Car, Bombay; Volunter, Liverpool; Humble, London; Clyde, London; Susan Howland, —.—6. Mouline, Chittagong, &c.—7. Cavour, —.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Erymanthe.—For MADRAS.—Major Smyth, Mr. C. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. Thos. Otham, Mr. F. Leung, Mr. Gels, Mrs. Gels, two Misses Gels. For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. G. P. Stuart, Mr. Eddis and child. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Bray de Buysser, Mr. Dunalas, Lieut. Feudall, Maj. Walter, Lieut. A. Davidson, Lieut. Birch, Dr. Murray, Lieut. Campbell, Capt. T. B. Phillips, Capt. Scott, Sister Marie St. Ange, Mr. C. Bennett, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. Bihra, Mr. Mourralle.
Per str. Baltic.—To AKTAR.—Baboo W. Dutt. To Rangoon.—Mr. R. Gordon, Mr. J. H. Fowler, Mr. Jas. Rowland, Mons. Bourdon, Mons. Braengand, To MOULMEIN.—Mr. Henry Prince, Mr. Thomas Suel.
Per str. Carnatic.—For MADRAS.—Hon. Mr. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Jas. Rose, For GALLE.—Mr. Buckley, Mr. D. C. Mackey, For MELBOURNE.—Maj. Stephens. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Solon, Mrs. P. Taylor, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. R. E. Green, Mr. Keep, Mr. H. Oatts, Mr. Pearson, Mr. G. F. Lord. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Terrenceau and family, Mrs. Home, Mr. and Mrs. Sanderman and infant, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. J. Calvert, Mr. B. Lloyd, Mr. D. Davis, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. C. Jones, Mr. G. A. Laudale, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Elliott and family, Mr. Sinclair.
Per str. Cheduba.—To Rangoon.—Mr. Thomas Edwards and children, Mr. W. E. Powell. To MOULMEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Cowell. To PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Douglas and Master Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Capt. Vial and Miss Vial.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Helen Douglas.—10th Sept., Hengist, from Calcutta to Mauritius, in lat. 88° 05' E., lat. 7° 00' S.
By Hotspur.—17th July, British Rakland, in lat. 23° 52' N., lon. 20° 14' W., 2nd August, Tenasserim Asphalel, Sept. 10th, Winfred, bound to Madras.
By Clarence.—9th, Kate Carney, from London to Shanghai, in lat. 37° 25' N., lon. 151° 1' W., 27th July (B.), Barque Medusa, from London to Shanghai, in lat. 7° 03' N., lon. 17° 33' W., 13th Sept., Horatio, steering westward, also Northumberland, from Corner Inlet to Marseilles. 14th Sept., Arnold Boninger, from Calcutta to Clyde; also Greive Berg, steering south-west, in lat. 12° 14' S., lon. 79° 53' E., 20th Sept., Indian, from Madras, steering south. 22nd Sept., Rajasthan, steering north-west. 27th Sept., Reserve, from America to Akyab, in lat. 15° 40' N., lon. 88° 25' E.
By Simla.—Queen of India, to Rangoon, off Diamond Point, 24th Sept.
By Clydesdale.—28th June, Penelope; Aug. 22, the Marcheno, of Ceylon.
By Sterling Castle.—Eden, from Mauritius, in lat. 31° 30' S., lon. 75° 49' E., 13th Sept.
By William Cole.—J. L. Hall.
By Lady Clarendon.—Alice Ritson, and barque Colonist, from Calcutta, in lat. 14° N., lon. 25° W.
Per Mendoza.—5th July, Water Nymph, from London to Melbourne, in lat. 37° N., lon. 16° 30' W.; 19th July, White Star, in lat. 37° N., lon. 164° W.; 29th July, barque Montego, in lat. 5° N., lon. 16° W.; 4th Aug., barque Zephyr, in lat. 28° S., lon. 31° W.; 4th Aug., Jacques Laurden, in lat. 28° S., lon. 31° W.; 1st Oct., James Booth, in lat. 19° N., lon. 37° E.; 3rd Oct., Elvra, in lat. 19° N., lon. 164° E.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 8, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100 Rs. 95 8 to 98 12	
Do. Transfer Stock....	Sa. Rs. 100 ..	
4 per Cent. P.W.	Co's Rs. 100 ..	
5 per Cent. P.W.	Co's Rs. 100 ..107 12 to 108 0	
5½ per Cent.	Co's Rs. 100 ..118 4 to 118 12	
5 per cent., 56-57.....	Co's Rs. 100 ..108 4 to 109	

EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
..... at 6 months' sight	.....	2 0 5-16
First Class Credit	..... at 6 months' sight	2 0 4
Bills with Docts.	..... at 6 months' sight	2 0 4 to 2 0 9-16
Bank Post Bills	..... at 1 months' sight	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
Rs. each.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra and United Service Bank	500	1150 to 1200
Assam Tea Company	200	570 to 575
Bank of Bengal	4000	10000 to 10050
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	1600 to 1610
Ditto	200	300 to 320
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1960 to 1980
Bengal Printing Company	100	...
Bengal River Company	1000	1000 to 1020
Bengal Tea Company	100	260 to 280
Bishnauth Tea Company	200	20 to 25
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	730 to 745
Cachar and Assam Tea Company	200	par to 5 pm.
Cachar Tea Company	600	750 to 760
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1260 to 1280
Calcutta Steam Tug Association	600	955 to 910
Central Assam Tea Company	100	130 to 140
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	340 to 360
Delhi Bank Corporation	500	625 to 650
Dogh Tea Company	90	90
East India Coal Company	100	55 to 60
East India Railway Company	218	230 to 232
East India Tea Company	50	145 to 150
Do.	100	...
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	218	Nominal.
Eastern Steam Tug Association	1000	1700 to 1750
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	380 to 390
Gola Ghaut Tea Company	250	25 to 50 pm.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	400 to 415
Highly Steam Tug Association	1000	300 to 350 pm.
Hope Town Equitable Tea Company	100	10 to 20
Hope Town Tea Association	100	50 p.ct. pm.
Hunter and Company	250	Nominal.
Hurkaru Press Company	1000	Quite nom.
India General Steam Navigation Co.	1000	1000 to 1050
Leibong and Minchou Tea Company	30	5 to 10 pm.
Mutual Tea Company	100	30 pm.
New Fort Gloster Company	600	1600 to 1700
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	£20	16 to 17
Oriental Tea Company	£20	Nominal.
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50 to 60
Punjab Bank (Lim.)	50	105
R. Scott Thompson and Company	500	700 to 710
Simla Bank	500	600
Soom Tea Company	30	30 to 40 pm.
Spence's Hotel Company	250	30 to 40
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company	200	220 to 225
Tukvar Tea Company	100	...
Victoria Tea Company	250	20 to 30
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	120 to 130

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre ... £0 0 0 to £0 0 0	£0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	0 0 0
Rice	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0
Seeds	4 0 0 to 4 5 0	4 0 0
Jute	4 12 6 to 0 0 0	4 7 6

MADRAS.

MADRAS REVENUE.

A correspondent, dating from the Madras Club, successfully defends the Southern Presidency from the charge brought against it by the *Times*, of yielding a surplus of only £19,000 to the imperial revenue, while Bengal gives £9,000,000, and even the Punjab £1,400,000. The *Times* is misled by the accounts annually presented to Parliament, which do not charge Northern India with the cost of its army, while Madras is burdened with the military expenditure in Burmah and the Straits Settlement. But our correspondent is equally wrong in denying Northern India and Bombay all credit for a crop like the poppy, which occupies so much of the land and labour of the former, and so jumping to the conclusion that Madras yields proportionally as large a surplus as any other province. If it does, then the ryotwari settlement must squeeze every drop of blood out of the people, for only one thirty-third of the province is cultivated, and by peasants without capital. But that it does not, Sir Bartle Frere clearly showed in the financial resolution, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, on 13th November, 1861. Each province, after paying all local charges, military and civil, should contribute 30½ per cent. to meet the purely imperial expenditure of £12,700,700. On this principle, and it is as per-

fect as is practicable, Madras yields a surplus of £224,355, while Bombay gives £732,402, and Bengal, £1,409,200. All other provinces show a deficit. This we believe to be very near the truth. Of course, now that the apathy of the Government with which Madras is so unfortunate as to be saddled has lost North Canara, the surplus will be still less proportionally. In all these comparisons, which are valuable as incentives to economy and improved administration, two errors should be avoided. Provinces like the Punjab, and, in a much lower degree, Madras, suffer by the representation that they are extravagant, when they are really doing the important duty of guarding the frontier, and garrisoning outlying districts. And it is justly the boast of a province like Bengal proper that while, with a fixed land assessment, it yields a proportionally larger surplus of taxation than any other, the actual wealth of its people is greater than even the increased taxation can gauge.—*Friend of India*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARWAR NOT SHEDASHEGHUR.—Sir Charles Wood has done a service by causing it to be notified that the new capital of North Canara is in future to be known by the name of "Carwar." He appointed Mr. C. R. Markham to "consider the question of changing the name of the new port on the west coast of India from *Sedashighur* to a more convenient and pronounceable one," and hence the new name Carwar, which was for many years one of the principal factories of the East India Company on the west coast. Beitelul (composed of two Arabic words, meaning "A home for all") is the name of an insignificant little village in the bay. The East India Company had a large stone-built factory at *Carwar* (or *Cadovaud*) as long ago as 1663. The factory was on the south side of the Kalanudee river, and about three miles from its mouth, where its ruins may still be seen. The modern name of *Seda-Sheva ghur* comes from the fact of a rajah of Soonda, named Seda-Shiva-Rao, having built a fort (*ghur*) on the north side of the Kalanudee river, opposite the Carwar factory. Some of the names of our railway stations, such as Ghazeeood-deen-Nuggur, might now be taken in hand. The last is sometimes abbreviated into Ghazeeabad, but even that is objectionable. Rhythimical oriental names might be found for many places whose titles are now unpronounceable, as easily as Carwar for Sedashighur.

THE MINT MASTER.—The vexed question of "who is to be next Mint Master," has at length, we learn, been definitively solved; it being determined that Colonel Carpendale, as was all along expected, should succeed to the post; but he will continue to act in his present appointment of chief engineer of Mysore, until the return, from sick leave, of Colonel E. Lawford. In the meantime Lieutenant-colonel C. V. Wilkieson will be nominated to act at the mint; Captain Tulloch doing duty for the latter as controller of public works accounts. This last-mentioned appointment will, we doubt not, take many by surprise.

H.M.'s 69TH FOOT have received the necessary instructions, to the effect that their services will be required at the Presidency for one year longer.

MR. HARDINGE, an engineer, arrived from England by the last steamer, with instructions to examine and select a line from the railway station at Arconum to Conjeeveram, with the view of immediately commencing the construction of a tramway between the two stations. A meeting was held at Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s last Monday, for the purpose of determining upon the necessary arrangements.

THE CHURCH AT CUDDAPAH.—The Madras Government are to contribute Rs. 3,034 towards re-building the church at Cuddapah.

FROM VIZAGAPATAM we learn that the fall of rain in that quarter between the 8th and 10th Oct. has been so severe and unusual that considerable damage is said to have been done in consequence to the Government Irrigation Works. Within the short space of three days the rain-fall in the Nursapatam district is reported to have exceeded no less than fourteen inches.

BANK OF MADRAS.—Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 10th October, 1863.—

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	As.	P.
Capital	...	30,45,750	0	0
Public deposits	...	62,73,278	9	2
Other do.	...	33,15,026	6	1
Cash credits, undrawn	...	5,82,311	6	7
Bank notes outstanding	...	80,385	0	0
Post bills	...	11,274	14	6
Reserve fund	...	1,44,750	0	0
Rest	...	54,875	14	2
		Rs. 1,35,07,652	2	6
ASSETS.		Rs.	As.	P.
Silver and notes	...	24,52,503	2	11
Government securities	...	8,90,124	4	11
Government reserve—				
Cash	Rs. 29,31,129	2	11	
Securities	18,42,119	6	8	
		47,73,278	9	2
Loans on deposit of Government securities	...	23,09,092	15	8
Accounts of credit on ditto	...	8,35,065	0	0
Mercantile bills discounted	...	3,22,305	4	6
Bills of exchange	...	10,03,830	13	2
Branch balances	...	7,84,878	0	11
Due by other banks	...	1,38,155	13	2
Dead stock	...	88,418	2	1
		Rs. 1,35,07,652	2	6

T. E. FRANK, Chief Accountant.

Published by order of the Board,

JOHN McIVER, Secy. and Treasurer.

BANK'S RATES OF BUSINESS.

Discount on Government bills	...	5 per ct.
Do. on private do., at or within 3 months	...	8 "
Interest on loans on deposit of Government securities	...	6 "
Do. on discount loans on do.	...	5 "
Do. on cash credits on do. (subject to commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per ct. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	...	6 "

STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.—Our Money Market remains in an easy condition, but the animated demand for money in Bombay on account of cotton advances, and employment in the new joint-stock companies, resulting in the advance of 2 per cent. in the Bank rate of discount, justifies the anticipation that an improved demand for money will soon be manifested here. Government Securities have been neglected in favour of other investments, and may now be quoted at a decline all round. Five and a-half per Cents. stand at $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ premium; Five per Cents. at $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ premium; and Four per Cents. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ discount. The Madras Bank's rate of discount is unchanged. Its shares have not fluctuated in value during the fortnight and may be still quoted nominally at Rs. 119 to Rs. 122 per cent. premium. Exchange: The commencement of the cotton season in Bombay and other causes resulting in the rise of Exchange in that Presidency have also influenced our rates, and the last sales of First Class Credit Bills six months' sight have been effected at 2s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 15 16ths and Document Bills at 2s. 1d. to 2-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The Bank's advertised rates remain:—six months' sight 2s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; three months sight 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; one months' sight 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and on demand 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 6. Str. Erymanthe, Macaire, Calcutta.—7. Str. Nemesis, Castle, Suez; Beranger, Tinnard, Cocanada.—11. Northumbrian, Teggie, Calcutta.—12. General Caulfield, Richards, Gopaulpore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per French str. Erymanthe.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop and servant, Lieut. Tendall's servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. M. for Suez and servant, J. Leeming, Esq.; Mrs. Gile, three children and two servants; Capt. C. W. Hill and servant, J. Oulham, Esq. For POINT-DE-GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. L. and infant, J. R. Stuart, Esq., and two servants. For SUEZ.—J. Damalis, Esq.; Bray de Buyer, Esq. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. J. B. Phillipson, Lieut. Tindall, R.N.; B. Von Bibra, Esq.; C. Bennet, Esq.; Madame Marie de St. Agnes, A. P. Monrallien, Lieut. Campbell, Capt. Scott, Major Water, Lieut. Davidson H. Taylor, Esq.; Lieut. Birch, Capt. R. W. Murray, and Lieut. Stevenson. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nemesis.—From SOUTH-AMPTON.—Mr. McCulloch, Capt. Kelsall, Mr. Mockett, Mr. Goodrich, Mrs. Murray, Miss Lorenz, Mr. Wallace, Capt. Greenway, Mr. Dickson. From PENANG.—Maj. and Mrs. Smart and two children.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6. Str. Erymanthe, Macaire, Pondicherry.—7. Mount-stuart, Elphinstone, Badland, Bangalore; P. and O. str. Nemesis, Castle, Calcutta; Nepal, Wilson, London.—8. Adelaide, Richardson, Moulineau.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Erymanthe.—For PONDICHERRY.—F. M. DeSouze, Esq., Mrs. Carr, three children and five servants, Monsieur Bulliard and three children, Mr. Fenwick and George Ellis, Esq. For SUEZ.—One servant of C. Atkinson. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Moshan, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Bates, three children and one servant, Lieut. Granville and Mrs. Granville. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Nemesis.—J. Castle to Calcutta. Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Eyre, Mrs. D. Momet and child, Capt. Grant, Mr. J. Scott, Major and Mrs. Saunders and three infants, Lady, Mr. and Miss Trevelyan, Ramen Chetty, Mr. D'Monte. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nemesis.—Mrs. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. Eyre, Mrs. D. Momet and child, Capt. Grant, Mr. J. Scott, Maj. and Mrs. Saunders and three infants, Lady, Mr. and Miss Trevelyan, Mr. D'Monte.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Oct. 13, 1863.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities	...	6 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	...	6 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills	...	5 per ct.
Ditto on Private Bills, at or within 3 months	...	8 per ct.
Loans on deposit of Government paper	...	5 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	2 1
Credit to 6 months	...	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	2 0 9-16 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " at 3 months	...	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " at 1 month	...	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " at sight	...	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
H.M.'s Treasury Bills	...	None.
Bank of England Post Bills	...	Par.
Mauritius Government Bills	...	Nominal.
Ceylon ditto	...	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	...	None.
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	...	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis
Ditto on Bombay	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ dis

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

$\frac{5}{4}$ per cent. Loan	...	1859 ... 17 pm
5 per cent. ditto	...	1856-57 ... 107 to 108
4 per cent. ditto	...	1852-53 ... 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
Ditto	...	1853-54 ... 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
Ditto	...	1854-55 ... 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt	...	No transactions.
Tanjore Bonds	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	...	120 per cent. pm.

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. $\frac{5}{4}$ per cent. Promissory Notes	...	110 per ct.
Ditto 5 ditto ditto	...	103 per ct.
Ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto ditto	...	75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto Stock Receipts	...	75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto Promissory Notes Sica	...	53 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto ditto Company's	...	75 per ct.
Ditto 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto ditto ditto	...	— per ct.
On Tanjore ditto ditto	...	98 per ct.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10-4-9

FREIGHTS.

To London £1. 5s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE DAVID SASSOON HOSPITAL AT POONA.—According to announcement, the foundation stone of the David Sassoon Hospital was laid on the 8th of October, with great pomp and ceremony, by his Excellency Sir Bartle Frere. The arrangements were perfect, and reflected the highest credit upon the gentlemen of the managing committee. The spectacle was a most impressive one; and the venerable appearance of the exiled patriarch of the House of Israel, as he read the touching address, which he had prepared for the occasion, must have carried the minds of all present away, down the stream of time, to that grand historical period when Abraham, the loftiest of all the Patriarchs, stood in plain and unpretending simplicity amongst the princes of Palestine. All the orators spoke well, and there was not a superfluous word uttered. Punctual to time, his Excellency, the Governor, arrived on the ground, and was shortly afterwards joined by Mr. Sassoon. He was received with the usual honours which are accorded on such occasions. The salute was fired, the band struck up, and the hum of eager expectation announced that the great business of the day would soon be performed. All the mechanical arrangements were perfect, and at the conclusion of a very effective address, Mr. David Sassoon, in the language of the Hebrews, requested the Governor to confer upon him the honour of placing the stone in the position

which it would ever afterwards occupy, at the basis of the building. Sir Bartle Frere's speech was, as is usual with his addresses, earnest and eloquent. He seemed fully sensible of the position which his name would afterwards occupy in the pages of Indian history—in connection with the noble, monumental, and useful, structure which he had been called upon to inaugurate, in his official capacity. True, however, to his genius and antecedents, he readily accepted the position; and with his usual serene aspect permitted no symptom of that which was passing in his own mind at the moment to disturb a feature of his face. Probably, he thought of many high hearts, who were laid low, who would have rejoiced to have seen him justifying the high anticipations which they had formed respecting him, in another land. But before we reach the zenith of our fame it too often happens that those in whose eyes we would have loved best to compete and to excel are no longer with us.

GOOZERAT STEAM COMPANY.—Another new company, the Goozerat Steam Company (Limited), has issued its prospectus. It proposes to purchase or build steamers of a class suitable for working the coast trade between Bombay, Surat, and Gogo, and also to provide suitable steamers for the navigation of the Indian rivers. To enable the company to commence operations at once, arrangements have been made for the purchase of the *Johnstone Castle*, *Telegraph* and *Maharaj*, and a fourth steamer of about the same character and class as the *Johnstone Castle* now being built in England. The whole four are to be handed over to the company in Bombay for four lacs and 30,000 rupees.

THE COTTON CROP.—The produce of the cotton crop in the central provinces in 1862 was estimated at forty-seven millions of lbs. The area under cultivation, measured field by field, was 628,021 acres, or 41,371 more than in the previous year, and at the rate of 328 lbs. of cotton, or 82 lbs. when cleaned, to the acre, the produce ought to have been fifty one and a half millions of lbs. Yet the actual return was only thirty-seven millions, owing to the superabundance of rain, and fourteen and a-half millions of lbs. at the rate of eighteen pence each in Lancashire, represents the serious loss caused by inclement weather. This season, it is gratifying to be informed by the authorities, the prospects are most encouraging. A larger area than ever has been sown, the weather has been most favourable, and cotton is selling in Nagpore at sixteen pence a pound retail. On the whole crop of 1862, it is said that thirty and a half millions of lbs., or 13,616 tons, have been exported, valued at £1,164,120. The export took the railway route from Mulkapore in Berar, and that by Mirzapore to Calcutta may be considered as for ever abandoned. In 1862 the experiments with American seed from Dharwar failed entirely, owing to a mistake in the time of sowing. This year the seed was not put in the ground till August, and the best results are expected. Even last year experiments on a small scale succeeded so well, that the plants which survived the heavy rain far exceeded the indigenous crop in height and produce.

THE CIRCULAR OF THE PUNJAB DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.—The *Bombay Guardian*, holding up for imitation this document, mentions an instance in Bombay in which a long-established Mission School, supported by the residents of the station, had to be shut up in consequence of the planting of a Government School by its side. Some of the pupils were native Christians. They presented themselves at the Government School, and were refused admission, not because they were of low-caste origin, but because they associated with some that were! The statement may seem incredible, but it rests upon the clearest evidence. Sir Bartle Frere will surely investigate the truth of this.

BOMBAY LIBRARIES.—Bombay is fortunate, if not in granite fortifications and the shoe question, in its libraries at least. The papers of that ilk say, that according to the *Reader* of the 22nd August, the University of Bombay is about to receive by way of addition, the entire valuable and extensive library of Hailebury College.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, Oct. 3.—No. 6,335.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. F. C. Sandes, on June 26, is commuted to 3 mos. privilege leave of absence, with effect from 10th inst.

No. 6,337.—Mr. T. R. M. Bence officiated as superint. of the East Coast Circle of the Indian Telegraph from Jan. 25 to April 22, 1862.

Foreign Dept., Simla, Sept. 26.—No. 759.—Surg. H. A. Oldfield, M.D., residency surg., Nepal, has leave of absence for 33 days, preparatory to applying for furl.

Fort William, Oct. 6.—No. 320.—Capt. F. L. Mackeson, 2nd in command, Meywar Bheel corps, availed himself on the 10th ult. of the leave granted him in G. O. dated Aug. 21 last, No. 192.

Lieut. and adjt. W. Battye, of the Meywar Bheel corps, will officiate as 2nd in command of the corps, and as 2nd asst. to the political agent, Meywar, in addition to his own duties, during Capt. Mackeson's absence.

Revenue.—No. 295.—Mr. J. H. Morris, settlement commr., central provinces, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 14th ult.

Military Dept., Oct. 5.—No. 620.—The undermen. officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut. A. Vivian, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command, 3rd Punjab cav., arrived at Bombay Sept. 9.

Oct. 6.—No. 622.—Mr. A. D'Souza, 1st class sub asst. in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, is promoted to the grade of senior sub asst., with effect from the 1st ult.

No. 623.—The undermen. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m. c.:—

Lieut. J. R. Pearson, of the Bengal staff corps, doing duty with the 3rd Bengal cav., for 20 mos.

Public Works Dept., Simla, Sept. 25.—No. 112gg.—Mr. P. J. Flynn, asst. engr., 1st class, Punjab, is transferred to British Burmah, and posted to the Rangoon div.

Sept. 29.—No. 114gg.—Mr. S. G. Hanna, special asst. engr., irrigation dept., central provinces, is promoted to be an exec. engr., 4th class, with effect from May 1.

Fort William, Oct. 6.—No. 108.—Appts.:—Messrs. W. McCracken and J. Woodhouse are app. asst. accountants, 3rd class, and posted to Mysore, to fill existing vacancies.

No. 109.—Leave of absence:—The priv. leave for 2 mo., to Aug. 8, granted by the Mysore authorities to Capt. W. H. G. Palmer, Madras staff corps, exec. engr., Nuggur div., is confirmed.

No. 110.—Leave of absence for 2 mo., on m. c., with effect from Aug. 8, to Capt. W. H. G. Palmer, Madras staff corps, exec. engr., Nuggur div., in ext.

Appointment.—Lieut. S. C. Clarke, royal engrs., prob. asst. engr., is app. to offic. in charge of Nuggur div. from Aug. 8, and during absence on m. c. of Capt. Palmer.

Home Dept., Simla, Sept. 23.—No. 149.—Lieut. Hughes, asst. supt. of police in British Burmah, is app. to officiate as supt. of the 3rd class from Aug. 2 last, v. Capt. Montgomerie, who has proceeded to Europe on m. c.

Sept. 25.—No. 454.—H.E. the Governor gen., under the authority vested in him by the Act XXIV. and XXV. Vic., c. 67, sec. 10, is pleased to nominate H.H. Nawab Mahomed Yousuf Ali Khan Bahadoor, Nawab of Rampore, Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to be an additional member of the Council of the Gov. gen. for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

Sept. 24.—No. 217.—Mr. F. M. Avern, prob. asst. engr., is transf. from the Circular and Eastern Canals to the Nuddea Rivers div.

Fort William, Sept. 30.—No. 6,241.—Mr. C. Temple resigned the Bengal C.S. from May 39 last.

No. 6,242.—Mr. A. F. Millett, a junior civil servant, availing himself of the leave to England granted him under date the 8th inst., quitted India by the steamship *Moolten*, which vessel was left at sea by the pilot on the 24th idem.

No. 6,243.—Mr. H. W. Bowen, asst. superint. of police, East Berar, has been allowed an ext. of leave for one month on urgent private affairs from the date of the expiration of the sick leave granted to him in notification dated July 31.

No. 6,244.—Mr. H. W. Gibson, offic. dist. superint. of police, Sultampur, availed himself, on the 14th inst., of the 2 mo. s. priv. leave granted to him on the 25th ult., making over charge of the dist. to Mr. A. H. E. Durnford, asst. dist. superint. of police.

No. 6,245.—Capt. W. J. Morris, dist. superint. 1st class, Central Prov. Police, Nagpore, has been granted priv. leave of absence for 2 mos. from Aug. 20 last.

Capt. C. L. B. Walton, asst. dist. superint. of police, Sangor, has passed the prescribed examination for police officers.

Oct. 2.—The President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. C. T. Davidson to resign the C.S. from May 1 last.

Foreign Dept., Simla, Sept. 23.—No. 742.—Mr. K. M. Nicholson is app. an extra asst. commr. in the settlement dept., Oude, from Nov. 1 last.

No. 743.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. general is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Lane, c.s., to officiate as dep. commr. of Lucknow, with effect from Aug. 6 last, the date on which he assumed charge of the office.

No. 745.—Mr. C. W. Wilson is appointed a jun. sub asst. and posted to the 3rd div., Oudh revenue survey, from Aug. 3.

Sept. 24.—No. 747.—H.E. the Viceroy and gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Oldham, c.s., to offic. as a dep. commr. in Oudh.

Mr. Oldham assumed charge of his office at Sultampur on Aug. 27.

No. 1,433.—Mr. G. B. Maconochie, asst. settlement officer in Oudh, returned to his duty on the 14th ult. from the leave granted to him in G.O. No. 722, dated May 8 last.

No. 1,434.—Mr. G. A. Boswell, extra asst. commr., 1st class, Hyderabad assigned districts, returned to his duty on the 17th ult. from the priv. leave granted to him in G.O. dated 11th idem, No. 1,325.

No. 1,435.—Capt. M. B. S. Lloyd, dep. commr., 3rd class, British Burmah, has obtained priv. leave of absence for 2 mos. from June 5 last.

Capt. Lloyd returned to his duties on the 4th of August.

No. 1,437.—With reference to G.O. dated Feb. 27 last, No. 350, the priv. leave of absence granted to Dr. T. Dillon, political agent at Manipore, is to be considered to have taken effect from the 12th idem.

No. 1,439.—Mr. C. Horder, asst. commr., West Berar, Hyderabad assigned districts, has obtained leave of absence to proceed to Europe, on m. c. for 15 mos., from the date of embarkation.

Oct. 2.—No. 1,486.—Mr. O. T. Cutter is appointed superint. of Govt. printing, and to the charge of the military orphan press, with effect from Aug. 1, 1863.

Appointments:—

No. 1,473.—Messrs. R. H. Hollingberry and S. G. Wyatt to be auditors of the accounts of the Administrator gen. of Bengal.

Military Dept., Oct. 1.—No. 614.—Lieut. R. G. Birch, of the late 1st Eur. L.C., doing duty officer in the stud dept., is allowed leave of absence from Sept. 29, to visit the presidency prep. to his proceeding to Europe on urgent private affairs.

No. 615.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut. R. G. Birch, of the late 1st Eur. L.C., doing duty officer in the stud dept., for 6 mos., without pay.

No. 618.—The underment. officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut. H. B. Stuart, of the late 18th regt. N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, Sept. 27.

No. 619.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs:—

Lieut. J. Stevenson, of the 4th regt. N.I., for 3 years, under the old regs.

Public Works Dept., Simla, Sept. 23.—No. 110 gg.

—Mr. H. Leonard, superintending engr., 2nd class, Bengal, is promoted to the grade of superint. engr., 1st class, to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of Col. E. L. Ommey, R.E.

Fort William, Oct. 1.—No. 107.—Leave of abs.:—The priv. leave for 3 mo. granted by the chief commr. of Oudh to Mr. S. Pigott, accountant, 1st class, from Sept. 16, is confirmed.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Appointments.—Sept. 7.—No. 6,847.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Charitable Dispensary at Midnapore:—

Mr. W. Terry.

Sept. 9.—Mr. G. Graham, asst. magist. in charge of the sub division of Buheera, is vested with the powers of a magist. and dep. coll. in Tirhoot.

Mr. A. C. Brett to be asst. commr. in Chota Nagpore, and to have charge of the sub division of Palamow, exercising the powers of a subordinate magist. of the 1st class, and the powers of a dep. coll. Mr. Brett is also empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Mr. R. D. Hime secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Cuttack.

Sept. 12.—Mr. A. Mackenzie to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Shahabad, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate magist. of the 2nd class in that district.

Mr. G. M. Currie to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Nuddea, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, as described in that dist.

Mr. J. Reilly, principal sudder ameen of Dinagepore, to be district registrar of deeds in Dinagepore, and also marriage registrar of that dist.

Sept. 14.—Mr. F. Crank to be special superint. of the River Branch of the Bengal police in the Sunderbuns and Hooghly River from the 12th ult.

Mr. E. Doveton, asst. superint. of police, Bancoorah, is transf. to Burdwan.

Mr. E. H. Davis, asst. superint. of police, Moorshedabad, is transf. to Bancoorah.

Dr. C. M. Russel to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Bauleah.

Sept. 16.—Mr. J. Stewart to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Bhagulpore, and to exercise the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class in that district.

Lieut. H. D. E. W. Chester to be asst. supt. of police of the 1st class in Hazareebaugh.

Sept. 9.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. W. H. Binny, district supt. of police, Chumparun, for 14 days, under the orders of the financial dept., dated Feb. 22, 1856.

Sept. 11.—Mr. J. Pickford, asst. revenue surveyor, 5th div. of survey, from Sept. 16 to Nov. 30.

Mr. R. Savage, sub asst. revenue surveyor, 5th div. of survey, from Sept. 16 to Nov. 15.

Sept. 14.—Mr. A. Davidson, principal sudder ameen of Hooghly, for 2 mo.

In modification of the orders of the 8th inst., notified in the *Gazette* of 12th idem, the services of Capt. H. R. Drew, comdt. of the Kamroop regt., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the military dept. from the 25th instead of the 15th inst.

Sept. 15.—Mr. W. W. Daly, asst. supt. of police, Sylhet, having joined his appt. on the 5th ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on July 4 last is cane.

Sept. 17.—No. 6,986.—Appointments.—Mr. J. D. Maclean to be an addl. member of the Local Committee of Management for the Agricultural Exhibition in Moorshedabad.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Municipal Committee at Berhampore:—

Sir J. Wemyss; Mr. A. Scott.

Sept. 19.—The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to constitute courts in the underment. districts for the investigation and trial of claims to waste lands:—

Darjeeling.—The Superintendent; Capt. J. Masson.

Nowyong.—The Deputy Commissioner; Mr. J. Herriot.

Seebagur.—The Deputy Commissioner; Mr. W. Minto.

Durrung.—The Deputy Commissioner; Mr. Martin.

Luckimpore.—The Deputy Commissioner; Mr. W. G. Wagentrieber.

Kamroop.—The Deputy Commissioner; Mr. W. Becher.

Mr. S. Delpratt, civil asst. surg. of Hazareebaugh, to act as sub dep. commr. in that district, and to exercise the powers of a subord. mag. 2nd cl., as described, and the powers of a dep. coll.

Sept. 21.—Mr. J. Monro to be secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Jessore.

Sept. 22.—The nomination of Mr. A. M. Dowleens to be vice chairman of the justices of Calcutta has been approved.

Mr. A. L. Clay to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Chittagong, and to exercise the powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class, as described in Code of Criminal Procedure.

Leave of absence:—

Aug. 29.—Dr. T. Duka, civil asst. surg. of Monghyr, for six weeks, making over charge of the med. duties of the station.

Sept. 17.—Capt. B. W. D. Morton, dep. commr. of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, for 2 mo., from 17th ult.

Sept. 21.—Dr. F. J. Earle, civil asst. surg. of Nuddea, for 2 mo., under sec. 12 of the Covenanted Absentee Rules, making over temp. charge of the med. duties of the station to the sub asst. surg. Tarachand Bannerjee.

Mr. R. B. Smart, revenue surveyor, 1st or northern div., for 1 mo.

Dr. W. H. Hayes, dep. commr. of Singbhoom, for 12 days, making over charge of his office to the asst. commr., who will conduct the duties thereof during the absence of Dr. Hayes.

Sept. 22.—Mr. W. Wright, judge of the Small Cause Court of Pubna.

Mr. W. C. Mudge, special asst. superint. of police, Jellapore, for 2 mos.

Mr. G. A. L. Birch, asst. superint. of police, Nowadah, for 3 mos. on m. c. from the 25th ult.

Sept. 15.—The services of Mij. E. A. Rowlett, late deputy commr. of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the military dept.

Sept. 19.—The services of Capt. C. Need, late of the Bengal police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the military dept., at his own request.

Sept. 18.—No. 7,006.—Mr. J. De Cruze to be a member of the municipal committee at Serampore.

Sept. 22.—Mr. J. Bell, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore, to offic. as asst. comr. of Godda, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and to exercise the powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class, as described.

Mr. J. A. Ricketts, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah, is transferred to Jessore, in which district he will exercise the full powers of a mag.

Sept. 23.—Mr. W. Ainslie to offic. temp., as add. civil judge of Patna.

Leave of absence.—Mr. W. Scott, offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, for 6 days, in ext.

Sept. 29.—No. 220.—Transfer.—Mr. J. D. Derry, asst. engr. of 1st class, from the Ramghur to the Behar (local road) div.

Sept. 19.—No. 7,034.—Appointments.—Rev. J. A. O. Gerpen to be a marriage registrar in Shahabad.

Sept. 25.—Mr. E. J. Barton to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Cuttack, and to exercise the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class.

Mr. C. R. Hawkins to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Chumparun, and to exercise the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class.

Sept. 26.—Dr. G. F. Hoff to offic. as med. officer of Nuddea.

Sept. 28.—The following gentlemen to be members of the provisional committee of management for the Agricultural Exhibition to be held in Calcutta in Jan. next:—
Mr. E. T. Trevor.
Dr. J. B. Barry.

Sept. 24.—Leave of absence.—Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun, for 6 mo., together with 10 days' prep. leave.

Capt. E. P. Lloyd, dep. comr. of Kamroop, to Dec. 31 next, under the financial notification, dated Feb. 22, 1856, in ext.

Mr. D. W. Dundas, asst. superint. of police, Noacolly, from July 28 to the 21st ult.

Mr. W. H. Urquhart, sub dep. opium agent of Shahabad, for 1 mo. from Nov. 19 next, making over charge of his office to the asst. sub dep. opium agent.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 30.—No. 221.—Transfers.

—Mr. T. G. Morton, overseer, from the Nuddea rivers to the Sylhet division.

Oct. 2.—No. 222.—Mr. P. J. Neville, asst. engr. of the 2nd class, from the Damooda to the Ramghur division.

No. 223.—Mr. T. W. Armstrong, supernumerary superintendg. engr. of the 2nd class, attached to the Cuttack Circle, was absorbed into the regular engr. establishment of the Public Works Dept. in Bengal on May 1, 1863, Major F. P. Layard, Bengal staff corps, superintendg. engr. of the 2nd class, having been transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from Feb. 25, 1862.

Public Works (Railway) Dept., Fort William, Sept. 30.—The services of Mr. J. E. Cooke, assist. consulting engr. and assist. secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the Public Works Dept., railway branch, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the financial dept., from the 1st proximo.

Appointments:—

Sept. 29.—Mr. C. F. Carnac to be a member of the Board of Examiners.

Mr. R. D. Hime to offic. temporarily as magist., coll., and salt agent of Pooree.

Sept. 30.—Mr. W. G. Young, offic. comr., to be comr. of revenue and circuit of the Chittagong division.

Mr. C. F. Montresor, officiating comr., to be comr. of revenue and circuit of the Burdwan division.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, officiating comr., to be comr. of revenue and circuit of the Nuddea division.

Mr. R. B. Chapman, officiating secy., to be secy. to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. T. B. Lane, offic. junior sec., to be jun. sec. to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. E. C. Craster to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. A. J. Elliot, offic. mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. W. F. McDonell to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea, but to continue to officiate until further orders as mag. and coll. of that district.

The above appts. will take effect from July 24 last.

Oct. 1.—Mr. W. Ainslie to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Rungpore from the 10th ult., but to continue to officiate until further orders as civil and sessions judge of Bhaugulpore.

Leave of absence:—

Sept. 28.—Maj. J. L. Sherwill, rev. surveyor, 2nd or Southern div., for 15 days, in ext.

Mr. C. M. Armstrong, sub dep. opium agent of Ghazepore, for 1 mo., making over charge of his office to Mr. T. Wilson, sub dep. opium agent of the Benares and Mirzapore divisions, who will conduct the duties thereof in addition to his own during Mr. Armstrong's absence.

Sept. 29.—Mr. G. N. Barlow, mag. and coll. of Pooree, for 1 mo.

Mr. P. Agabeg, asst. rev. surveyor, 3rd or Eastern div., for 1 mo., m.c., in ext.

Sept. 30.—Capt. B. W. D. Morton, dep. comr., Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, having assumed charge

of his office on the 22nd inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on 17th idem is cancelled.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Police Dept., Nymee Tal, Sept. 10.—No. 706a.—

Lieut. C. Shuttleworth, asst. inspector gen. of police in the Meerut division, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police at Meerut, during the temporary absence of Capt. Dunbar.

Sept. 14.—No. 718a.—With reference to the notification in this dept., No. 491a, dated June 11 last, the appointment of Lieut. C. A. Dodd to officiate as district superintendent of police of the 2nd grade, will take effect from August 1, 1863.

No. 1,061a.—Messrs. J. S. Porter and C. W. Mellor, asst. magistrates and collectors, Azimgurh, are severally invested with the powers of a deputy collector for the trial of suits.

General Dept., Nymee Tal, Sept. 8.—No. 3,051a.—

The undermentioned civil servants, reported qualified for the public service, and attached to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude, are posted as assistants to the divisions specified opposite their names:—

Mr. J. C. Leupolt, Benares division.

Mr. A. H. Harington, Allahabad division.

They are also severally invested with the powers of an assistant to the collector, and with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class, as described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 3,054a.—Three months' privilege leave of absence, under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, is granted to Dr. C. E. Kilkelly, civil asst. surgeon of Allypore, with effect from the 1st inst., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Sept. 9.—No. 3,059a.—One month's privilege leave of absence, under Section 12 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. S. N. Martin, mag. and coll. of Mozauffernuggur, with effect from the 20th inst., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Sept. 10.—No. 3,069a.—One month's privilege leave of absence has been granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. C. Sloggett, B.A., chaplain of Nymee Tal, from Oct. 1 next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Sept. 15.—No. 3,120a.—The Hon. the Lieut. Governor is pleased to approve and confirm the election made at the annual meeting of the house proprietors in the civil station of Allahabad on the 11th of August, 1863, of the following non-official members to be Municipal Commissioners for the ensuing year within the said civil station:—

Messrs. R. Carr, J. M. Hamilton, J. S. Collis, W. H. Tucker, S. Bird, A. Anthony, W. H. Carey, and T. Moss.

Public Works Dept., Nymee Tal, Aug. 5.—No. 1,341a.—Notification No. 424a, dated 16th June last, and the errata connected therewith, which appeared in the Allahabad Government Gazette of the 14th and 21st July last, are hereby cancelled, and the following orders substituted:—

Mr. R. J. Clarke, executive engineer, 4th class, Cawnpore and Malthouse road, to be executive engineer, 3rd class.

Captain A. W. Owen, assistant engineer, 1st class, lately attached to the Meerut division, Public Works, to be executive engineer, 4th class.

Mr. W. W. Culcheth, 2nd class assistant engineer, deputy superintendent, Futtehgurh branch, Ganges Canal, to be 1st class assistant engineer, v. Major J. Hovendon, executive engineer, 3rd class, placed on the supernumerary list.

Lieut. E. S. Wood, 2nd class asst. engr., deputy superint., Meerut Division Ganges Canal, to be 1st class asst. engr., v. Mr. P. Caffery, special asst. engr., placed on the supernumerary list.

The above promotions will have effect from May 1, 1863.

Sept. 11.—No. 1,782a.—Privilege leave for 2 mos. is granted to Mr. J. L. Parker, superint. Futtehgurh branch Ganges Canal.

Dated Allahabad, Sept. 15.—Capt. Jackson, asst. engr., 1st class, joined Benares division on Aug. 11.

Police Dept. Nymee Tal, Sept. 23.—No. 744a.—Sixty days' privilege leave of absence, under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, is granted to Capt. W. Carnell, district superint. of police at Ajmere, with effect from the 1st inst., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 746a.—Consequent on the departure of Capt. Carnell on leave Lieut. H. M. Repton, assist. comr. of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah, will retain charge of the police of that district during the absence of Capt. Carnell on leave, or until further orders.

Rev. Dept. Nymee Tal, Sept. 23.—No. 1,085a.—Mr. H. C. Barstow, assist. mag. and col. of Agra, is invested with the powers of a deputy col. for the trial of suits under Act X. of 1859.

No. 3,124.—An extension of four mo. leave of absence on m.c. is granted to Mr. H. Blunt, deputy col. of Furruckabad.

No. 3,126a.—Mr. W. J. R. Carnac, officiating comr. of Agra, is apptd. to be judge and sessions judge of Mynpoory, but will continue to officiate as comr. of Agra until further orders.

No. 3,127a.—Mr. B. Sapt, c.b., judge of Mynpoory, at present on leave to Europe on m.c., is apptd. to be judge of Ghazepore.

No. 3,129.—One mo. privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. C. F. Hall, assist. mag. and col. of Allypore, with effect from the 15th inst., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3,146a.—With the consent of the Brigadier comdg. the Gwalior div., Lieut. Liston was placed temp. in charge of the office of asst. comr. of Jhansie, on Aug. 4 last.

Lieut. J. Liston, Bengal staff corps, attached to the 36th regt. N.I., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is app. to officiate as asst. comr. of Jhansie.

Sept. 18.—No. 3,152a.—Capt. W. B. Tyler, dep. comr., 4th class, Lullupore, is app. to officiate as dep. comr., 1st class, from the date of Maj. Ternan's dep. on leave to Europe, continuing in charge of the Lullupore district.

No. 3,153a.—Capt. T. A. Corbett, asst. comr., 1st class, Lullupore, is app. to act as dep. comr., 3rd class, v. Mr. C. J. Daniell, with effect from the date on which Maj. Ternan took his dep. on leave to Europe.

No. 3,154a.—Maj. J. Davidson, asst. comr., 1st class, Jhansie, is app. to act as dep. comr., 4th class, v. Capt. W. B. Tyler.

No. 3,155a.—Mr. P. J. White, officiating asst. comr., 2nd class, Jaloun, is app. to act as asst. comr., 1st class, v. Maj. J. Davidson.

No. 3,156a.—Mr. J. Alone, asst. comr., 2nd class, Jaloun, is app. to officiate as asst. comr., 1st class, v. Capt. T. A. Corbett.

Sept. 21.—No. 3,188a.—At the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the services of the Rev. W. G. Cowie, chaplain of Bareilly, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the home dept.

No. 3,190a.—Priv. leave for 6 weeks has been granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. C. A. L. Whyte, M.A., chaplain of Shahjehanpore, and to the Rev. H. Tuson, M.A., chaplain of Roorkhee, with effect from the date on which they may avail themselves of the same.

No. 3,192a.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted leave, m.c., to Rev. W. D. Cowley, M.A., chaplain of Allahabad, from 21st inst. to Dec. 31.

Sept. 22.—No. 3,202a.—Mr. H. R. Clarke, offic. mag. and coll. of Budon, has priv. leave for 1 mo., with effect from Nov. 1.

Sept. 23.—No. 3,215a.—Asst. surg. A. H. Hilson, M.D., 26th regt. Punjab inf., is app. to officiate as superint. of the gaol at Allypore. Dr. Hilson is invested with the powers of a magistrate, under sec. 23 Act 25 of 1861, to be exercised within the precincts of the gaol under his charge. This notification will have effect from 2nd inst.

No. 3,217a.—With reference to the notification in this department No. 2,588a, dated July 21 last, Mr. W. Johnson officiated for the register to the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut from Aug. 3 to 2nd inst., both dates inclusive.

Public Works Dept., Nymee Tal, Sept. 17.—No. 1,854a.—Six months' leave of absence on m.c., commencing from the 2nd ult., is granted to Capt. N. D. Robinson, asst. engr., Agra and Bombay road.

Sept. 18.—No. 1,868a.—The undermentioned gentleman is appointed a member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Agra district:—

Mr. W. Kaye, asst. mag. and coll.

No. 1,878.—Mr. J. Macdonald, asst. engr. 3rd division Grand Trunk road, is appointed to officiate as executive engr. 3rd division Grand Road, until further orders.

Sept. 19.—No. 1,189a.—Mr. J. F. Pope, probatary. asst. engr., is posted to the 3rd division Grand Trunk road.

No. 1,892a.—The underment. officers, placed at the disposal of this Government by Government of India Notification, No. 101 G.G., for employment as probationary asst. engrs., are posted as follows:—

Lieuts. M. A. Alves and C. Strahan, of the Royal Engineers, to the Irrigation Dept.

Lieut. J. H. Western, R.E., to the Agra and Bombay Road, v. Capt. Robinson, proceeded on sick leave.

Sept. 21.—No. 1,913a.—The underment. gentlemen are appointed members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Humeerpoor district:—

Messrs. E. C. Buck and A. Cadell, asst. to the mag. and coll.

Mr. G. H. Volkers, officiating district superint. of police.

Sept. 23.—No. 1,963a.—Privilege leave for 2 mos. is granted to Mr. W. H. Parker, civil divisional engr., Allahabad Revenue Division, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Dated Allahabad, Sept. 24.—No. 3,725.—Mr. J. Hamilton, asst. engr., 2nd class, transferred to the North-Western Provinces, in G.O.G.G., No. 99 G.G., dated 26th August, 1863, is posted to the 5th division Grand Trunk Road.

No. 3,728.—Ensign W. Wilcocks, superintendent Meerut division Ganges Canal, availed himself, on the 1st inst., of the leave granted to him by the

Superint. General of Irrigation, and confirmed in Notification No. 3,502, dated 28th ult.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 14.—No. 1,727.—Lieut. D. Gair, probationary assist. engr. Rawul Pindee div., is allowed one mo. privilege leave, from Sept. 21.

No. 1,729.—Mr. P. O'Brien, exec. engr., Sutlej and Chenab canals, is allowed 3 mos. privilege leave, from Oct. 15, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Sept. 16.—No. 2,005.—Mr. L. F. Byrne, special assist. engr., 8th div. Grand Trunk-road, has 2 mos. privilege leave.

Sept. 17.—No. 2,022.—Lieut. W. H. Beckett, assist. engr., Lower Sirhind div., is allowed one mo. privilege leave, from Oct. 4.

Gen. Dept., Sept. 16.—No. 2,031.—Mr. G. R. Elsmie, assist. comr., received charge, on the 1st inst., from Mr. P. S. Melvill, of the office of comr. and superint. of the Rawul Pindee div.

No. 2,038.—Assist. surg. J. E. T. Aitchison, M.D., having reported his return from Europe, is appointed civ. surg. of Hooshyarpore.

Police Dept., Sept. 15.—No. 689.—Lieut. N. J. Jones is appointed assist. district superint. of police, 1st grade, in the Dera Gazez Khan district, with effect from the date of his joining his appointment.

Marine Dept., Sept. 15.—No. 242.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to accept the resignation of his appointment by Mr. Sayers, 3rd class engr., Punjab Flotilla.

Military Dept., Sept. 18.—No. 205.—The regimental order dated 19th ult. by Major P. F. Gardiner, comdg. the 3rd Punjab inf., directing Lieut. and adjt. G. M. Money, to act as second in command, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on gen. leave of Lieut. F. J. Keen, is confirmed.

No. 206.—The Abbottabad station order dated 31st ult. by Major J. Campbell, comdg., directing Capt. H. P. Close, 5th Goorkha reg., to act as station staff officer in room of Capt. H. Bernard, proceeding on command, is confirmed.

Police Dept., Oct. 1.—Lieut. J. G. Griffiths, 41st N.I., to officiate as cantonment joint mag. of Rawul Pindee, during absence of Capt. Bean.

Marine Dept., Sept. 19.—No. 246.—The Hon. the Lieut. Governor is pleased to accept the resignation of his appt. by Mr. A. A. Popham, 2nd class engr., Punjab Flotilla.

Police Dept., Sept. 21.—No. 705.—Transfers.—Mr. J. H. Herdon, officiating dist. superint., Sirsa, to be re-transferred to Unrisur as assist. superint. of police, on being relieved by Capt. A. Tulloch.

Mr. F. L. Edwards, assist. dist. superint. of police, from Unrisur to Goojrat.

Mr. J. W. Barlow, assist. dist. superint. of police, from Goojrat to Pind Dadun Khan, in the Jhelum district.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 18.—No. 1,811c.—Appointment.—With reference to notification of Government of India, in the Public Works Dept., No. 101 of Sept. 7, Mr. A. N. Nimmo, probationary assist. engr., placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, is posted to bridges and branch roads div., Umballa.

Sept. 19.—No. 2,068.—Leave.—Mr. J. L. Watson, officiating executive engr., workshops, Baree Doab Canal, has obtained 1 mo's. privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 2,069.—Mr. E. C. Palmer, exec. engr., 4th div., Baree Doab Canal, has obtained 1 mo's. privilege leave.

EXAMINATIONS IN PUSHTO LANGUAGE.

General Dept., Sept. 22.—No. 2,084.—It is hereby notified for general information, with the sanction of the Supreme Govt., that a donation of Rs. 500 will be granted to each civil officer of the Peshawar and Derajat divisions, and to each military officer of the Punjab irreg. force, who shall be reported by the examiners appointed for the purpose to have passed such an examination in the Pushto language as shall entitle him to the reward.

For the present the standard of examination is fixed as follows:—

1st.—Ability to translate any passage from the works of "Abdur Ruhman," as given in Capt. Raverly's "Gulshun-i-Roh."

2nd.—Ability to translate an easy passage from English into Pushto.

3rd.—Ability to carry on a conversation in the Pushto language, with fluency, so as to be understood by a villager.

No. 2,086.—Mr. D. G. Berkley is app. to officiate as judge of Small Cause Court, at Delhi, as a temp. arrangement.

No. 2,087.—Mr. L. S. Saunders, assist. comr., to officiate as personal assist. to the judicial comr.

No. 2,088.—Maj. J. E. Cracroft, dep. comr., Rawul Pindee, to officiate as comr. and super., Rawul Pindee div.

No. 2,089.—Mr. R. T. Burney, assist. comr., Rawul Pindee, to officiate as dep. comr., Rawul Pindee, as a temp. arrangement.

Marine Dept.—No. 249.—The leave of absence

granted in *Gazette* order, No. 195, dated July 28 last, on m.c., to Mr. W. McIvor, superint. carpenter of the Punjab sítam flotilla, is extended to a further period of 2 mo.

General Dept., Sept. 24.—No. 2,097.—Mr. R. W. Thomas, assist. comr., from the Ferozepore to the Umballa district, with effect from the date on which his last leave expired.

No. 2,101.—Maj. J. W. F. Bean, cantonment joint mag., Rawul Pindee, has leave of absence, for 6 weeks, with effect from 3rd prox.

No. 2,102.—Lieut. E. L. M. Marriott, of the 41st regt. N.I., to officiate as cantonment joint mag., Rawul-pindee, during the absence of Maj. Bean, on leave.

Sept. 25.—No. 2,108.—Transfer.—Mr. R. T. Burney, assist. comr., from the Rawulpindee to the Jhelum district, as a temp. arrangement.

Erratum.—In Punjab order, No. 2,086, dated Sept. 22, for "Mr. D. G. Berkley," read "Mr. D. G. Barkley."

Police Dept., Sept. 28.—No. 718.—Leave.—The leave granted to Capt. C. Smith, district superint. of police, Goorgaon, is extended to the end of Aug., on m.c.

Military Dept., Sept. 25.—No. 212.—The 3rd Sikh inf. regt. order, dated Aug. 26, by Lieut. col. R. Kenney, comdg., appointing Lieuts. A. J. D. Hawes and W. B. Aislabie to officiate as paid doing duty officers, to complete the establishment, is confirmed.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 21.—No. 1,853c.—Leave.—Col. H. Rigby, superintending engr., 1st circle, is allowed priv. leave from this date, or such date as he may avail himself of it, to Nov. 1 next.

Under authority of Govt. of India, Lieut. col. A. Robertson, superintending engr., N.W.P., on leave, is app. to officiate as superintending engr., 1st circle, Punjab, during the absence of Col. Rigby.

No. 1,856c.—Transfer.—With reference to order of the Govt. of India, No. 87gg, dated Aug. 1, app. Capt. C. Pollard, exec. engr., Rawulpindee div., to be superintending engr. in Rajpootana, Capt. A. R. Bayly, exec. engr., 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawar road, is app. temp. to the charge of the Rawulpindee div., on the departure of Capt. Pollard.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 17.—Leave of absence: Staff Corps.—Major J. Doran (commandant 27th N.I.), from Sept. 12 to Oct. 12, to remain at Simla, in extension of privilege leave.

Royal Artillery.—Major J. S. Frith (E batty. 5th R.H. brigade), from Aug. 14 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Dalhousie, on m.c.; and 2nd Capt. W. A. Ross (B batty. 22nd brigade), from July 8 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Simla, on m.c.

Late 3rd E.L.C.—Capt. C. Batchelor (doing duty at Mooltan), from Sept. 13 to Oct. 15, to remain at Cashmere, in extension of privilege leave.

54th Foot.—Ensign E. B. Bishop, from Aug. 29 to Oct. 1, to remain at Simla, in extension of privilege leave.

Sept. 18.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment until her Majesty's pleasure is made known:—

94th Foot.—Lieut. C. Butler to be capt., by purch., v. Atkinson, who retires, dated Aug. 22; Ensign W. A. Symes to be lieut., by purch., v. Butler, promoted, dated Aug. 22.

88th Foot.—Lieut. H. G. Moore to be adj., v. Cuthbertson, who resigns the appointment, dated Aug. 18. The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. W. H. Brewer, 88th foot, has been accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to approval by her Majesty, dated Aug. 28.

Ensign J. King, 89th foot, passed the prescribed colloquial examination on 15th ult.

The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign J. King, 89th foot, is accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to her Majesty's approval, dated Aug. 26.

To G.O.C.C. of Nov. 28, 1862, confirming Futteh-gurh station order of Oct. 22 last, appointing Lieut. T. Dawes station interpreter, add the words "there being no qualified officer available for the duty."

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Major C. S. Lemarchand (G batty. 19th brigade R.A.), from Sept. 21 to Nov. 12, to Dalhousie.

1st Drag. Gds.—Capt. L. W. Atkinson, from Aug. 12, to England, for 15 mo.

13th Foot.—Capt. D. Sullivan to remain in India for 2 mo., for the purpose of enabling him to effect an exchange.

88th Foot.—Capt. W. C. Pearson, from Sept. 4 to Sept. 9, in extension, till sailing of the 1st P. and O. Co.'s steamer in Sept.

Sept. 21.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

13th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. T. N. Walker, late 2nd Eur. Bengal fusiliers, doing duty with 2nd Goorkhas, to be adj., v. Lieut. Geddes, who declines to enter the staff corps, dated Sept. 5.

35th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. D. Metcalfe, late 25th N.I., officiating adj. 23rd regt. N.I., to be adj., v. Sadleir, dec., dated Sept. 5.

Official notification has been received of the un-

dermentioned officers of the 13th foot having been posted to the battalions specified:—

Capt. A. S. Adair, 2nd batt.
Lieut. A. D. Simpson, 2nd batt.
Lieut. G. Kemmis, 1st batt.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—
Royal Artillery.—Paymaster H. L. de la Chammette (11th brigade), from May 8 to Aug. 7, on the recommendation of a medical board.

20th Foot.—Lieut. C. G. Gibaut, from June 17 to Dec. 17, on the recommendation of a medical board.
38th Foot.—Lieut. col. W. J. Loftus, from July 3 to Oct. 3, on the recommendation of a medical board.

MEDICAL.

Sept. 22.—The C. in C. is pleased to announce that the Government have sanctioned a second assistant surgeon being appointed to any permanent convalescent hill depot, with an allowance of Rs. 100 per month, when the number of non-commissioned officers and men in such depot shall exceed 200.

The following Barrackpore brigade orders are confirmed:—

Dated 25th ult.—Directing Vet. surg. R. W. Murray to take charge of the horses of the Lahore light horse from Vet. surg. H. Farrell, appointed to another situation.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 14th ult.—Directing Lieut. J. P. Pearson, staff corps, to proceed to Benares in charge of a detachment of the Ceylon pioneers, and return to the presidency on being relieved from the duty.

Dated 21st idem.—Directing Lieut. G. F. Graham, late 5th Eur. regt., to proceed and join the head quarters wing of 38th regt. N.I., at Chittagong.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Cawnpore division order, dated Dec. 19, 1857, appointing Lieut. A. S. Thain to be baggage master of the division.

By the Officer commanding 20th foot, dated 20th ult., appointing N. X. Gwynne, 20th foot, to be regimental interpreter.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. G. Swinley (G battery 22nd brigade), from Aug. 14 to Sept. 5, in extension of privilege leave, to Nyne Tal.

18th Foot.—Surg. D. J. Doherty, from date of embarkation, to precede his regt. to England, on m.c.

20th Foot.—Capt. W. F. F. Gordon, from date of embarkation, to England, on m.c.

23rd Foot.—Paymaster T. N. Young, from Aug. 31 to Nov. 30, in extension, to visit Simla, on m.c.

38th Foot.—Ensign L. W. Lee, from Aug. 13 to Oct. 12, to visit Darjeeling, on m.c.

90th Foot.—Ensign R. A. Nolan, from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, to visit Mussoorie, on m.c.

2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. E. Palmer, from Aug. 19 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Kusowlie, on m.c.

General List, Inf.—Lieut. E. P. Mainwaring, from Aug. 31 to Oct. 15, to remain at Simla.

Sept. 23.—Under instructions from H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, the C. in C. in India is pleased to appoint Capt. the Hon. J. D. Drummond, 11th hussars, to be A.D.C. to Major gen. J. Macduff, C.B., commanding Oude division, subject to examination hereafter in the native languages.

H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Sappers and Miners.—Major F. R. Maunsell, R.E., to be commandant, v. Major J. F. Tennant, removed to another situation, with effect from date of joining.

Lieut. G. M. Richmond, late 54th N.I., passed the prescribed examination in Punjabee on June 10 last. The leave of absence granted to Col. G. V. Maxwell, 88th foot, will date from April 15 to Oct. 15, instead of as specified in G.O. of April 7 last.

The following Oude division orders are confirmed:—

Dated June 4 last.—Directing Vet. surg. T. P. Page, 19th hussars, to afford professional aid to the horses of the artillery division at Lucknow, during the absence of Vet. surg. D. Hinge, on special duty at Seetapore.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Meerut station order, dated 1st ult., directing Col. R. DeSalis, C.B., 8th hussars, to assume command of the station until further orders.

Benares station order, dated 1st inst., appointing Asst. surg. F. R. Wilson, M.B., 20th foot, to officiate as staff surgeon, v. Surg. G. S. Mann.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. A. J. Ogilvie (D battery 3rd R.H. brigade), from date of embarkation to England, on m.c.; and Lieut. M. K. Harman (No. 1 battery 24th brigade), from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, in extension, to remain at Cashmere, on m.c.

20th Foot.—Paymaster J. M. Gibbs, from date of embarkation to England, on m.c.

94th Foot.—Capt. R. W. Cox, from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, to proceed to Calcutta, on m.c.

106th Foot.—Lieut. R. D. Anstruther, from date of embarkation to England, for 6 mo.

Late 6th Eur. Regt.—Capt. F. P. Bailey (doing

duty with 10th N.I.), from April 15 to Sept. 13, to remain at Berhampore.

Major R. G. Mayne, staff corps, is appointed to do duty with 82nd foot, at Subathoo.

Lieut. K. C. Pye, R.E., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 17th ult.

The following officers are directed to do duty with the corps specified:—

Capt. G. A. Prendergast, late 5th Eur. L.C., with 21st hussars.

Lieut. A. Harden, gen. list, inf., with 51st foot.

The following officers were declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed in Hindostanee on the 7th inst.:—

Lieut. G. Swinton, R.E.

Lieut. P. W. Smith, gen. list, inf.

Lieut. E. R. Ives, gen. list, inf.

Ensign A. S. Roberts, gen. list, inf.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Nowgong station order, dated 19th ult., appointing Capt. W. C. Watson, 7th (late 47th) regt. N.I., to officiate as station staff, v. Lieut. R. E. Boyle, late 46th N.I., about to leave the station.

Rohilcund division order, dated 1st inst., appointing Ensign G. M. D. Hill, gen. list, inf., attached to 104th fusiliers, to do duty with 17th regt. N.I.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Capt. T. J. Watson (2nd in command 17th Bengal cav.), from Oct. 15 to Nov. 25, in extension, to remain at Simla.

Bengal Cav.—Lieut. col. R. J. Hawthorne, April 3 to May 5, and from May 11 to Oct. 30, to Simla and Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. [This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G.O.C.C. of 1863.]

Medical Dept.—Surg. major J. P. Kelly, 24th N.I., from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Sept. 25.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Debrooghur station order, dated Dec. 1, 1862, directing Lieut. J. F. Cookesley, royal art., to receive temporary charge of the station staff office from Lieut. D. Ross, proceeding on duty, there being no qualified officer available for the appointment.

Dugshai station order, dated May 20 last, appointing Lieut. J. E. Christie, and Ens. G. T. Maitland, of the 42nd foot, the former to act as station staff, v. Lieut. and adjt. Wood, promoted, there being no qualified officer available, and the latter as station interpreter, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 3rd idem.

By the officer commanding the 88th foot, dated the 2nd ult., appointing Lieut. H. G. Moore to act as adjt. to the left wing of the regt., v. Lieut. and adjt. T. H. Cuthbertson, resigned.

Barrackpore brigade order, dated the 5th inst., making the following medical arrangements:—

Directing Asst. surg. F. W. H. DeFabeck to receive med. charge of the 40th, and the left wing of the 38th regt. N.I.

Directing Asst. surg. G. Bremner to assume med. charge of the 31st regt. N.I.

Meerut div. orders dated 3rd inst., making the following medical arrangements:—

1. Directing asst. surg. H. Cookson, att. to the art. at Delhi, to assume medical charge of the 4th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Surg. A. R. Atkinson proceeded on leave.

Lahore div. order dated the 3rd inst., directing Capt. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th fusiliers, to proceed to Meeran Meer, and officiate as brig. maj., during the absence on leave of Capt. A. Cory, or until further orders.]

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. W. Dickson, (G. battery 16th brig.), from date of embarkation, to England for 15 mos., on private affairs.

7th Foot.—Ens. J. Potham, from Oct. 10 to Dec. 8, to Calcutta, on private affairs.

43rd Foot.—Maj. F. H. Synges, from May 5 to Oct. 4, to Simla, on private affairs.

43rd Foot.—Capt. E. Utterson, from Oct. 15, to Oct. 28, in ext. to remain at Simla, on private affairs.

71st Foot.—Capt. J. I. Macdonell, from Oct. 15 to Oct. 31, in ext. of privilege leave.

Sub. Med. Dept.—Hospital Steward J. Cameron, from Jan. 26 to Sept. 15, in ext. of privilege leave.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

26th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. Atkins, gen. list, inf., to be paid doing duty officer, dated Sept. 5.

28th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. Bartleman, doing duty with 20th regt. N.I., to be paid doing duty officer, dated Sept. 5.

The order issued by Maj. A. R. Warren, comdg. the 20th foot, dated 31st ult., app. the following committee of paymaster during the absence on m.c., of Capt. J. M. Gibbs, paymr., is confirmed:—

Capt. E. A. Patrickson, president.

Capt. W. D. Nunn and J. C. Cox, members.

And directing Lieut. G. E. Bolger to perform the duties of paymr. from the 1st inst. on the responsibility of the above committee.

Leave of absence:—

Late 5th Eur. Cav.—Maj. W. F. Stephens, from Aug. 19 to Sept. 19, to visit Calcutta, prep. to applying for leave to Australia, on s.c.

9th (late 63rd) N.I.—Capt. K. T. H. Barber, from

Aug. 31 to Oct. 31, to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to submitting an application to resign the service.

Sept. 28.—The underment. officers are app. to do duty with the corps specified:—

Maj. A. Boyd, late 2nd Bengal fus., with the 5th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. C. Greenaway, gen. list, inf., with the 8th hussars.

Lieut. L. Macdonald, late 73rd N.I., with the 1st regt. N.I.

Lieut. D. C. Hennessy, gen. list, inf., with the 4th regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. E. W. Howey, gen. list, inf., with the 10th regt. N.I.

Lieut. A. F. Taylor, gen. list, inf., with the 37th regt. N.I.

Ensign C. H. Forster, gen. list, inf., with the 21st hussars.

The order issued by the officer comdg. the 46th foot, dated 5th ult., app. Lieut. H. P. Law to act as adjt. and qrmr. to the left wing, on its removal from Cawnpore, is confirmed.

Erratum.—In G.O.C.C. of the 19th ult., notifying Capt. G. A. Prendergast, late 5th Eur. cav., to have passed in Hindostanee, for "George" read "Guy."

Courts Martial.

ENSIGN A. P. HUTCHINSON, 23RD FOOT, AND ENSIGN E. A. KENNY, 27TH FOOT.

Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 10.—At a general court-martial re-assembled at Lucknow, on the thirteenth (13th) day of July, 1863, Ensign Anthony Prichard Hutchinson, of the 23rd regt. of foot, and Ensign Edward Austin Kenny, of the 27th regt. of foot, were arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—That he, the said Anthony Prichard Hutchinson, on the 8th day of October, 1862, being an officer of H.M.'s British army serving in India, did at Putpurunge, a place in India, situated at a distance of 120 English miles from the presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively, commit rape, by having sexual intercourse with Buchonee, the wife of Gungow, without her consent; and that he, the said Edward Austin Kenny, being an officer of H.M.'s British army, serving in India, at the time and place aforesaid, was present, and intentionally aided and abetted the said Anthony Prichard Hutchinson in the commission of the rape aforesaid, which was committed in consequence of such abetment, as aforesaid.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the first prisoner, Ensign Anthony Prichard Hutchinson, of the 23rd regt. of foot, is Not Guilty of the charge preferred against him, and he is accordingly acquitted. The Court is of opinion that the second prisoner, Ensign Edward Austin Kenny, is Not Guilty of the charge preferred against him, and he is accordingly acquitted thereof.

(Signed) A. N. CAMPBELL, Col. 48th Regt., Lucknow, July 17. President.

Approved and Confirmed. (Signed) HUGH ROSE, General, C. in C. in India. Simla, Aug. 4, 1863.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 10.—At a general court martial assembled at Lucknow on Wednesday, the first day of July, 1863, Ens. Edward Austin Kenny, of the 27th regt. of foot; and Ens. Anthony Prichard Hutchinson, of the 23rd regt. of foot, were arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—That he, the said Edward Austin Kenny, on the 8th day of October, 1862, being an officer of H.M.'s British army serving in India, did, at Putpurunge, a place in India, situated at a distance of upwards of 120 English miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively, commit rape, by having sexual intercourse with Nindee, the wife of Buldee, without her consent; that the said Anthony Prichard Hutchinson, being an officer of H.M.'s British army serving in India, at the time and place aforesaid, was present, and intentionally aided and abetted the said Edward Austin Kenny in the commission of the rape aforesaid, which was committed in consequence of such abetment, as aforesaid.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Ensign Edward Austin Kenny, of the 27th Regt. of Foot, is Not Guilty of the charge preferred against him, and he is accordingly acquitted thereof.

The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner Ensign Anthony Prichard Hutchinson, of the 23rd Regt. of Foot, is Not Guilty of the charge preferred against him, and he is accordingly acquitted thereof.

(Signed) A. N. CAMPBELL, Col. 48th Regt., Lucknow, July 10, 1863. President.

Revised Finding.—The Court having attentively reconsidered the whole of the evidence, as well as the observations of H.E. the C. in C., adheres most respectfully to its former finding.

(Signed) A. N. CAMPBELL, Col. 48th Regt., Lucknow, Aug. 14, 1863. President.

Approved and Confirmed. (Signed) HUGH ROSE, Gen., C. in C. in India. Simla, Aug. 25, 1863.

By order of H.E. the C. in C., E. HATTHORNE, Col., Adj. Gen.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

No. 342.—The following extracts from G.O. by the Govt. of India are re-published:—

Fort William, Sept. 17.—No. 583.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, on m.c.:—

Capt. S. C. Montgomerie, 3rd regt. Madras L.I., attached to the Pegu police, for 20 mo., under old regs.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Oct. 2.—Rev. H. P. James, B.A., chaplain of Secunderabad, has leave for 3 years, to Europe, on furl., embarking from Bombay.

Appointments:—

Rev. S. T. Pettigrew to act as joint chaplain of Bangalore.

Rev. W. S. Trotman to act as joint chaplain of Kamptee and Seetabuldee.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. R. J. Melville, acting judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, assumed charge of the Court from Mr. P. P. Hutchins on 28th ult.

Lieut. col. H. Colbeck, senior mag. of police, resumed charge of the Roynapet police court from Mr. R. P. Campbell on 30th ult.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. C. W. Reade, coll. and mag. of S. Arcot, resumed charge of the district from Mr. H. M. S. Grame on 28th ult.

Judicial Dept.—The leave to Maj. W. G. Owen, senior asst. to the agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, in Gazette of June 2 last, is to be considered to have commenced on May 13 last.

Messrs. H. Linton and Nelson, assistants to the colls. and mags. of the Godavery and Madura districts, are invested with the full powers of mag. under Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Sept. 30.—No. 6,443.—The Commis. gen. has granted privilege leave of absence to Capt. J. C. Macdonald, sub-asst. commissy. gen., for 60 days, from Oct. 24, or date from quitting Madras.

Military Dept., Oct. 2.—No. 344.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Medical Department.

1st class Asst. surg. E. Dixon to be surg., from Aug. 15, v. Hadwen, dec.

1st class Asst. surg. J. Cowpar to be surg., from Sept. 5, v. Scott, ret.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. A. Sage, late 52nd regt. N.I., doing duty 31st regt. L.I., on m.c., for 20 mo., under furl. regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. G. Atkinson, 6th regt. N.I., on m.c., for 20 mo., under furl. regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. G. H. Granville, 34th regt. L.I., on m.c., for 20 mo., under furl. regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Public Dept., Oct. 6.—H.E. the Governor returned to the Presidency on the 3rd inst.

Leave of absence:—

Revenue Dept., Oct. 6.—Mr. G. S. Forbes, coll. and mag., and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, for 1 mo. from 20th inst., under sec. 12 of absentee rules; to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills.

Public Dept.—Capt. J. C. Macdonald, Telugu translator to Government, for 2 mo. from 24th inst., under sec. 12 of covenanted civil service absentee rules.

Appointments:—

Revenue Dept., Oct. 6.—Mr. C. T. Longley to act as coll. and mag., and agent to Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. G. S. Forbes on leave.

Mr. H. M. S. Grame to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of the Kistna district during the employment of Mr. Chase on other duty.

Mr. W. S. Hooper (on leave) to be principal asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam.

Mr. W. D. Horsley to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of the Godavery district.

Mr. P. P. Hutchins to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of the Madras district during the employment of Mr. Banbury on other duty.

Public Dept.—Maj. W. R. Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, to act as Telugu Translator to Govt., during the absence of Capt. Macdonald on leave.

Asst. surg. J. Murray, M.D., to act as civil surg. of Tranquebar during the employment of Dr. Joseph on other duty.

Surg. major C. Barclay to be medical storekeeper at the presidency.

Asst. surg. S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., to act as chemical examiner in succession to Mr. Mayer.

Educational Dept.—Asst. surg. S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., to officiate as professor of chemistry in the medical college.

Judicial Dept.—Lieut. H. W. H. Cox, probationary asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in North Arcot, to act as superint. of police in Trichinopoly—to have effect from the date he received charge from Capt. Bates.

Lieut. F. B. Boone, 6th regt. N.I., to act as asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in North Arcot.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Mr. B. C. Leggatt, deputy collector in charge of the Salt and Sea Customs Departments at Cocanada, to be a Marriage Registrar of the Godavery dist., v. E. E. Lloyd, Esq., relieved. The Rev. R. D. Johnston, London Missionary Society, to be a Marriage Registrar at Nundial, in the dist. of Kurnool.

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, Oct. 6.—The Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B. collector and mag. of Madras, delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. G. Banbury on the 1st inst.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. W. Hodgson, acting civil and sessions judge of Tinnevely, received charge of the court from Mr. F. M. Kindersley on the 30th ult.

Public Dept.—Mr. J. A. C. Boswell, Madras C.S., reported his return to the Presidency by the ship *Renown*, on the 5th inst.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. G. A. Harris opened the civil and session court of Ootacamund on the 1st inst.

Mr. J. H. Nelson, acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura; and Mr. H. Linton, B.A., acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Godavery district, are vested with power to hear appeals from the decisions of the subordinate magistrates of the 2nd class, located in their respective divisions.

H.E. the Gov. in Council directs it to be notified that the judicial and magisterial officers in the Zillah of Mangalore, who are named below, have been authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in English, in accordance with the provisions of section 136 of the said code.

Mr. J. G. Thompson, offic. sessions judge.
Mr. L. S. Rosario, principal Sudder Ameen.
Mr. G. L. Morris, acting magistrate.
Mr. A. McC. Webster, head asst. to the mag.
Mr. J. F. Fernandez, subordinate mag. of the 1st class.

Mr. J. Ball, subordinate mag. of the 1st class. This notification superseded that published under date Aug. 12 last.

Military Dept., Oct. 5.—No. 346.—Capt. C. E. Bates, 16th regt. N.I., probat. superint. of Mofussil police, is permitted to proceed to Europe on m.c. for 20 mos., under the furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Oct. 6.—No. 347.—Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. McKenna, M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, from Oct. 10, on the pension of £700 per annum.

No. 349.—Appointments:—Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. E. Mayer, Nagpore force, to act in the presy. div. from date of Dr. McKenna's retirement until further orders.

Surg. major E. G. Balfour, acting dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, from date of Dr. McKenna's retirement.

Oct. 6.—No. 350.—Promotions, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Inf. Gen. List.—Sen. ens. G. Lecky to be lieut., in succ. to Nicholson, inf. gen. list, dismissed the service. Date of commission Oct. 3.

MEMORANDUM.—The leave to Europe granted in G.O.G. Oct. 2, No. 344, to Capt. A. Sage, late 52nd regt. N.I., doing duty 31st regt. L.I., is under the old, and not as therein stated, under the new furl. regs.

No. 351.—Madras Staff Corps.—The underment. officers, having completed 23 years' service, 8 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be lieut. cols. from Oct. 5, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major F. G. Kempster; Major A. R. Fraser.

Oct. 9.—Appointments:—

Revenue Dept.—Mr. H. J. Stokes to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Salem.

Mr. J. F. Price to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot.

Mr. W. S. Lilly to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Bellary.

Mr. H. Sewell to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura.

Mr. A. Cruickshank to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Cuddapah.

Judicial Dept.—Lieut. F. Hole, general list, doing duty with 17th regt. N.I., to act as asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in South Malabar.

Educational Dept.—Surg. G. Smith, M.D., to be principal of the medical college.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. C. D. Gibson, M.A., to act as joint chaplain of Secunderabad.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. G. E. Cower, judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, resumed charge of his duties on the 7th inst.

Mr. T. A. N. Chase, acting civ. and sess. judge of Rajahmundry, assumed charge of the court and gaol on 3rd inst.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Leave of absence:—Rev. John Griffiths, M.A., chaplain of Cuddalore, for 1 month from 10th inst.

The master attendant in charge of the Marine Superintendent's Office has granted Capt. H. Grant, master attendant at Calicut, one mo.'s priv. leave—to commence from date of his quitting the station.

Military Dept.—No. 353.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank, subject to H.M.'s approval:

26th Regt. N.I.—Sen. Lieut. C. S. Hearn, capt. in the staff corps, to have the regtl. position of capt., v. Somerville, dec.; dated Sept. 29.

Inf. Gen. List.—Sen. Ens. J. Winslow, ens. in H.M.'s 106th regt. of foot, to have the position of lieut., in succession to Nicholson, gen. list, dismissed the service; dated Oct. 3.

Alteration of Rank.

Inf. Gen. List.—Lieut. G. Lecky, to take rank from Sept. 29, in succession to Hearn, 26th N.I., prom.

The underment. officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—

Capt. T. Greenway, 50th regt. N.I., arrived at Madras on Oct. 7.

Capt. C. W. Dun, 43rd regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Calcutta, under the furlough regulations of 1854, to appear before a med. board.

Judicial Dept., Oct. 13.—Mr. G. A. Harris, to be civil and sessions judge of the zillah of Coimbatore, on the retirement of Mr. Ward; but to continue to officiate as civil and session judge of the zillah of Ootacamund until relieved.

Mr. L. C. Innes, to be civil and session judge of the zillah of Ootacamund, in succession to Mr. Harris.

Financial Dept.—Surg. maj. J. W. Mudge, M.D., to be examiner of accounts in the medical dept., v. Dr. Balfour, prom., subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

Public Dept.—Asst. surg. H. B. Montgomery, M.D., to be surg. of the 2nd dist., presidency, v. Surg. maj. Mudge.

Public Dept., Oct. 13.—Asst. surg. S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., assumed charge of the office of chemical examiner to Government, from J. E. Mayer, Esq., deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, on the 10th inst.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 18.—Lieut. C. G. Gunning, cantonment joint mag. at St. Thomas's Mount, has been invested with civil jurisdiction within the limits of the cantonment.

Public Dept., Oct. 13.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as members of the Madras Civil Service, from 7th inst., the date of their arrival at the Pres. per str. *Nemesis*:—

Mr. J. Wallace.
Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich.

PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The Gov. in Council resolves to draw the attention of public officers to the subjoined notification:—

Fort St. George, Feb. 1, 1859.—The following letter from the Secy. to the Govt. of India, dated Jan. 11, 1859, is published for the information of all public officers, and they are required strictly to conform to the orders conveyed in it:—

Home Dept.—No. 74.—From C. Beadon, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, to the Secy. to the Govt. of Fort St. George.

Dated Jan. 11, 1859.

SIR,—It has become the practice in many of the public offices in the several presidencies and at the seat of the Supreme Govt. to print official letters and papers instead of copying them in manuscript.

Persons seeing an official document in print are apt to suppose that it has been published, and that they are at liberty to use it accordingly; or at any rate to be careless whether its contents become generally known or not. This is a mistake.

Official papers, whether printed or copied by hand, are of a confidential character, and are not to be published except by order of competent authority and under the prescribed rules. The same precautions are to be taken in either case against their publication; and in either case the infraction of the existing prohibition is equally culpable.

I am directed by the Hon. the President in Council to request that instructions to this effect may be generally circulated.

I have, &c.,

C. BEADON, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

By Order of H.E. the Governor in Council,
A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Sec.

Revenue Board Office, Oct. 13.—The Board of Revenue have granted 2 mos. priv. leave, under Sect. XII. of the rules, to Mr. F. B. Molony, sub coll. of Cuddapah.

The officiating conservator of forests has granted 1 mos. priv. leave to Mr. J. Ferguson, sub assist. conservator of Nelnambur Teak plantation, from the date of quitting his station.

Oct. 6.—No. 146.—The superintending engr., 7th division, has granted 1 mos. leave to Coimbatore, on m.c., to Mr. J. McDonough, supervisor, 2nd class, to commence from Sept. 19, 1863.

Oct. 10.—The inspector gen. of police has granted 20 days' priv. leave, from the date of departure, to Capt. G. B. Bowen, superint. of police in the Cuddapah district.

Oct. 13.—The Commissary gen. has granted priv. leave of absence to Capt. B. H. W. Magrath, staff corps and dep. assist. commy. gen., for 21 days from Oct. 10, 1863, or date of departure from Hoonsoor.

Military Dept., Fort St. George, Oct. 13.—No. 356.—Asst. surg. W. N. Chipperfield, to be garrison asst. surg., Fort St. George, v. Dr. Montgomery.

The leave to Madras and Penang, granted in G.O.G., Sept. 15, No. 323, to Lieut. and adjt. E. S. Ludlow, 25th regt. N.I., is extended to Jan. 15, 1864.

Oct. 13.—No. 357.—The following extracts from gen. orders by the Govt. of India are re-published:—

Fort William, Sept. 24.—No. 600.—The following orders issued by the resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

Aug. 20.—No. 154.—Confirming the regtl. order issued by the officer comdg. 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, dated Aug. 12, directing Lieut. C. J. O. Fitzgerald to office as adjt. in add. to his own duties as officg. 2nd in com. of the corps from that date, consequent on the departure of Lieut. Stewart to Bombay, prep. to proceeding to Eur. on m.c.

Aug. 31.—No. 159.—Confirming the cantonment order issued by Maj. Murray, commanding 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, and the station of Bolaram, dated Aug. 10, directing Assist. surg. C. T. Eves to assume medical charge of the 3rd compy. art. Hyderabad contingent, staff and details from Asst. surg. G. Williamson, M.D., from the above date.

Sept. 1.—No. 163.—Granting Asst. surg. G. D. Riddell, of the 6th regt. inf., Hyderabad contingent, one mo.'s leave of absence to proceed to Bombay from date of quitting Ellichpoor, preparatory to applying for sick leave to Europe.

Sept. 1.—No. 164.—Directing Asst. surg. D. C. McAllum, M.D., 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to proceed to Ellichpoor and do duty with the 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, and afford medical aid to the wing of the 2nd cav. and No. 2 light field horse battery, Hyderabad contingent.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Leave of absence:—1st Batt. 18th Regt. of Foot.—Maj. J. Borrow, from Aug. 30 to Oct. 4.

23rd Brig. R.A.—Lieut. A. K. Seacome, from Aug. 12 to Feb. 12, 1864, on m.c., and at the expiration of his leave to join the depot brig. R.A., for duty therewith.

Lieut. S. Penny, from Aug. 12 to Feb. 12, 1864, on m.c., and at the expiration of his leave to join the depot brig. R.A., for duty therewith.

Removal ordered:—Ens. H. Whyte, gen. list, from doing duty 30th regt. N.I. to do duty 2nd regt. N.I.; to join.

HOSPITAL WRITERS.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Sept. 30.—No. 78.—The following G.O. by the C. in C. in India are republished, and, with the sanction of Govt., made applicable to this Pres.:—

Head Quarters, Simla, July 30.—The C. in C. is pleased to notify that Govt. has sanctioned the appointment of European non-commissioned officers and soldiers as hospital writers, instead of natives, on a staff salary of Rs. 10 per month, in addition to their pay, &c.

H.E. further notifies that Govt. sanctions a hospital writer being allowed to the head quarters of each brigade of artillery, irrespective of the numbers of batteries present with it.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Oct. 2.—Capt. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., staff corps, has been permitted, as a special case, to reckon as service for retiring pension the period of his absence in Europe in consequence of wounds and illness occasioned by service in the field—viz., 1 year, 7 months, and 12 days.

The undermentioned officers, who arrived from England on the 1st inst., will proceed to join their regiments:—

Cornet F. B. Massingberd, 1st (king's) drag. gls.
Ens. A. W. Baker, 66th regt. foot.

Posting.—Surg. E. Dixon, late promotion, to 29th regt. N.I.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. J. Flint, 38th regt. N.I., priv. leave for 60 days from expiration of one month from date of relief from appointment in public works dept.; Anantapore and Madras.

Lieut. J. Willy, 1st batt. 18th roy. Irish, in continuation till Oct. 15, 1863; Bombay.

Lieut. C. C. Morris, late 8th regt. L.C., doing duty 1st regt. L.C., from Sept. 18 till Jan. 1 next, m.c.; Madras.

Oct. 5.—Ens. T. W. Sandes, inf. gen. list, is app. to act as qmrm. and interp. 36th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. J. M. Joseph, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., and M.R.C.P.L., civ. surg., Tranquebar, doing duty 2nd regt. N.I., will relieve Asst. surg. S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., and do duty with 44th regt. N.I.

Oct. 7.—Referring to the G.O. dated Sept. 10 last. Dep. inspec. gen. J. G. Inglis, M.D., C.B., was permitted to proceed from Madras to Trichinopoly, on a tour of inspection.

Oct. 8.—The following extracts from gen. orders by H.E. the C. in C. in India are republished:—

Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 11.—Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officer has been removed to the battalion specified opposite his name:—

Lieut. A. S. Heathcote, to 3rd batt. 60th rifles.
Sept. 12.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make

the following promotions until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

69th Foot.—Ens. R. L. Thorpe to be lieut., by purchase, v. Whitford, who retires; dated Aug. 27, 1863.

108th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Shaw to be adjt.; dated Aug. 26, 1863.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Oct. 9.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. T. W. S. Miles, 17th lancers, from Sept. 26 till Dec. 25; Poona and Bombay, m.c.

1st Batt. Roy. Regt.—Ens. H. Hawkins, from Oct. 6 till Dec. 5, in ext.; Ootacamund.

The leave granted in G.O., dated Sept. 15, 1863, to Capt. C. W. Don, 13rd regt. N.I., is cancelled.

Lieut. F. R. Fox, 14th regt. N.I., is relieved from doing duty with the sappers and miners, and will proceed to join his regt.

THE TOUR OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Oct. 9.—H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to notify, that accompanied by the qmr. gen., the military secy. and an aide-de-camp, he will leave Bangalore on the 29th inst., and will proceed on his tour of inspection and review.

Oct. 13.—Capt. R. A. Clementson, of the Staff Corps, is app. to act as brigade major, Trichinopoly, during the absence on leave of Capt. Hodgson, or until further orders.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Capt. F. G. Hodgson, brigade major, Trichinopoly, from date of departure, for 6 mo.—Madras and Neilgherries.

102nd Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Waller, from date of departure, for 3 mo.—Bangalore and Mysore div., m.c.

4th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. H. Phelps, from Oct. 11, 1863, to Oct. 15, 1864—Neilgherries, m.c.

BOMBAY.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 17.—No. 834.—Capt. F. J. Groube, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in Bombay or in the Deccan.

No. 835.—Lieut. H. B. Edwards, Cadre 2nd Eurn. regt., and attached to 4th regt. N.I., has passed the prescribed colloq. exam. in the Hindustanee language.

No. 836.—The underment. officers will appear before the General Examination Committee, to be assembled at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Saturday, the 10th inst., for exam. in the native languages, as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Interpreter's Test.

Brev. major F. R. S. Flood, mil. sec. to the C. in C. Lieut. C. E. Fisher, 95th foot, comdnt. Colaba Sanitarium.

Lieut. J. B. Hennell, gen. list, acting qmr. 18th regt. N.I.

Lieut. F. D. Mander, gen. list, acting qmr. and interp. 14th regt. N.I.

Lieut. S. B. Miles, 7th regt. N.I.

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Capt. J. Barnes, Cadre 3rd European regt., attached to 18th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. H. Newport, Cadre 3rd European regt., attached to 18th regt. N.I.

Lieut. T. E. Strong, 3rd regt. N.I.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, Cadre 2nd European regt., attached to 19th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. C. Stevens, 4th regt. (Madras) light cavalry.

Marathi.

Lieut. J. Brown, 7th regt. N.I.

Guzerathi.

Lieut. C. Wolehouse, staff corps, actg. qr. and intr. 12th regt. N.I.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Oct. 10.—No. 840.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 9.—By the officer comdg. the 9th regt. N.I., appg. Lieut. Sibthorpe to act as quarter-master to that corps, as a temp. measure, v. Kerrieh.

Dated Oct. 3.—By Capt. Langston, appg. Capt. R. J. Castell as a temporary arrangement, to act as adjt. to the 4th regt. N.I. (rifles), v. Hall, proceeding on m.c. to Bombay.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. S. D. Burges, 72nd foot, from Oct. 3, to Dec. 3, to proceed to Bombay.

Lieut. E. G. Jenkins, 1st regt. L. C., from Sept. 27 to Oct. 31, in ext.

Brevet capt. J. D. Hall, 4th regt. N.I. (rifles), from Oct. 3, to Nov. 30, to proceed to Bombay on m.c.

Lieut. E. Cunningham, 7th regt. N.I., from Oct. 5, to Oct. 31, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.

Lieut. S. B. Miles, 7th regt. N.I., from Oct. 7, to Oct. 31, to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the civil and military examination committee.

Ordinance Dept.—Sub-Conductor W. Jarvie, from Oct. 3 to 31, to Bombay, on m.c.

Medical Estab.—Hospital steward A. Rodrigues, attached to 72nd foot, from Oct. 2 to Dec. 31, to Bombay and Belgaum, on m.c.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, the wife of Capt. F. M., 8th Madras Cav., of a son, at Saugor, Sept. 13.

BAPTIST, the wife of W., of a daughter, at Madras, Sept. 14.

CHAMBER, the wife of Brev. maj. F. E. A., of a son, at Lucknow, Sept. 20.

DOBBIE, the wife of Maj. R., of a daughter, at Madras, Sept. 25.

KEMBLE, the wife of W., of a daughter, at Kousanie, near Almorah, Sept. 4.

KING, the wife of L., of a daughter, at Madras, Sept. 28.

KINNEY, wife of A., son, at Bangalore, Sept. 24.

MOULTRIE, the wife of G. W., of a son, at Mirzapore, Oct. 1.

NEWMARCH, the wife of J., Barrister-at-Law, of a son, at Dun Dum, Oct. 5.

PEARCE, the wife of R. E., Acting Civil Surgeon, of a daughter, Sept. 22.

PIFFARD, the wife of C., of a son, at Calcutta, Oct. 4.

ROBINSON, the wife of W., C.S., of a son, at Kotagerry, Oct. 4.

STAPLETON, the wife of E., of a daughter, at Sedashewgur, Sept. 5.

STUART, the wife of Lieut. C. J., Staff Corps, of a son, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, Sept. 27.

STEWART, the wife of Capt. R.A., Comsy. of Ordnance, of a daughter, at Cawnpore, Oct. 7.

STRANACK, the wife of R. B., of a daughter, at Bandora, Oct. 9.

SURITA, the wife of Mr. F. E., Assistant in the Military Department, of a son, at Calcutta.

SWINHOE, the wife of Lieut. col. F. W., Roy. Art., of a son, at Barrackpore, Sept. 1.

THACKERAY, the wife of Lieut. E. T., v.c., royal engineers, of a daughter, at Debroghur, Sept. 30.

TOLPUIT, the wife of H., of a son, at Madras, Sept. 14.

WADE, the wife of Mr. C. B., of a daughter, at Kalbadavie, Sept. 16.

WALKER, the wife of Major E. W. E., Royal Artillery, of a daughter, at Mussoorie, Sept. 26.

WALKER, the wife of G. A., Esq., of a daughter, at Chingery, Cachar, Sept. 18.

WALL, the wife of T. F., Surgeon H.M.'s 38th regt., of a son, at Dinapore, Oct. 7.

WEBBER, the wife of Capt., 42nd Royal Highland Regt., of a son, at Dugshaie, Sept. 22.

WILCOX, the wife of Mr. H. K., of a son, at Byculia, Oct. 5.

WRIGHT, the wife of G. A., of a son, at Mussoorie, Sept. 14.

MARRIAGES.

ASHWORTH, H. H., to Anne Nicholson, daughter of A. Orr, Esq., Solicitor, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Oct. 1.

BOWEN, Henry W., Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to Ada Jemima Long, at Hyderabad, Chuddeghaut, Sept. 23.

CARTER, J. H., Esq., Bengal C.S., to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late John Jones, Esq., at Muttra, Sept. 9.

DAVIA, Alfred, to Maria Liotard, at Calcutta, Sept. 28.

DODD, Charles, Esq., to Margaret, daughter of the late William Clarke, Esq., Lahore, at Bareilly, Oct. 1.

ETHERINGTON, Rev. W., to Emelie C., daughter of J. B. Biss, Esq., at Calcutta, Oct. 5.

HORNBY, John P., Esq., to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. C. Menge, C.M.S., Maligaum, at Byculia, Bombay, Oct. 6.

JOHNSON, W. A. McKerrall, to Emily, daughter of Mr. A. Meneaud, at Madras, Sept. 23.

JOHNSON, W. B., to Julia C., daughter of the late W. Henry Vice, Esq., of Truro, Cornwall, at Kussowlie, Sept. 19.

MACKENZIE, Theodore, to Eliza, daughter of the late William Woods, Esq., of Fryerning, Essex, at Byculia, Oct. 3.

MULLIGAN, W. G., Bengal C.S., to Harriett, youngest daughter of the late Major J. Scott, late 55th N.I., at Shahjehanpore, Sept. 15.

PALMER, Col. H., H.M.I. Army, to Mary, widow of the late J. R. Fraser, Esq., at Calcutta, Oct. 2.

PARKER, Lieut. N. F., H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Annie, daughter of the late J. W. Young, Esq., at Azimgurh, Aug. 25.

PIERCE, Rev. R., American Missionary, to Sarah E. White, of the Bareilly American Methodist Mission, at Bareilly, Sept. 1.

PEDDER, W. G., B.A., H.M.'s Bombay C.S., to Julia, eldest daughter of Capt. C. J. Prescott, H.M.'s Staff Corps, at Surat, Sept. 29.

SMITH, Mr. H. G., to Adeline Melville, fourth daughter of C. R. Smith, Esq., at Calcutta, Sept. 24.

TWEEDIE, J., Esq., of Quarter, Peebleshire, N.B., to Emma, second daughter of D. Cunliffe, Esq., H.M.'s Bengal C.S., at Rampore, Sept. 30.

WATTS, C. W. P., Esq., Bengal C.S., to Catherine J. Georgiana, daughter of E. Chiappini, Esq., of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, at Dhurmsalah, Sept. 24.

DEATHS.

AYNSLEY, Ellen, youngest daughter of Capt. M., 6th Cavalry, at Secunderabad, Sept. 8.

CAHILL, F., passenger from Bombay, on board the *Della*, Oct. 29.

COFFIN, E., inf. son of Lieut. K. D., H.M.'s 105th regt., at Wellington, Sept. 24.

DOYLE, J., in the 70th year of his age, at Bangalore, Sept. 16.

DRING, W. E. A., Signaller Government Telegraph, aged 17 years, 1 month and 16 days, at Warrungull, Sept. 23.

FARQUHARSON, Lieut. F. E., H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry, on board the ship *Bentuck*, near Calcutta, aged 21, Sept. 23.

HEBBERT, Mr. J. W. S., at Balpally, Sept. 7.

HINGE, H. H., child of D. Hinge, S. S., Royal Artillery, at Lucknow, Sept. 5.

HOFF, A., child of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. H., at Lucknow, Sept. 15.

PORTER, the wife of Staff Sergeant A., Commissariat Department, at Ramandroog, Sept. 10.

VANSPALL, Charlotte A., the daughter of Mr. P. G., aged 18 years, at Tellicherry, Sept. 21.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. Nov. 6.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—F. Barrow, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. V. S. Robertson, who ret.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Cornet G. F. Robertson to be lieut., by purch., v. Don, who ret.; H. F. Twyman, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Robertson.

7th Hussars.—Capt. E. M. Palliser, from the 82nd foot, to be capt., v. Gore, who exeh.

Royal Artillery.—The resignation of Asst. surg. J. F. Loughheed, which appeared in the *Gazette*, Feb. 20, 1863, has been can.

Military Train.—Ens. S. K. Winkworth has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

56th Foot.—Gent. Cadet A. A. L. F. Lever, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Burnett, dec.

82nd Foot.—Capt. J. Gore, from the 7th hussars, to be capt., v. Palliser, who exch.

89th Foot.—Lieut. H. L. Harvest to be capt., without purch., v. R. Selby, dec.; Lieut. S. H. Hobbs to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. maj. R. Gibson, who retires upon full pay; Ens. C. W. Burton to be lieut., without purch., v. Harvest; Ens. C. V. Hassell to be lieut., without purch., v. Hobbs; Ens. W. M. Meacham, from the 4th West India regt., to be ens., v. Burton; Ens. G. D. H. Brookes, from the 10th foot, to be ens., v. Hassall.

91st Foot.—Capt. S. H. Bruce, from the 63rd Foot, to be capt., v. Thomas, who exch.; the Christian names of Ens. Voyle are Francis Ranken Cave, and not as previously stated.

102nd Foot.—W. H. McCaskill, gent., to be ens., v. Brydon, transferred to the 101st Foot.

108th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Shaw to be adjt.

BREVET.

Capt. and brev. maj. R. Gibson, ret. upon full pay, 89th foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col.; Capt. H. G. A. Vicars, 18th foot, to be maj. in the army.

Nov. 13.

78th Foot.—Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, G.C.B., from the 104th foot, to be col., v. Gen. R. Macneill, dec.; Oct. 23.

104th Foot.—Maj. gen. G. Bell, C.B., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, G.C.B., transferred to the 78th foot; Oct. 23.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. H. T. Molesworth to be lieut. col., v. H. C. Wade, retired upon full pay; 2nd Capt. M. C. Moorsom to be capt., v. Molesworth; July 16. 2nd Capt. W. C. Nangle to be capt., v. Brev. maj. E. Palmer, placed upon temporary half-pay; Oct. 3. Lieut. C. J. McMahon to be 2nd capt., v. Lawson; July 16. Lieut. S. J. Nicholson to be 2nd capt., v. Nangle; Gentleman cadet A. A. Saunders to be lieut., v. Lawson; Gentleman cadet H. R. L. Morgan to be lieut., v. Nicholson; Oct. 3.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. J. T. Twigg to be 2nd capt., v. O'Grady, dec.; Oct. 9. Serg. maj. J. Steel to be qmr., v. Young; Oct. 1.

PARSEE LIBERALITY AGAIN.—Cawasjee Jehan-gier gracefully kept his New Year's Day (Thursday last) by presenting the University of Bombay with a cheque for Rs. 1,200 to meet the expenses of obtaining their common seal. It is thoughtful acts of goodness like this that do a man as much honour and often more than giving lakhs. Mungul dass Nathobhoy, who set the example of endowing the University by founding a travelling scholarship last year, has also intimated his intention of presenting the University with a pair of silver maces.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, November 16, 1863.

THE SOLANO OUTRAGE CASE.

MR. SOLANO is a European indigo planter, who has made a very large fortune, and who had magnificent houses, plantations, and gardens in Tirhoot, which were all greatly injured or totally destroyed by the mutineers in 1857. The Government of India most munificently repaired his loss, and, perhaps, put him in a better position than he held before. We had heard two or three years ago that he had gone down to Calcutta with the full intention of leaving his property in the hands of trustworthy agents, and quitting India for ever. But he seems to have altered his mind. He is still at the village of Beyruth, where, by rather harsh treatment of his ryots, "who to a man are in open hostility with him," he has, perhaps, run the risk of a repetition of that frightful treatment of himself which he experienced in the famous mutiny, when he was left for dead by the rebels, with unnumbered spear wounds in his body, and did not recover his physical health and strength, or even his sanity of mind for more than half a year. At the commencement of the present year the greater part of the crops of the ryots at Beyruth had been distrained, and collectorate *piadahs* were given to assist the distraint. The ryots had all come to a resolution to withhold their rent. At last one man, Beechun Roy, gave in, and was going to Mr. Solano's *Amlah*, at the Beyruth cutcherry, to pay his rent, when the villagers assembled tumultuously and rushed to the cutcherry to prevent him. But the man was before them, and had paid in his money. Two bags of rupees had just been emptied on the floor to be weighed or counted. The heap amounted to about 1,350 rupees. The rioters, catching sight of these, in the excitement of the moment, took violent possession of them in open day, in spite of the cowardly police and the servants of the establishment, and made off with the money. They then burnt down the house or hut of Beechun Roy. It was fortunate, perhaps, for Mr. Solano that he was absent, or he might have lost his life as well as his money. Some of the ringleaders of the riot and dacoity have been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. This affair took place on the 28th of February last. The final decision of the Courts, for it was carried by appeal from one court to another, was only settled by the High Court of Calcutta on the 23rd of September.

DR. DUFF AND LA MAISON CARRÉE.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN and the catholic-minded Bishop of Calcutta, with a generous zeal, are heading a movement for raising subscriptions, not from all parts of India only, but from all parts of the world, for the erection of a grand building in Calcutta in honour of the most eminent of our Eastern missionaries, who is now leaving for ever the scene of his useful labours, being compelled by an illness so severe as to threaten a fatal termination in a tropical climate, to relinquish his favourite idea of making India—so long his adopted country—his last earthly habitat. Dr. Duff, who is hardly yet an old man, though he has devoted so many years to his sacred task, will in all probability quite recover his health and strength in the bracing air of his native land, and take a new lease of life, with a new sphere of action. We heartily hope it may prove to be so, and that he will be able to do as much good for his own countrymen as he has done for Hindoos and Mahomedans. He has not to be taught that there are now many more heathens in Christendom than Christians in Heathendom, and his long habit of preparing himself to meet all objections, however plausible and strongly urged, and to explain difficulties, apparently insuperable, in mixed assemblies of subtle and courteous Hindoos and shrewd and arrogant Mahomedans—who never for a moment, by the way, shook his own faith as the Zulu did Colenso's—will peculiarly fit him to contend against that rapidly-advancing spirit of scepticism in Europe which has even entered within the sacred precincts of the Christian Church itself, and been openly countenanced and supported by such men as the authors of the famous "Essays and Reviews." Dr. Duff, with a well-warranted self-reliance—conscious of his own powers as a reasoner and of the innate strength of his holy cause—has never hesitated to meet the infidel on his own ground or with his own weapons, and has even permitted such productions as Hume's "Essay on Miracles" to be carefully studied and freely discussed in his own admirable school in Calcutta. It is this skill and courage as a polemic, combined with an extraordinary command of language and indefatigable industry and earnest zeal, which has given him so much influence amongst the educated classes of the people of India, especially the Hindoos, who, with great logical acuteness, are intensely fond of metaphysical speculations, and always respect an ingenious and vigorous opponent, who dares to meet them, not with texts of scripture only, but with arguments founded on those universal principles which are recognised by all true reasoners of all religions. The Christian missionary who has to grapple with the Hindu logician should have something more than purity of heart, and strong faith, and earnest zeal. He ought in addition to these good qualities, to possess great force and readiness of mind, and be well accustomed to the handling of the intellectual foils. Every triumph of an acute Hindu reasoner over a pious but slow-minded missionary priest must necessarily have a most injurious effect upon the cause of Christianity in the East. The Christian who fails to give a satisfactory reason for the faith that is in him, and is found tripping in his logic, is regarded by his Hindu antagonist as a weak enthusiast, whose

opinions and convictions are not worth a straw. The value, therefore, of so bold and ready a reasoner as Dr. Duff to our missionary interests in India can hardly be overrated; and his brother labourers in the field of Indian conversion will feel most bitterly his irreparable loss. He was unquestionably the ablest man amongst them, and his name all over Europe is identified with the cause of Christianity in India. In the earlier part of his career he was strongly prejudiced against the Government system of Education in India, and joined in the general condemnation of it as "a Godless system;" but his views gradually widened, and he at last openly recognised the advantage, even in a religious point of view, of preparing the Hindu mind for all kinds of truth by enlarging and enriching it with secular knowledge. He gave his ready support to the noble Educational Despatch from the Court of Directors in 1854, and connected himself officially with the Calcutta University. He, too, who once pressed so indiscreetly on the notice of the Hindoos the saying of Jesus Christ, that *He came not to send peace on earth but a sword, and to set parents and children at variance with each other, and that a man's foes shall be they of his own household*; and entered upon a somewhat ferocious and unseemly battle of pamphlets with the late Longueville Clarke upon the policy or impolicy of the selection of such texts for the benefit of the heathen, in his later years was contented to represent the Christian religion in its more attractive light as a religion of peace and charity and love. He was latterly by no means less zealous nor less courageous, but infinitely more judicious and discreet. It is a sad thing that such a man should be forced to leave so vast and interesting a field of missionary exertion as that of India, just as all his faculties had acquired all the necessary experience and culminated to their fullest development, and he had learnt the best means of turning them to a profitable account in his Master's service. He lived long enough, however, in India to do more good to the people than any other individual missionary amongst his predecessors or companions, and he will leave it with greater public testimonies to his worth than have ever been accorded in the same land to a preacher of the Christian creed.

The proposed Duff Memorial is to be at once useful, substantial, and ornamental. It is to be in the form of an elegant edifice, containing a large hall, in which lectures may be delivered, and it is to be in some way connected, by its locality at least, with the new buildings for the Calcutta University. Sir Charles Trevelyan, who has a taste for classical architecture, has happily suggested that it should be an exact copy of the famous *Maison Carrée* of Nismes. The idea has been adopted with enthusiasm, and it is proposed to raise about £15,000 for the purpose. It is to be constructed wholly of Carrara marble. *La Maison Carrée* (or square house) is a misnomer, for the temple is not square but a parallelogram. It would, perhaps, have had a nobler aspect if it had been more in keeping with its name, for the front is hardly broad enough for its depth, and it looks like what perhaps it really was—only the centre of a pile of buildings which have fallen away on either side. In spite of this slight objection,

however, it is the richest ornament of a city which has been called "a second Rome." Such a gem of architectural beauty in the heart of the City of Palaces would be an object of just pride to the European inhabitants, and would assuredly "astonish the natives." The latter, indeed, could hardly fail to be delighted with its thirty fluted Corinthian columns, thirty feet in height and three feet in diameter, the lofty flight of steps in front, and the elaborate and exquisitely-worked cornice and frieze which run all round the building. The beautiful Corinthian temple at Nîmes has had very various fortunes—has seen strange changes in its time. Some say that it was erected in honour of Caius and Lucius Cæsar, grandsons of Augustus; but the latest opinions are in favour of its having been dedicated to the adopted sons of Antoninus Pius. It was afterwards used as a Christian Church, then as the Hotel de Ville, and then converted into a stable. In the time of the first Napoleon it was left full of accumulated filth and rubbish as a sort of play-place for ragged and dirty children, and now this most classical and profusely-ornamented structure is at last rescued from neglect and mutilation, and used as a museum for objects of antiquity and *virtu*. The Americans have anticipated the Anglo-Indians of Bengal in their imitation of this noble specimen of ancient art, for the State House at Richmond, in Virginia, is a copy of the *Maison Carrée*. In the American State House is a marble statue of Washington, the work of a French artist. If sufficient funds should be collected for the purpose of the building in Calcutta, we suppose we shall see there a statue of Dr. Duff by some Scottish sculptor.

THE MEMORIAL TO LORD CLYDE.

A public meeting was held on Friday afternoon last, at Willis's Rooms, to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a statue to commemorate the signal services of the late Lord Clyde. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge took the chair, and was supported by Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Lucan, Sir C. Wood, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Stanley, General Fyfe, Sir Roderick Murchison, Marquis of Hartington, Duke of Rutland, Earl Donoughmore, Sir William Russell, &c.

The Duke of Cambridge, who was cheered on rising to address the meeting, said: I feel that no apology is due for having assembled you together, because I believe there is no person in this room or in the whole empire who will not agree with me in thinking an occasion such as this ought not to be overlooked, and that the loss which the country has so painfully sustained by the death of Lord Clyde ought to be commemorated in such a manner as to do honour and justice to the services of that great and illustrious soldier who has departed from among us. In doing honour to Lord Clyde, believe me, we do honour to ourselves. I cannot but remember that I have the honour, by the favour of my Sovereign, of being at the head of the noble profession of which my late distinguished friend was so great an ornament. I had also the advantage, the gratification, and the pleasure of being, I may say, the intimate friend and associate of the late lamented field-marshal. In both my public and private character I feel, therefore, that I am justified in appearing before you to ask you to join me and the other gentlemen around me in doing honour to that illustrious soldier—(cheers). The feeling that we should do honour to the memory of the great man is universally entertained from the highest to the lowest classes. I am aware

that her Majesty, even in that distress and sorrow which has so long surrounded her, was the first to express a strong desire that every honour should be done to the memory of Lord Clyde—(cheers)—the man of all others who had shown such devotion to the service, and who in devoting himself to the service of the Crown has performed such signal duties to the country in general. I believe the feeling which has emanated from the Sovereign is participated in and felt by every one in the country, alike by those who knew him intimately as by those who knew him by reputation as a public officer—(cheers). Lord Clyde was trained as a soldier from his earliest career. He entered the service without any friends or supporters, except his own good right arm, his honest heart, and his noble bearing—(cheers). He had the advantage of joining the army when great Continental wars were being conducted, and at a time when England first entered into that Peninsular contest which terminated so gloriously for this nation. In the first landing of Wellington's army in the Peninsula, my noble friend took an active part, and, following his career, it will be found that he was in the subsequent actions at Vamiera, Corunna, Vittoria, Barossa, and St. Sebastian. Upon the last occasion he received two wounds, and he was again at Bidassoa, where he was also severely wounded. His early career was, therefore, one of war, and he learned that portion of the great art of our profession which can only be learnt in active service, in the great contest to which I have referred, and which tended so much to advance the prosperity and the greatness of this country. With the termination of that contest the military career of my noble friend ceased for awhile, not because there was any desire to keep back that and other distinguished officers, but because of a long peace, which we cannot deplore, however much we may lament that there was not opportunity given for a man like Lord Clyde to distinguish himself. He was again actively employed in the expedition to China in 1842. The services which he rendered there may not be considered very glorious, but they were of a very arduous character, and such as to bring him prominently under the favourable notice of his superior officers—(cheers). I remember, when in Dublin, seeing the 98th Regiment, of which Lord Clyde was then the colonel, depart for China, and it was pointed out to me, then quite a beginner in the art of soldiering, that the 98th was particularly well adapted for service because of the manner in which it was commanded by its colonel. My gallant friend accompanied that regiment. He went from China to India, and had the good fortune to arrive there when a great contest was going on. Though only colonel commanding a regiment, he was solicited to command a division under General, now Lord Gough, and was present at the battles of Chenab, Ramnuggur, Sobraon, and Chillianwallah. When that contest came to a close, my noble friend was again for a while reduced to a state of inactivity, but was afterwards placed in command of an important post on the north-western frontier. He received the highest commendation for the services which he rendered to the country. This brings me to the time when he returned to England in 1853. Up to that period we were perfect strangers. You will find that in 1854 the war with Russia broke out, and one of the first officers ordered to the command of a brigade was Lord Clyde. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the great talents which he displayed, and the great service which he rendered in that campaign. He showed that he possessed the talents and requirements of a great commander. It was not long before my gallant friend had an opportunity of proving in this respect that he would perform all that was expected of him. After the Crimean war had been brought to a close, our difficulties and troubles broke out in India. The Government was called upon to send out a general officer well qualified to assume the command, and I am happy to think that in the post which I now occupy I had the pleasure of being associated with those acting on the part of the Government who recommended that Lord Clyde should

be sent out to take the command of the army in India—(cheers). I never for a moment doubted that Lord Clyde would accept that command; but I hardly expected that he would say he would be prepared to start at twenty-four hours' notice, which was an actual fact. Yes, within twenty-four hours of the time that the command was offered him that gallant and lamented soldier departed for India, and there finished that glorious military career in the manner in which you are well aware he performed his duty—(cheers). I do not think it is too much to say that to the intelligence and determination which he evinced during the whole of that command, and the gallantry he was enabled to inspire in all the troops serving under his orders, our great Indian empire has not only been restored to us in all its security, but, I trust, with a greater degree of firmness and attachment to this country than existed even before the mutiny broke out—(cheers). I should, however, do his memory an injustice, if I did not tell you that he invariably stated that he never could have performed what he did, had it not been for the assistance and support which he received from every person with whom he was connected in India, alike from the civil authority and his military assistants. Lord Clyde was one of those modest men who was always desirous to share the advantages of his success with others. I believe he underrated himself in this respect. But even if the results which he achieved were obtained by those around him, it still shows his great ability in selecting for important duties those who were able to accomplish all that he desired; and in this respect he showed that he had a mind capable of dealing with details, as well as with those larger objects with which in later years he was inseparably connected—(cheers). Real service may be rendered to the State by following the example of strict order and regularity such as that set by the late Lord Clyde, and by it he was enabled throughout the whole of his career to do so much honour to himself and such service to his country. His Royal Highness concluded by impressing on the meeting the obligation imposed upon them of doing honour to the illustrious soldier whose loss they all so deeply and so recently deplored—(cheers).

Earl De Grey and Ripon moved the first resolution, which affirmed that, in order to commemorate the services of Lord Clyde, the meeting was of opinion a statue should be erected. Referring to the fact of Lord Clyde being wounded at St. Sebastian, he said he was lying in the hospital there with an open wound, when, hearing that an engagement was likely to take place, he, with a companion similarly circumstanced, left that hospital, without leave, and entered upon the engagement, where he received another wound. It was one of the secrets of Lord Clyde's success that he had a singular power of attaching to himself the men under his command. He was always careful of the lives of his men, never inducing them to rush on to action in order that he might obtain a lofty name for himself, and thus when he called upon his men for any extraordinary exertion they knew that the occasion imperatively demanded it. He was ever ready to give to others the praise due to himself, and to associate his subordinates with himself in all his brilliant deeds. Of all the great qualities which distinguished him he might say that modesty was the first.

The Duke of Wellington, in seconding the resolution, said he would not weaken the effect of the previous addresses by a recapitulation of the services and character of Lord Clyde. He would merely venture to say that he was proud to do honour to the soldier who, owing to his great reputation, had been selected by the Sovereign, with the approbation of the country, as most worthy of confidence at a moment of pinching need, and he performed his duty in a manner to elicit admiration, affection, and respect. He had subdued that mutiny, not in the style which was in vogue, by the utmost cruelty which could excite terror, but with that merciful might which was characteristic of the great country he served.

The resolution was then put and carried *unanimously*.

The Duke of Argyll moved the next resolution, and said that he had been asked to submit it to the meeting because he was supposed to represent the clan of the country which had the honour of giving Colin Campbell to the British army—(cheers). The country and the clan were proud of him when alive, and are prouder than ever now of his memory and of his name. An erroneous impression had gone abroad that Lord Clyde was a Highlander only through one of his parents. Colin Campbell, like many other individuals in this country, bore the name, not of his father, but of his mother. It is but a few years since I had the pleasure of calling on the venerable father of Sir Colin Campbell, and I can say with perfect sincerity that a finer or more gentlemanlike old Highlander I never saw in my life—(cheers). The old feelings of claniship and attachment which have been so remarkable in the character of the Scottish Highlanders, and which lay so much at the basis of their great military reputation, have been gradually on the decline. Time and change have been operating upon them, as upon other feelings which date from olden times; but with all sincerity he said that he never saw those feelings so strongly developed as in the late Lord Clyde; and he should always look back with pleasure and pride to the unmistakable gratification which was exhibited by Lord Clyde whenever his services were recognised, as they frequently were, by every one of those who were connected with his country and his race—(cheers). The resolution which he had to propose was:—

"That a public subscription be opened, to which all classes of her Majesty's subjects be invited to contribute; and that a committee of noblemen and gentlemen be formed for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing object."

He wished to throw no blame on any Government or party. With respect to the services of Lord Clyde, that if he had retired from the army, or had died no longer ago than ten years, he would have retired or died a comparatively obscure man. This might perhaps be rather too strong an expression; but he recollected with painful distinctness the discussions which took place when the Russian war broke out. The discussions which took place as to the comparative merits of the different officers for the command of the army showed that Colin Campbell was not then a known or an appreciated man. He was astonished that the merits of the great man were not more generally known. No man who heard Colin Campbell relate his experiences of war could have doubted that he was pre-eminently qualified for the highest office in the British army—(cheers). On the evening previous to his departure for India, Lord Clyde, he said, called on him, and in the course of conversation he said that "the Sepoy regiments now under the command of English officers were no better in action than a flock of sheep, and that they never would understand the charge of the British bayonet in the open field, though they might make a stand for a time behind stone walls." In those operations, which appeared to be slow and even cautious to Indian officers accustomed to sudden marches and dashing attacks, Lord Clyde was actuated by an earnest desire not to expose his men to risks that were uncalled for. He felt confident that in future times it would be said we were right in raising a statue to his memory, that we did right to bury him in Westminster Abbey with the most illustrious dead, and that among those whose remains have mingled with its sacred dust, there was no nobler soldier than Sir Colin Campbell—(cheers).

The Earl of Lucan, in seconding the resolution, said he had had the honour of being associated with Lord Clyde for many months in the Crimean war, and he had the sincerest affection for him, and the greatest admiration of his military talents. He hoped the testimonial would be worthy of so great and good a soldier.

Sir J. Maxwell, as a member of the sister profession, and a fellow-countryman of the late Lord Clyde, felt much disappointment at the terms of the resolution. He thought a public subscription was not the best way of doing honour to his memory, but that the memorial ought to be erected by public grant.

The Duke of Cambridge thought it was not competent for the meeting to enter upon the subject of a Parliamentary grant.

The resolution was then adopted.

Sir Charles Wood proposed the next resolution, which was as follows:—

"That, with reference to the more recent services of Lord Clyde in India, the communities of the three Presidencies be invited to co-operate."

I cannot but feel, when so large a portion of the career of Lord Clyde was passed in India—when the last crowning services of his valuable life were rendered in that country—it is becoming that India should take a more prominent part in the record which we are about to raise to his memory than she would if merely included in a general resolution embracing the British Empire—(cheers). The position I have the honour to hold, connecting me with that country, must plead my excuse for venturing to trespass on your attention now. I should be doing injustice to the feelings of all connected with India, and wanting in expression of my own, if I did not rejoice at being invited to take part in the proceedings of this day. The early services of Lord Clyde in the Sikh campaign, and when he was still more prominently brought forward in the command of the North-Western military division of India, pointed him out, at the time of our great need, as the one officer in her Majesty's service who was best qualified to take command of the British and Indian armies. When the mutiny had broke out, the whole of the northern parts of India were in the possession of the mutineers. A more brilliant service than that performed by Lord Clyde, in relieving the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow, in defeating all that came before him, and the general dispersion of the mutineers, I believe never was performed in India. It is not necessary for me to say more on the military achievements of Lord Clyde, which have been so well described; but I may bear testimony to the part he played in support of Lord Canning's conciliatory policy at the conclusion of the mutiny. I know from Lord Canning himself, that from no one did he receive more efficient and able assistance than from Lord Clyde.

The Earl of Ellenborough said: I feel that it would be injurious to the British residents in India if I were to express the slightest doubt that the appeal which it is proposed to make to them would be received other than with the utmost sympathy. They have come forward upon all occasions with the most liberal subscriptions, even when the interest inspired was rather of a domestic than of an imperial character. It is to Lord Clyde, under Providence, that they owe the position which they now hold in India—(cheers). It was to the fortunate usage by Lord Clyde of the most extreme prudence with the most extreme daring in his profession that the war there was carried on with success. I honour his prudence even more than his daring—(cheers). It is a less popular quality; but in a war in which a false step would have lost an army, and with it an empire, it would have been a crime not to take from the domain of fortune everything that could be secured by foresight and preparation—(cheers). By that fortunate union of virtues, Lord Clyde nobly succeeded—(cheers). Let us not, when we look at the great successes which he achieved, do what is but too common, viz., forget the great dangers and the extreme difficulty which he had to overcome. What Lord Clyde was at Plassy, Lord Clyde was at Lucknow. I have always thought, and have more than once said, that, in my opinion, the first of all professions is that of the soldier, and the first of all rewards is military honour. I think so because, unlike the honours which may be achieved by persons who serve in other professions, the honour attained by the soldier is from the first an undisputed reality—(cheers). No matter how lauded may be the services of the statesman by those who agree with him in opinion, they must live far beyond the ordinary life of man before it is in the least degree probable that he will observe anything approaching to general acquiescence in the propriety of the measures upon which he founds his claim to honour. Nay,

more, it is most probable that the contest commenced by his contemporaries will be continued after his death in history. There can be no doubt as to the merits of the man who, during the winter of 1854, held possession of that Balaclava which formed the communication of the British army. There can be no doubt as to the military conduct of the man who rescued from such extraordinary difficulty and danger the occupants of the Residency of Lucknow. There can be still less doubt as to the military ability and great powers of combination of the man who took possession by conquest of the city of Lucknow. Those are attained realities which remain for ever in the most romantic history of that most extraordinary man, and which will be retained for ages in the memory of mankind—(cheers). Therefore we do not come here to ask you to contribute to raise a statue to a man of the value of whose services there is any doubt in the mind of any human being. His successes were not of a questionable character. No man can doubt that in Lord Clyde we have lost one of the greatest men we ever possessed—(cheers). I am sure you must all have felt how busy death has lately been with the great men of this country. I know the places of many of them are vacant. I know not how, within a short time, the place of any one of them is to be supplied; I will say, of all the great men whom we have recently lost, and whose place it is most difficult to supply, it is Lord Clyde. He stood in a position different from that of any man in the land—a more varied and extensive experience with war than any general in Europe—(cheers). He had seen the great Peninsular war; had seen war in America, war in India, war in the Crimea. He had served in every capacity. Every military virtue of which we read, every virtue that danger creates or improves, so far as we know, or as I know—for I knew him well—every one of those virtues was concentrated in the mind and heart of that thorough English soldier to whose memory we now ask you to erect a monument—(cheers).

General Sir W. Gomm supported the resolution, and said that he was a young soldier with Colin Campbell at Vimiera and Corunna, and was a subaltern with him in the same company; and it was with feelings of mournful pleasure that he attended the meeting summoned to aid in erecting a monument to the noble soldier and tried servant of the State, Field-Marshal Lord Clyde—(cheers).

The resolution was then put from the chair, and unanimously adopted.

Lord Stanley next proposed a vote of thanks to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge for his conduct in the chair. In doing so, he took occasion to bear his testimony to the singular simplicity and directness of Lord Clyde's mind, to his remarkable modesty, and to his passionate love for professional honour. He might have said, with Shakespeare's Henry V., "If it be a sin to covet honour, I am the most offending soul alive." Since coming into that room he heard an anecdote of Lord Clyde. It appeared that he had distinguished himself by gallantry at the battle of Barossa, and there attracted the notice of Sir Thomas Graham, afterwards Lord Lynedoch, who said to him, "Lieutenant Campbell, I have seen what you have done; and if there is any service I can render you, you have only to ask me." Lieutenant Campbell was ready with his request, for he said at once, "Then I beg to ask you to let me command the next storming party." He did so, and we know that he served in the storming of St. Sebastian, where, out of 120 men, only one came back un wounded. Referring briefly to Lord Clyde's brilliant service in India, he suggested that the statue should be placed by those of two of his old companions in arms, Napier and Havelock, and that, if a fourth were wanted to complete the series, a niche should be preserved—long, he hoped, to remain vacant—for the honoured name of Lawrence—(cheers).

Sir Roderick Murchison seconded the resolution, and stated that, although now known generally as a man of science, he had commenced his career of life as an English soldier, and had the good fortune to be with Colin Campbell in some

of the engagements in the Peninsula, and he, therefore, felt peculiar pleasure in attending a meeting for erecting a monument to his memory. He was proud that Scotland, which had given an Abercrombie and a Moore to the country, had also given it a Campbell.

The resolution, conveying a vote of thanks to the chairman, was adopted, and his Royal Highness briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings were then brought to a close.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

The court-martial on Colonel Crawley, which it was arranged should commence on Thursday last, has been postponed to Tuesday, the 17th inst. (to-morrow). The military authorities were quite prepared to enter on the inquiry on the day first named, but on Monday an application was made by the legal advisers of Colonel Crawley for further delay, to enable them to complete the evidence for the defence. The matter was at once referred to the Judge-Advocate-General, who at once acceded to the request. The announcement was telegraphed in the course of the evening to the authorities at Aldershot; but so far as they are concerned, their chief duty being to provide the necessary accommodation for the court, and take charge of the witnesses, the inquiry could commence at any moment. In regard to the construction of the court itself, we may state that Colonel Palmer, of the 60th, who was named one of its members, has been seized with illness, and that his place has been supplied by Colonel Hodder, of the 50th. It is impossible to say to what length the trial may extend; but if it were not for the cumbrous procedure of the court, the questions and answers being all written, one would suppose that the issues before it might easily and expeditiously be determined. Divested of technicalities, the charges against Colonel Crawley resolve themselves into the following:—First, that he, by undue severity to Sergeant-major Lilley, when under close arrest, was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; and, secondly, that in an address made by him at the Mhow court-martial, he accused Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimons of having of his own accord acted with that undue severity towards Sergeant-major Lilley, he (Colonel Crawley) well knowing that the accusation was false, inasmuch as he himself had given express orders on the subject to Adjutant Fitzsimons, in the presence of many witnesses. These are the charges into which the court will have to inquire, and every effort, it is said, will be made strictly to limit it to those issues.

The following is a complete list of the officers who are to compose the general court-martial ordered to assemble at Aldershot on Tuesday, the 17th inst., for the trial of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas R. Crawley, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons:—President: Lieut.-general Sir George Augustus Wetherell, K.C.B. Members: Major-general John Lawrenson; Major-general David Russell, C.B.; Major-general Randal Rumley; Major-general Edward Cooper Hodge, C.B.; Colonel Robert Wardlaw, 1st Dragoons; Colonel Gloucester Gambier, C.B., Royal Artillery; Colonel the Hon. George Talbot Devereux, Royal Artillery; Colonel Thomas George Alexander Oakes, 12th Lancers; Lieut.-colonel Charles Sawyer, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieut.-colonel William Wynne Loder, 59th Foot; Lieut.-colonel John Neptune Sargent, 3rd Foot; Lieut.-colonel Soame Gambier Jenyns, C.B., 13th Hussars; Lieut.-colonel Hugh Maurice Jones, 73rd Foot; Lieut.-colonel Francis Douglas Grey, 37th Foot. Officiating Judge Advocate: Colonel James Kennard Pilon, Unattached. Prosecutor: Colonel Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B. The prisoner will be assisted in his defence by Mr. Vernon Harcourt.

CAPTAIN SPEKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—At our late Michaelmas Quarter Sessions a committee was appointed to consider in what way the merits of Captain Speke could be best recognised by his native country. A meeting took

place on the 10th inst., attended by the following members:—Lord Taunton, Sir A. H. Elton, Sir A. B. P. Acland Hood, M.P., Colonel Pinney, M.P., Dr. Prior, Messrs. R. T. Combe, E. A. Sanford, E. J. Esdaile, J. Halliday, W. H. Gore Langton, M.P., and J. Hamilton; Sir William Miles in the chair; and it was resolved that a dinner be given on the 22nd of December, and a piece of plate be presented to Captain Speke. It was further resolved that the county should be canvassed for subscriptions, to be paid into Messrs. Stuckey's bank to the credit of the Speke Memorial Fund, with as little delay as possible. A sub-committee will meet in ten days to decide on the memorial.

Now, sir, by the insertion of this letter you will greatly oblige us, and convey to all absent Somersetshire men, with a rapidity which is only possible through your medium, notice of our proceedings, and our earnest request that they will assist us in this matter. Our wish is to be in a position to present a memorial worthy of this enterprising traveller and of the county to which he belongs. £165 were subscribed on the spot in sums varying from £5 to £20.—Your obedient servant,

JOHN HAMILTON, Hon. Sec. pro tem.
Fyne-court, near Bridgwater.

LORD CANNING'S STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—With reference to the following extract from your paper of the 20th October,—"Not even Lord Canning's statue has yet been subscribed for,"—I beg to assure you that your Calcutta correspondent is in error, for I have good reason to know that nearly £5,000 were subscribed for an equestrian statue prior to the late Earl Canning's departure from India.

Yours very faithfully,
C. V. BOWIE, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.,
Late Military Secy. to the late Viceroy of India.
Nov. 7.

COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE, Nov. 10.

(Before Sir J. P. WILDE, Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN, and Mr. Baron CHANNELL.)

STONE V. STONE AND APPLETON.

This was a petition by Captain Stone against his wife, on the ground of adultery with the co-respondent, who was acting as the respondent's medical man during the absence of the petitioner in India. The case occupied the attention of the Court for several days, and resulted in a verdict in favour of the petitioner—damages, £2,300.

Mr. Karlsake, Q.C. (with whom was Dr. Spinks and Mr. Searle), having obtained a rule for a new trial,

The Queen's Advocate (with whom was Mr. Lopes) showed cause against it, when

The Court took time to consider their judgment; but in consequence of the late Judge Ordinary (Sir Cresswell Cresswell) having met with his accident, the opinion of the Court was not given till this morning, when

Mr. Justice Wightman delivered the following judgment: In this case my brother Channell and myself have with much care read and considered the evidence, parol as well as documentary, and we are of opinion that the evidence of adultery by Mrs. Stone is not sufficiently strong to make the present verdict wholly satisfactory; and considering the effect it must have upon Mrs. Stone's future condition and happiness, we think that the case should be submitted to another jury, and that the rule for a new trial should be made absolute. We do not think it necessary, or indeed proper, to say more than that the case ought to undergo further investigation. Our opinion is entirely founded on what we consider the very insufficient evidence to make out the adultery; and we cannot conclude without expressing our regret that we differ in opinion from the late lamented Judge Ordinary, Sir Cresswell Cresswell, whose loss we, in common with the rest of the country, most sincerely deplore, and whose learning and talents made him a very able judge. But notwithstanding the opinion expressed by him, we consider that the case should be re-heard. And I may add that before the unfortunate accident

which deprived the court and the public of an admirable judge, and ourselves of a truly kind friend as well as colleague, he knew of the opinion we had then formed, and that we were disposed to think there should be a new trial in this case.

Sir J. P. Wilde: The order of the Court, therefore, will be that the rule for a new trial should be made absolute.

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH INDIA.

From British India—not including Singapore and Ceylon—the merchandise imported into the United Kingdom last year amounted in value to thirty-four millions. In comparison with the returns for 1861 this aggregate is more by twelve millions, and with those for 1860 by nineteen millions sterling. Since the commencement of the war in America, British India has become the most important country whence our supplies of raw material are received, and thus added greatly to the flood of prosperity in that region, and which is almost unparalleled. Prominent among the chief products are coffee, cotton, gum, hemp, hides, indigo, oil, pepper, rice, saltpetre, seeds, silk, skins, sugar, tea, tin, wood, and wool. The subjoined table furnishes the value of the more important articles imported into the United Kingdom in the years 1860 and 1861, the latest completed annual accounts, together with the increase or decrease therein respectively. By this it appears that in the latter year the increase on raw cotton was, in round numbers, six millions sterling; on indigo, £385,515; on rice, £1,165,911; and on silk, £194,236. Castor oil, pepper, rice, safflower, saltpetre, seeds, silk manufactures, skins, sugar, tea, tin, teakwood, and sheep's wool are the commodities which exhibit a diminution. The total increment in 1861 was £8,304,481, and the total decrement £1,442,326, leaving a net balance of £6,862,155.

	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Borax ...	£13,061	£6,521	—	£6,540
Cardamoms ...	27,015	23,660	—	3,355
Coffee ...	224,969	269,118	£44,159	—
Coir rope ...	112,576	122,937	10,361	—
Cotton, raw ...	3,339,076	9,334,115	5,995,039	—
Cotton, piece goods ...	59,402	101,894	42,493	—
Gums ...	204,455	329,629	125,174	—
Hemp, jute, &c. ...	671,176	729,172	57,996	—
Hides ...	631,642	716,587	84,945	—
Indigo ...	2,220,119	2,605,634	385,515	—
Oil, castor ...	81,735	44,860	—	£36,875
Oil, cocoanut ...	173,995	333,900	159,905	—
Olibanum ...	6,744	16,422	9,678	—
Pepper ...	76,044	9,204	—	£66,840
Rice ...	801,938	1,967,849	1,165,911	—
Safflower ...	79,015	41,139	—	£37,876
Saltpetre ...	649,505	506,501	—	£143,004
Seeds ...	2,075,274	1,971,449	—	£103,825
Silk, raw ...	60,895	136,505	75,610	—
Silk, waste ...	23,546	142,172	118,626	—
Silk manufactures ...	146,052	84,945	—	£61,107
Skins, goat ...	109,991	66,135	—	£43,856
Skins, sheep ...	61,872	32,261	—	£29,611
Sugar ...	939,026	821,458	—	£117,568
Tea ...	230,064	165,954	—	£64,110
Teeth, elephants' ...	87,118	116,188	29,070	—
Tin ...	193,186	4,293	—	£188,893
Wood, teak ...	303,610	46,640	—	£256,960
Wool, sheep's ...	699,861	614,999	—	£84,862
All other articles ...	813,653	606,631	—	£207,024
Totals ...	£15,106,597	£21,968,752	£8,304,481	£1,442,326
			1,442,326	
Increase in 1861 ...			£6,862,155	

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the London Tavern, on Friday last. The report, of which the following is an abstract, was taken as read:—

The report of the directors states that no further opening of the railway took place during the past half-year, but the increase of traffic and receipts, both on the South-West and North-West lines, has been very considerable. The passengers, 633,460 in number, have been carried during the past six months without injury to life or limb, making since the opening of the railway more than 4,500,000 of passengers conveyed on it in safety. On the South-West line the way and works have been maintained in good order. The substitution of iron sleepers for wood has proceeded systematically, and the proportion of

the former now laid in the divisions of the line where they are introduced is equal to about 70 per cent. of the whole number. The iron sleepers continue to give every satisfaction, and wherever they have been laid continuously, the expense of maintaining the way is much diminished. The works on the Bangalore branch, including the ghat, are so far completed, that engines with material trains are now running to the Coppum station, 22 miles from the junction with the main line. Some delay in completing the permanent way has been incurred in lowering a rock cutting in order to reduce the ruling gradient between Coppum and Bangalore to 1 in 100. The early part of next year is the probable time of opening the branch throughout to Bangalore. The fares of the first and second classes of passengers were raised in February last to 12 and 5 pice respectively. The fares of the three classes are now 12, 5, and 3 pice, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., $0\frac{3}{4}$ d., and $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. The immediate result of the change has been favourable as regards the receipts from the first class, but in the second class the receipts, as well as the numbers, exhibit a falling off. The total receipts for passengers during the half-year amounted on 406 miles to £11,291, against £30,111 on 319 miles for the corresponding half of the year; and the goods traffic, exclusive of railway materials, amounted to £38,017, against £20,542, showing an increase in the receipts for passengers of £11,180, and of those for goods to £17,475. The total receipts for the half-year ending the 30th of June amounted on 406 miles to £100,738, against £67,289 on 319 miles for the corresponding half of last year, and the expenses to £76,359, or 75.80 per cent., including £36,279 for maintenance, against £52,612 or 78.18 per cent. for the corresponding period, including £22,415 for maintenance, leaving the net receipts for the past half-year £24,379, against £14,678. The receipts for carriage of railway materials were 12½ per cent. of the gross receipts. The results of the half-year as regards traffic must be considered satisfactory. The cost of maintaining the permanent way must remain high, in spite of every care and economy, until the substitution of iron for decayed wooden sleepers has been carried through. The receipts per train mile amounted to 5s. 6d., and the expenses to 4s. 2½d., against 5s. 0½d. and 3s. 11½d., in the corresponding half of 1862. The cost of maintenance for the six months, apart from expenditure due to the renewals with iron sleepers, was £68 per mile. On the north-west line the permanent way and the works of the open portion being entirely laid with iron sleepers are in excellent order. The cost of maintenance is stated to have lately averaged not more than about £78 per mile per annum. It is hoped the line will be opened as far as Co-door, 66 miles from the Arcunum Junction, early next year. The traffic receipts on the open portion amounted to £5,029, against £2,319 for the corresponding period, and the expenses to £3,434, against £2,032, leaving the net receipts for the past half-year £3,195, against £287 for the corresponding period last year. Although no addition was made during the half-year to the 41 miles open for traffic, the receipts show a very large increase. The Indian Tramway Company are engaged in the construction of a short line to connect the town and temples of Conjeveram with the company's main line at Arcunum Junction.

The chair was taken by General Sim, who, in moving the adoption of the report, said the line consisted of two separate ones, the south-west and the north-west. The south-west trunk line was 406 miles in length, and by the branch to Bangalore the distance traversed would be increased to 490 miles. A substantial and durable permanent way had been formed with iron sleepers, and this would greatly reduce the cost of maintenance. The progress made during the half-year in the construction of the Bangalore branch was satisfactory. It would connect Madras by railway with the large and important city of Mysore. The north-west line had been intended to join the Great Indian Peninsula, but a change had been made in the route of the latter, which awaited the approval of the Government. The

great obstacle in the north-west trunk was the ascent from the Carnatic, but the difficulties were being surmounted. By the early part of next year sixty miles would have been completed. The increase in the passenger traffic on the south-west line in the six months, as compared with the corresponding six months of the previous year, amounted to 12 per cent.; and that in the goods traffic to 24 per cent. The increase in money receipts was £16,400. When the Bangalore branch was completed, the ratio of increase would no doubt be greater. The traffic on the north-west line was till more satisfactory, showing an increase of 96 per cent. over that of the corresponding half-year of 1862. The working expenses had also increased; but the substitution of wood for coal promised a great reduction under the head of fuel—the danger of fire, which had previously prevented the use of wood, having been obviated by the invention of a spark catcher. No coal had hitherto been discovered in the presidency of Madras. There was about £400,000 remaining in the hands of the Government, but more capital would soon be required, and about the end of the year additional shares would be offered to the proprietors rateably. He added that at present no Indian railway was earning the interest guaranteed by the Government. After some discussion the report was adopted.

BOMBAY, BAKODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The report of the directors states that the mileage of open line during the half-year ending 30th of June last was, from the 1st to the 19th of January, Bulsar to Mehmoodabad, 167½ miles, and from the 20th of January to the 30th of June, from Bulsar to Ahmedabad, 185½ miles, giving an average of 183½ miles producing revenue for the whole period. This is an increase of 51 miles over the corresponding period of 1862. With regard to the passenger traffic, although there has been a falling off in the numbers carried (especially of the third-class), owing, probably, to the increase in the fares approved by the Government of India, there has been a decided increase in the amount received. The number of passengers carried during the half-year was 409,346, being 2,233 per mile, against 424,801 and 3,212 per mile carried in the corresponding half of 1862. The amount received was £37,787, or £206 per mile open, against £17,709, or £134 per mile, showing a decrease of 15,455 passengers, and an increase in the receipts of £20,078, or £72 per mile. The receipts for goods' traffic amounted to £22,378, or £122 per mile, against £4,086, or £35 per mile, for the corresponding half of 1863, showing an increase of £17,692, or £87 per mile. The gross receipts amounted to £60,353, or £346 per mile, against £25,208, or £191 per mile, showing an increase of £38,145, or £155 per mile. The working expenses amounted to £23,281, or 36.75 per cent. of the gross receipts, against £15,168, or 60.17 per cent. for the corresponding half of last year, showing an increase in the expenses of £8,113, and a decrease in the per centage of 23.42 per cent. The traffic receipts per train mile amounted to 12s. 2d., against 9s. 1d. for the corresponding period; and the expenditure to 4s. 5½d. per train mile, against 5s. 5½d. for the corresponding period. The net revenue paid and payable to the Government from the commencement, in 1860 to the 30th of June last, amounted to £90,980, or 53.05 per cent. of the gross receipts, of which £40,072 was for the past half-year. The amount thus repaid to the Government is equal to 16.05 per cent. of the amount advanced by the Government for guaranteed interest on the capital paid over to them. Out of a gross traffic of £60,353 in the past half-year, £40,072 has been paid over as the net revenue. The rolling-stock is in good working order, and some considerable additions to it are in course of manufacture to meet the large trade in cotton which is expected to flow over the line on the opening to Bombay. The Government in India have determined at once, through the Public Works Department, to make the necessary roads to the various stations of the railway. With regard to the progress made in

that portion of the line still under construction—viz., from Bulsar to Bombay, the directors give the following extracts from a report of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Kennedy, after making a tour over the whole line during the month of September:—

"The strenuous efforts made prior to and during the present monsoon to secure the opening of the 125 miles from Bulsar to Bombay at the earliest possible date have been so far successful. This district includes the passage of the two widest rivers on the lines, and a very formidable length of swamp districts, requiring high embankments, chiefly erected with tidal intervals.

"The principal effort was to complete the embankments before the rains, in order to secure to them the full monsoon season, an essential requirement to their future stability under their train loads. This having been done, the completion of the ballasting the embankments, so as to permit the passage of trains from Bulsar to Bombay, may be looked for in three or four months—say December or January next."

The importance of the opening to Bombay, not only in its effects upon the revenue and future prospects of this company, but in developing the trade of the country, can scarcely be exaggerated. In the case of the other Indian railways, the construction has naturally been commenced from the principal commercial terminus, and the traffic has therefore, from the first opening, had a fair chance of development. But in the case of this railway the works were begun, under the first agreement with the Government, at a distance of 160 miles from Bombay, the principal port and terminus; and the nearest point of the open line is still 125 miles distant therefrom. This fact must be borne in mind by the proprietors in the consideration of the traffic accounts. The directors are happy to state that arrangements are being made with the Government in India for gaining access to the port of Bombay, and permanent station accommodation there. The Board have taken into consideration the necessity of raising additional capital to complete the line up to its extreme point, Colaba, including the permanent buildings connected with the Bombay terminus there, the Bulsar and Dadur shops, the erection of warehouses at various stations, &c., and the doubling the line from Bombay to Bassein—a measure recently adopted with the sanction of the Bombay Government. The extensions to Deesa and to Indore and Malwa have received the favourable consideration of the Indian Government. The Deesa line has been surveyed and ordered to be staked out, as the Bombay Government are themselves prepared to make a common road on that route at once, capable of being hereafter converted into a railway. A fresh and more careful survey is to be shortly made of the Indore line. The negotiations with the Government on these matters are being principally conducted in India. The capital account to the 30th of June last shows that £4,258,638 had been received, and £3,621,272 expended, leaving a balance of £637,366, of which £501,170 has been expended on works in India. The interest account with the Government of India shows that £566,630 had been paid to the company in the aggregate to the 30th of June. Of this £90,980 had been repaid out of net revenue, leaving a sum balance of £475,650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MONEY-MARKET AND THE DRAFTS OF THE INDIA COUNCIL ON INDIA.—An increase of heaviness was observable in all the markets on Wednesday, but owing to the Bank having abstained from making any further movement in the rate of discount, the momentary cessation of gold withdrawals, and the receipt of less unsatisfactory accounts from the Paris Bourse, there was ultimately a better tone, and consols closed at an advance of an eighth. The terms in which the letter of the Emperor Napoleon, inviting the Sovereigns of Europe to a congress, is couched, seemed to be favourably regarded; and the market was also strengthened by the augmentation of £200,000 per month now to be made in the draughts of the India Council on India, and which it is understood will continue for five months, if not for a longer period.

DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF CAPTAIN SPEKE.—A demonstration in honour of Captain Speke took place at Taunton on Friday, the 6th inst., on his passing through the town, on his way to his house at Ilminster. The captain was received at the station by a large crowd, and conducted by a procession—comprising the gentry of the town and neighbourhood, the yeomanry cavalry, volunteers, &c.—to the Shire Hall, amid the music of the bands, ringing of church bells, and acclamations of the populace. The town was gaily decorated with banners and evergreens. At the Shire Hall an address was presented to the captain in the name of the inhabitants, to which he returned a suitable reply. He said he had called the lake which he had found to be the source of the Nile the Victoria Nyanza, after her gracious Majesty. He next christened a mountain Somerset, after his native county, and a river Jordan, after his own family. He christened an archipelago Bengal, because he was a Bengal officer, and the falls of the source of the Nile Ripon, in honour of the nobleman who presided over the Royal Geographical Society when he went upon his expedition. He defied the whole world to say otherwise than that the Victoria Nyanza was the source of the Nile. What was of more importance still, he had discovered the fertile zone of Africa—vast regions full of water, and of course, in consequence, with great rain, rendering them very fertile. He was speared out of Africa the first time he went; but he intended to go there again, and use his endeavours to put a stop to the slave trade. A large sum was now expended in sending out cruisers, like a flock of geese, catching at everything. One view he had was this, that the free men of the coast should be enlisted in men-of-war, and marched across from east to west, when they would give such information that they would be enabled to seize the whole of the slaves. A public banquet was given to Captain Speke, at the George Hotel, Ilminster, on Wednesday evening last. About one hundred and twenty magistrates and gentlemen were present, as also a large number of ladies. Captain Speke was accompanied by Mr. G. Langton, M.P., and the Hon. W. Addington, M.P., the former representative observing, in the course of his address, that himself, Sir A. A. Head, Sir W. Miles, and Mr. Knatchbull would bring the claims of the gallant captain before Parliament, if the Government did not previously recognise them. The Captain was greeted with loud applause, and in the course of his address paid a well-merited tribute to Captain Grant and Dr. Livingstone. Mr. Coombe, the chairman, in proposing the health of Captain Speke, mentioned that the Queen had been pleased to signify her approbation of his efforts. Other toasts were given and responded to in the course of the evening, and the proceedings did not terminate until midnight.

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS TO THE EAST.—It appears that in the first ten months of 1863 the exports of plain cottons to Calcutta amounted to 120,748,248 yards, against 210,097,413 yards in the corresponding period of 1862, 295,213,518 yards in the corresponding period of 1861, and 326,710,788 in the corresponding period of 1860. To Bombay the exports amounted to 151,640,264 yards in the first ten months of 1863, against 136,579,676 yards in the corresponding period of 1862, 174,820,574 yards in the corresponding period of 1861, and 170,150,242 yards in the corresponding period of 1860. To Madras the exports amounted to 7,107,045 yards in the first ten months of 1863, against 3,638,812 yards in the corresponding period of 1862, 9,123,921 yards in the corresponding period of 1861, and 11,633,945 yards in the corresponding period of 1860. To Ceylon the exports amounted to 10,762,040 yards in the first ten months of 1863, against 13,623,098 yards in the corresponding period of 1862, 13,042,190 yards in the corresponding period of 1861, and 13,000,039 yards in the corresponding period of 1860. To Hong Kong the exports amounted to 11,446,947 yards in the first ten months of 1863, against 20,592,095 yards in the corresponding period of 1862, 61,010,529 yards in the corresponding period of 1861, and

40,421,730 yards in the corresponding period of 1860. To Shanghai the exports amounted to 21,183,288 yards in the first ten months of 1863, against 43,577,449 yards in the corresponding period of 1862, 148,504,835 yards in the corresponding period of 1861, and 84,079,218 yards in the corresponding period of 1860. To Singapore the exports amounted to 16,603,936 yards in the first ten months of 1863, against 20,867,133 yards in the corresponding period of 1862, 29,103,291 yards in the corresponding period of 1861, and 58,815,338 yards in the corresponding period of 1860. To Batavia the exports in the first ten months of 1863 amounted to 6,598,863 yards, against 13,194,691 yards in the corresponding period of 1862, 22,641,841 yards in the corresponding period of 1861, and 28,353,067 yards in the corresponding period of 1860. Finally, to Manila the exports during the first ten months of 1863 amounted to 6,383,081 yards, against 5,398,227 yards in the corresponding period of 1862, 16,682,192 yards in the corresponding period of 1861, and 12,287,887 yards in the corresponding period of 1860. These figures afford startling proofs of the decline in the demand for British cotton manufactured goods in the East, in consequence of the excessively high price of the raw material. Under more favourable circumstances, however, some, at least, of the ground lost will doubtless be recovered.

MUNIFICENT GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The Council held their first Session of the academical year 1863-64 on the 7th. A check for £3,000, a gift to the College by Messrs. Cama and Co., was presented by Sir Edward Ryan. A letter was read as follows:—

“London, Nov. 2.

“Dear Sir,—We are desirous of testifying to the advantages afforded by University College to our countrymen in enabling them to obtain a College education without interference with the religious creed inherited by them from their ancestors, and we beg to accompany our acknowledgments of the enlightened and tolerant spirit of the founders and directors of such a noble institution with a donation of £3,000 to the funds of the College, to be applied in such manner as the Council think fit. We have great pleasure in sending our check for the amount through you, knowing the kind interest you have taken in our countrymen, of which we have seen so many proofs since our first establishment in this metropolis in 1855, and we remain, with great respect, yours very faithfully, “CAMA AND CO.”

“To the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan.”

It was resolved unanimously—

“That the Council of University College acknowledge with gratitude and respect the generous donation of £3,000 presented to the college by Messrs. Cama and Co. That the value of this magnificent present is further enhanced in the eyes of the Council by Messrs. Cama's letter, intimating that the principle of imparting the best literary and scientific instruction to all students without distinction of religious opinions, which has been proclaimed and followed by University College, has been duly appreciated by intelligent natives of India. That the Council will apply this sum for the promotion of education in the college, according to the enlightened spirit enjoined by Messrs. Cama's letter, with a full sense of the confidence reposed in them by Messrs. Cama as to the best means of accomplishing the object. That the council, at the same time, hope that among the students for whose encouragement this sum will henceforward be applied there may be found an increased number of youthful natives of India, prompted by the liberal proceeding and declaration of Messrs. Cama, to seek the advantage of literary and scientific education in London.” A further vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Cama and Co. for their recent donation of £1,000 to the hospital. A vote of thanks, to be communicated by Messrs. Morris, Prevost, and Co., was passed for the generous contribution sent through them on the 14th of August of £500 for the hospital by an anonymous benefactress.

THE INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.—The agent and superintendent of the Indus Steam Flotilla reports, on the 9th October, that the steamers and barges were actively engaged, five of the former, with attendant barges, having left Kotree with freight within eight days, another being ready to follow on the arrival of the English mail.

ARRIVAL OF INVALIDS FROM INDIA.—The Indian transport *Morayshire* arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning last from Bombay, with about 150 military invalids on board.

THE SCINDE RAILWAY.—It would appear, from recent advices, that the traffic of the Scinde Railway averages nearly £2,300 per week, being about £100 per diem more than it was last year. The chief engineer of the Scinde Railway, with a numerous and efficient staff of engineers and surveyors, left for India by the steamer which sailed from Southampton on Thursday morning last, to survey the Valley of the Indus from Kotree to Mooltan, with the view to connect the Scinde and Punjab Railways, bringing Lahore and Delhi into railway connection with Kurrachee, thus completing the great steam arch of India of 2,200 miles in length, having Calcutta, in the Bay of Bengal, at one extremity, and Kurrachee, on the Arabian Sea, at the other.

THE DELHI RAILWAY.—With regard to the Delhi line, there is reason to believe that the Government of India have decided that the railway from Umritsur to Delhi is to proceed, after bridging the Beas and crossing the Sutlej at Philloor, by Leodianah and Sirhind to Umballah, crossing the Jumna, proceeding to Meerut, and joining the East Indian Railway at Ghazeeabad on the Hindun, opposite Delhi, and distant eleven miles from that city. The routes of the Indus and Ganges having met at Ghazeeabad, will share the expense of the branch line and bridge across the Jumna to Delhi.

THE LE BAS PRIZE.—The examiners have given notice that the subject for the present year is:—“The State and Prospects of Education among the upper classes of natives in India, and the results to be expected from their more general employment in the higher departments of Government.” Candidates for the prize must be graduates of the University who are not of more than three years' standing from their first degrees when the essays are sent in. The essays must be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor before the end of the Easter Term, 1864, each bearing some motto, and accompanied by a sealed paper bearing the same motto, and enclosing the name of the candidate and that of his college. The successful candidate is required to publish the essay at his own expense.

THE STAR OF INDIA.—(India-office, Nov. 11.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint his Highness Seramudi Rajahye Hindostan Raj-Rajender Sree Maharajah Dheeraj Sewaee Ram Sing, Bahadoor of Jyepoor, and his Highness Furzund Dilbund Rasekool Itahqad Dowlut-i-Englishia Rajah Surroop Sing, Bahadoor of Jheend, to be Knights of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The P. and O. Company's steamer *Ellora*, which sailed on Thursday last, took out £656,590, of which £444,300 is silver, and £58,900 gold, for Bombay; and £153,390 gold for Alexandria.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The hired sailing troop-ship *King Arthur* embarked from alongside the dockyard at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning last the remainder of the 55th Regiment of Foot, comprising about 400 officers and men. She went out of harbour on the same afternoon, and brought up at Spithead, from whence she sailed on Wednesday, on her voyage to Madras.

AN OVERDUE EAST INDIAMAN.—At Lloyd's, on Wednesday, twenty guineas premium was paid on the ship *Bengallyon*, which sailed on the 80th of May from Calcutta for Liverpool. The ship was last spoken on the 13th of October.

APPOINTMENTS.—(Downing-street, Oct. 29.)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Bowdler, Esq., to be Assistant Surveyor General and Civil Engineer for the island of Mauritius.—(India Office, Nov. 5.)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Mills, Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, at Fort William, in Bengal.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 4. Albion, Thompson, Bombay; Emperor, Page, Shanghai.—5. Cuba, Hamon, Mauritius; John Banks, Cobb, Manila; J. E. H., Young, Calcutta.—6. Noto, Isen, Macao; Euphrates, Gwyther, Bombay.—7. Deborah Pennell, Penrill, Akyab; Thessalia, Harrison, Shanghai; Kenyon, Campbell,

Calcutta.—9. Alicia Bland, Brown, Calcutta; Mountain Ash, Dickson, Singapore; Statesman, Marshall, Rangoon; John Briggs, Winchell, Maulmain; Delta str., Alexandria; Sir Charles Napier, Bell, Douglas Castle, Steele, and Auchincloss, Prophet, Bombay; Antipodes, Rogers, Shanghai; Bianca, McDonald, Calcutta; Patriot Queen, Richardson, and Harold, Wise, Calcutta; Yuca, Nelson, Hong Kong.—10. Hannibal, Richardson, Calcutta; Morayshire, Mathers, Bombay; Juventa, Newhall, Akyah.—11. Empress of India, Thomson, Shanghai; Minerva, Merryman, Calcutta; Corriemulzie, Whyte, Foo-chow-foo; Grand Trianon, Clarke, Madras.—12. Peter Maxwell, Forganhall, Guthrie, and Wasp, Storey, Bombay; Norway, Major, Rangoon; Ajmeer, Asplet, Calcutta; Flatworth, Gourley, Hong Kong; John Sydney, Maulmain; Margaret, Smith, Akyah; Americana, Potts, and Matheran, Mesnard, Lombay; Volunteer, Ralph, Maulmain; Vigil, Thomson, and Raphael, Reid, Shanghai.—13. Barham, Way, Madras; Ellenborough, Withers, Singapore; Chrysolite, Varnan, Hong Kong; Earl Dalhousie, Campbell, Bombay.—14. James Russell, Muir, Bombay; George Kendall, Cox, Calcutta; Araminta, Blay, Maulmain; James Chester, Bryan, Calcutta; Collingwood, Nunn, Akyah.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Nov. 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hutchinson, Lt. F. J. Stubbs, Mrs. A. B. Warden, Miss Dennis, Miss Rose Palmer, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Price and two infants, Mr. H. C. Graham, Mr. Arch. Watson, Mrs. Mackenzie and infant, Mr. G. Thornhill, Colonel and Mrs. Tower, Mr. Jas. McAlister, Mr. J. Soares, Mr. and Mrs. Pve, Mr. G. Vintz, Colonel Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Bruntin, Mr. C. Stone, Miss E. H. Smith, Dr. W. Davey, Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. S. C. Smith, Mrs. Watson, Mr. J. Alexander, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. F. C. Webb, Sir Charles Bright, Mr. Latimer Clark, Mr. J. C. Laws, Mrs. Collins, Miss Collins, Miss Isenberg, Mr. L. Cameron, Mrs. Owen and infant, Miss Tower, Capt. Anderson, Mrs. Pauling, Miss Osborne, Mr. B. P. Creagh, Mr. D. Low, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. J. Beattie, Col. Stanley, Mr. H. Evans, Mr. F. B. Thompson, Lieut. Hulbert, Miss E. Fricker, Mr. Wake, Mr. Ranken, Maj. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. J. B. Lyall, Mr. J. Collins, Mr. R. George, Mr. R. Fisher, Mr. C. S. Baylee, Mr. J. T. Jarvis, Mr. E. H. Barry, Mr. Siegfried, Mrs. Baylee, Mr. H. Stone, Mr. T. W. Pearson, Mr. W. Steel, Mr. J. E. Fraser, Mr. T. W. Grant, Mr. R. Bruntin, For ALEXANDRIA.—Lady Herbert and two daughters, the Earl of Pembroke, Mr. R. S. Ashton, Mr. J. Sharrock, Dr. Pilegan, Mr. H. J. Gisborne, Mr. Williams, Mr. Cootie. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Davidson, For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. Broderman, Mr. Mylue. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Lang.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

November 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bandon, Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth, Major and Mrs. Hopkinson and lady friend, Mr. H. S. Reid, Capt. Cayler, Mr. Sheriff, Mr. A. Sheriff, Mr. Prosser, Mr. C. Otter, Mr. M. R. Cowie, Rev. F. H. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington Balfour, Capt. John Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Beal, Mr. J. Buckland, Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Frith, Hon. and Mrs. Pellew, Mr. G. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mr. W. Newton, Mr. Thomas Skelton, Mr. F. S. Growse, Mr. G. N. Dodd, Miss Allen, Rev. W. Handcock, Capt. and Mrs. Oakes, Captain Betts, Mr. Coxhead, R.N., Mr. C. C. Quinn, Captain R. Maxwell, Miss Trinnick, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. G. T. Dalton, Mrs. Brownlow, Mr. Crawford, Mr. W. J. Galwey, Mr. N. Clarke, Hon. Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Kenney, Miss Grant, Miss Thompson, Mr. W. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lacey and two infants, Miss de Milley, Mr. and Mrs. McNair, Hon. R. Stewart, Mr. J. W. Maxwell, Mr. Ellis, Lieut. McCausland, Mr. F. J. Whitty, Mrs. Salt, Capt. Walker, Mrs. Paul, Miss Waylen, Asst. Surg. Stewart, Miss Howey, Miss Rivers, Mr. A. T. T. Patterson, Mr. A. Stokes, Mr. S. N. Tamnaco, Mr. Clark. For MADRAS.—Mr. F. L. Moncrieff, Captain T. Sweet, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Miss Founce, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Mr. A. C. Smith, Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, Mr. J. D. B. Griddle, Dr. Donaldson, Captain R. Church, Mr. P. J. Duff, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. C. Cunningham, Mr. Latham, Captain and Mrs. Raynsford, Miss Spring, Asst. Surg. Ffolliott. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Rigg, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. J. Guthrie, Mr. J. M. Webster. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Forrester, Mr. Harvey, Deputy Asst. gen. Servantes, Mrs. Servantes. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lord and Lady Londborough, Capt. and Mrs. Egerton, Mr. Kennard, Mr. Bracey, Mr. F. C. Fawcett. For CEYLON.—Mr. B. H. Ellis, Mr. A. Bayley. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. B. H. Bogel.

November 27.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. J. G. Bell and friend, Mrs. and two Misses Giraud, Mr. R. H. Glyn, Capt. Farquharson, Mr. J. King, Miss Hawkes, Mrs. King and infant, Mrs. Hyslop, Captain and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Broughton, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. F. B. Norris, Captain Shute, Mrs. Santhry, Mr. W. Garland, Sir F. Johnstone, Mr. Chaplin, Lieut. J. S. Ellis, Mr. R. M. Smith, Mr. J. T. Chevalier, Rev. N. Dickenson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Ivatts, Mrs. Naeke, Mr. W. Garland, Mr. D. Boyd, Mr. J. J. Bordes, Mr. J. G. S. Mathison, Mr. Tucker, Mrs. Pauling, Mrs. Cary, Capt. Massiter, Dr. and Mrs. Coleridge. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Betts and two children, Mrs. Fitzmaurice and two children, Lord and Lady Londborough, Mr. Schoffer, Mr. and Mrs. Rouse, Mr. and Mrs. Card, Miss Card, Mr. Fairholt, Mr. J. Miller, Mrs. Miller and two daughters, Rev. W. K. Card. For ADEN.—Major G. Carmichael.

December 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Elles, Capt. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. E. O'Brien, Mr. C. Hemfrey, Mr. J. Plowden, Dr. Inkson, Mrs. Grantham, Capt. Knight, Miss A. M. Russell, Mrs. Prendergast, Madame Robin, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert and infant, Miss Baines, Mr. G. Dickson, Miss Dickson, Miss Turnbull, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Farquharson, Mr. A. Bond, Mr. Casanova, Miss Davies, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Showers and infant, Miss Showers, Mrs. Newcomen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Richards, Mr. F. H. Cowie, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Pittar, Miss M. Hill, Mr. McDonald, Mr. H. McDonald, jun., Mr. F. Devereil, Mr. C. F. White, Mr. Clark. For MADRAS.—Mrs. J. D. Mayne, Rev. R. and Mrs. Packer Little, Mrs. Lord, Miss Cordes, Miss Cammerer, Mr. C. E. Crighton, Miss Rutherford, Mr. A. Allan, Capt. Maclean, Inspector general Dr. Macpherson, Miss Macpherson. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. G. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Carson and two children, Mr. Hartket, Mr. S. C. Uiges. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Whitty, Miss Simpson, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. F. Parry. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Deatry, Mr. A. B. McDonnell, Mr. Harber. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. O. Vidal, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mr. Schoffer, Mr. Caspar Ginz.

December 12.—For ADEN.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Biggs and child. For BOMBAY.—Capt. J. A. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. G. Inverarity, Capt. Naismith, Mr. J. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. G. Negroponte, Miss Laing, Mr. P. Myers, Major and Mrs. Nightengall. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. G. Heathcote, Mr. R. C. Jebb, Hon. Henry Strutt, Mr. W. E. Currey, The Bishop of Sydney, Mrs. Barker.

December 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. A. B. Glover Mr. Macneill, Mr. and Mrs. Schiller, Mrs. Garvoch, infant, and child, Mr. J. S. Begg, Major Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Davies, Mr. D. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. White and infant, Mrs. Dickens, Mr. S. F. Foucar, Mrs. and Miss Bredin. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Irvine, Mr. N. A. Roupell, Mr. John Barclay. For CEYLON.—Mr. R. Cane. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Galton.

December 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Pollock, Miss P. Pollock, Mr. T. Garrett, Mrs. J. T. Hill, Mr. Best, Capt. Baillie, Dr. and Mrs. Burn, Mrs. Hoare and infant.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL, the wife of Alexander H. E., H.M.'s 2nd Madras Cav., of a son, at Lee, Nov. 2.
LAUGHTON, the wife of Capt., Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Edinburgh, Nov. 9.
LIARDET, the wife of Lieut. Henry M., late H.M.'s I.N., of a daughter, at Kensington, Bath, Oct. 28.
MELVILLE, the wife of P. S., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Great Malvern, Nov. 1.
MERRIMAN, the wife of John J., of a daughter, at 45, Kensington-square, Nov. 4.

MARRIAGES.

DALY, Cuthbert F., Capt. R.M.L.I., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. Hopkins, Esq., at St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, Nov. 5.
GRANT, Seafield, H.M.'s 47th Regt. M.N.I., third son of the late Col. Charles St. John Grant, Madras Army, to Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Taylor Chamberlain, Esq., of Redland, at Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, Nov. 3.
GUNN, Hector, Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Lahore, to Mary Eliza, daughter of the late William Mackilligan, Esq., at St. Stephen's Church, Bayswater, Nov. 4.
ONSLow, Douglas A., son of Lieut. col. William Campbell, Madras Army, to Caroline J., daughter of the Rev. Robert Loftus Tottenham, chaplain to the British Legation at Turin, at Turin, Nov. 10.
RYVES, Lieut. Thomas J., District Superintendent of Police in Shalijehaupore, to Charlotte, daughter of J. Onions, Esq., at St. Michael's Church, Dublin, Oct. 31.

DEATHS.

BAIRD, Thomas Henry, of the India Office, at Ventnor, aged 22, Nov. 8.
BAYNES, Maria S., widow of the late Capt., Hon. E.I.C.S., at Great Yarmouth, Nov. 8.
MARTIN, Capt. Fleming M., late 52nd B.N.I., at Ashton Villa, Park-gardens, Bath, Nov. 7.
MELVILLE, Elizabeth, Countess of Leven and Melville, at Melville House, Fife, N.B., Nov. 6.
READE, Captain Lewin, late H.E.I.C. Service, in Albert-terrace, Bayswater, aged 53, Nov. 2.
SOMERSET, Col. Charles H., C.B., late 72nd Highlanders, eldest son of the late Lieut. General Sir Henry, K.C.B., K.H., Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, at 44, Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill, aged 45, Nov. 4.

THE STEAMSHIP "HIMALAYA."—This noble steamer, with her Majesty's 50th (Queen's Own) regiment on board, left our roadstead at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, Oct. 10, for Auckland, New Zealand. The embarkation of the troops took place early on the previous morning, and was accomplished successfully and speedily, followed by the transfer of the Trincomalee detachment of the 50th, from the *Pearl*, which had just arrived. All good wishes for the safety of the *Himalaya* and her living freight follow after them from Ceylon; and we hope soon to hear of those who have been so long in our midst, from New Zealand and the seat of war. The following is a complete list of the officers who have sailed in the *Himalaya*:

Lieut. Col. and Col. R. Waddy, c.b.; Maj. and Brevet Lieut. Col. H. E. Were, and F. G. Hamley; Capt. R. M. Barnes; Capt. and Brevet Majors D. W. Tupper, G. W. Bunbury, J. Thompson, R. H. P. Doran, T. D. Lee, C. R. Johnson, W. Minister, and C. A. F. Creagh; Lieuts. F. Falkner, W. H. Wilson, H. E. W. Preston, C. R. King, G. H. Turner, W. H. Barker, W. R. White, W. L. Fleury, O. Goldsmith, and J. H. Vandermeulen; Ens. J. F. Rolleston, C. M. Churchill, G. J. C. Allardice, A. V. Campbell, D. L. Grant, J. E. C. Doveton, K. Douglas, A. Hunt, and H. R. Worthington; Capt. and Paymaster J. Nowlan; Lieut. and Adj. E. Leach; Qrtr Master J. Turner; Surg. J. Fraser, M.D., Asst. Surgs. G. F. Davis and H. Lamb, 50th regt. Capt. L. Gower, Deputy Asst. Supt. of Stores, and W. B. LeGeyt, Esq., 65th regt.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.				
	60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.	60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 11½d.
Bombay	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	Shanghai	—
Colombo	2 p.m.	2 0½ p.m.		

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

		Actual Sales.	
		At per Rupee.	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer			
Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	—	—
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	—	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1825-29	—	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	—	—	98½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	—	97½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	—	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1851-55	—	—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	—	2 1	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	—	2 1½	105½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	—	2 2	116½

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock, 1874	324	
	India 5 per cent.	108½	108½
	India 4 per cent.	100½	100½
	India 4 per cent. 1868	100½	100½
	India Enhanced Paper 4 pr. ct.	98½	98½
	India 5 p. ct. Entared Paper	105 to 106	
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	116	
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	95½	95½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	108½	108½
	" " " 1863	99½	99½
	" " " 1864	99½	99½
	" " " 1864 or 1866	100½	100½
	India 5 per cent. for account	108½	108½
	India 5 per cent., 1870	102½	102½
	India 4 per cent.	100½	100½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½	104½
	India Bonds (£1,000)	208.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	5s. pm.	
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	105 to 106
20	New	11	11
20	Ditto E Shares	7½	7½ to 1
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	107 to 108
Stock	East Indian	100	106½ to 107½
20	Ditto G. Extension	10	1 to 1½ prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension	10	1 to 1½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	12	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto, Jan. 1862	10	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	103 to 105
Stock	Madras guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ percent)	100	100 to 101
20	5th Extension	2	— to —
20	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	105½ to 106½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	101 to 103
Stock	Ditto Delhi gu. 5 p. ct.	all	104 to 106
20	Ditto	2	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	104 to 106
20	Do. g. 5 p. c.	all	106 pm.
BANKS.			
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	118 to 121
40	Australasia	all	75 to 77
40	New	all	27 to 29 pm.
35	Bank of Egypt	all	25½ to 26½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	36 to 38
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	70 to 72
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	25	2 to 3 pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	57½ to 58½
20	Ottoman Bank	all	—
20	Do. New	2	—
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	6	par to ½ pm.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	Bombay Gas	3	1 d. ½ pm.
20	Ceylon	7	1 to 1½ pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B	all	—
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	1 dis. ½ pm.
20	Egyptian Com. & Trud.	2	2 to 2½
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2 to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	2½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1 to 2 pm.
20	Do. New	1	1 to 2
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	½	1 to 1½ pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	—
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	83 to 85
50	Ditto New	30	20 to 25 pm.
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel., Aug. 1868	all	—
1	Submarine Telegraph	all	45 to 55
10	Ditto Scrip	all	1 to 1½
2	Telegraph to India	1	1 to 1½ dis.

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INDIA OFFICE, 10th November, 1863.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, That he has received from the Government at Madras the undermentioned SCHEDULES, viz.:—

Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-general, on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereout, and the Balances. Prepared up to the 30th of June, 1863, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final Balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1863, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-general, on account of all Trusts remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the Balances. Prepared up to 30th of June, 1863, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

Schedule of all Trusts whereof the final Balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1863, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

And that the said Schedules are open to the inspection of the public, in the Department of the Official Agent to the Administrators-general of India, at the India-office, Westminster.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of November instant, at One o'clock precisely.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 18th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN WESTWOOD, Secretary.

27, Cannon-street, London, E.C., Nov. 4th, 1863.

THE EAST INDIA IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on MONDAY, the 30th day of November instant, at One o'clock precisely.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 20th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN WESTWOOD, Secretary.

27, Cannon-street, London, E.C., Nov. 4th, 1863.

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The above book attempts to draw a contrast between the comfort, refinement, and domestic happiness of the several classes in England, and the squalor and misery prevalent among the same grades of society in Saxony; and to point out what is the reason of the extreme difference. The author, having paid some attention to the state of the poor in his own country, was astonished to find even the middle classes of Saxony living harder lives and in the receipt of smaller incomes, as well as being worse housed and worse fed than the ordinary run of mechanics in England, and that the artisans or skilled labourers of the country were in a more wretched condition than even the poorest "bog-trotters" in Ireland—living on potatoes, black bread, and an infusion of burnt carrot powder, as a substitute for coffee, from one year's end to the other. He shows the English reader not only how little the people get in Saxony, but also how much of that little is wasted in unnecessary enjoyments—giving the statistics of beer and spirit drinking, as well as the returns as to the ordinary amount of money squandered upon amusements by both the men and the women of the country, and then setting forth how very small a proportion of the small incomes of the gentry and working classes is left for the maintenance of the comforts of home, and the consequent wretched state of the homes of the people. The book, however, while making the exposition of the state and causes of the misery of the German folk as contrasted with the happiness of those of England, the "burden of its song," does not treat the matter in a mere dry, didactic manner, but seeks to enforce its object by presenting various graphic pictures of the several forms of society, and so allowing the English reader to institute the comparison for himself. Further, it deals not alone with the life of the present time, but treats of the ancient customs and religion of the people, citing many of their strange legends and tales of diablerie, as well as pointing out in an odd chapter upon the paganism of the old inhabitants of Thuringia, the mythical meaning of the interesting feast of "Summer's Victory," still held every year in the Thuringian capital. Again, while dealing with the University customs of the students at Jena, the author quotes the laws of some of the student clubs there, so as to show the effete chivalrous character of such institutions, and explains, when detailing the beer usages of the Jena "boys," how their drinking customs partake more of the character of ancient orgies than mere temperate revelries; though even here we have the scenes of the duels and drinking-bouts (the latter given with all the songs and frolics of the "boys"), at which the writer was present, pictured by the pencil as well as the pen, rather than being set forth in a mere dull description of the University forms and ceremonies. The marriage customs of the country, as well as those at birth and death, are presented to the English public, so as to draw attention to the looseness of the matrimonial contract and family ties in a land where divorces may be had on the most trivial pleas for a matter of thirty shillings, and where, according to the wits of the nation, "an allowance is made if a quantity be taken." Lastly, the author portrays some of the English curiosities to be met with abroad in the form of his own countrymen, and concludes with treating us to a written photograph of an English clown, as well as to an odd picture of the circus performers in a foreign land. In fine, the book has been purposely kept of a thoroughly various and light character—now giving the experiences of the author while living at a small village on the borders of the Thuringian forest—then introducing us to a fashionable ball at the Klemida in Eisenach—next treating us to a chapter on the unsavoury compounds concocted in the German kitchen—after that describing how an Englishman is nearly "worried to death" by the *gaucherie* of the Saxon servant maids—here contrasting German babies with English ones, and there comparing the treatment of German wives and the conduct of German young ladies with those of his own country—and finally, after describing the rude kind of aquatic and equestrian sports indulged in by the Jena students, letting us see how odd Germany and the Germans appear in the eyes of an English clown abroad.

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—November 16, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 605.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Oct. 20	Burmah(Rangoon)	Oct. 6
Madras	" 22	Bombay	" 29
Agra	" 22	Ceylon	" 24
China (Hong Kong)	Sept. 27.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 19th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 19th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
1 oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 3d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
1 oz. 0s. 10d. | 1 oz. 1s. 8d. | 2 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0s. | 3 oz. 4s. 0d. | 3 ozs. 6s. 0d.
Via Marseilles
1 oz. 1s. 4d. | 1 oz. 2s. 8d. | 3 oz. 5s. 4d. | 3 ozs. 8s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

LORD ELGIN and Sir Hugh Rose have both left Simla on their winter tour, and are now travelling north of Lahore. The Governor-general's and the Commander-in-Chief's offices are to be at Lahore on the 15th December. The Commander-in-Chief intends giving a grand fancy-dress ball at Lahore in December.

The Commander-in-Chief of Madras is expected in Calcutta in December, prior to his departure for Burmah.

It is said the Bishop of Madras will come round to Bombay at the close of the year in company with the Bishop of Calcutta.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is still at Poona. On Saturday week last his Excellency laid the first stone of the new church at Kirkee, assisted by the Bishop of Bombay.

Mr. H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, has been appointed additional member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-general of India.

There was a tremendous gale at Madras on the 19th and 20th of Oct. The barque *Punjab*, a vessel of 559 tons register, and belonging to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., was driven ashore in the surf, and many small craft belonging to natives were wrecked. Only one life was lost.

A Mr. Lewis Jonathan Newbond, for assaulting a poor old native, a dealer in poultry, with such brutality as to cause his death, has been sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

An embarrassment has occurred to the Finance Department of the Bombay Government, through the Deputy auditor and Accountant-general for the Punjab having made it known that certain public service and privilege transfer receipt forms had been stolen from the office of the Deputy-commissioner of Goojranwalla.

On the 10th Oct. the Bank of Bengal raised its rates of discount 1 per cent. all round.

The Bank of Bombay raised its rates of discount 2 per cent. all round on the 15th Oct., being an advance of 5 per cent. within a few weeks.

India has been complimented in various ways since our Gracious Queen declared herself Empress of Hindoostan, and now her Majesty has graciously endowed the country with a separate and distinctive flag, and when this is unfurled by the Governor-general of India the flag is to be as much honoured as the national banner of England. In its design it is the old Union Jack, having in its centre the Star of India, surmounted by the British Crown.

Four Italians, who had entered Bohkara ostensibly to study the silk cultivation of that country, have been arrested as spies by the Khan. Are they to share the fate of Stoddart and Connolly?

Colonel A. Turner, who was Deputy-judge-advocate-general of Division, and who suppressed or destroyed important documents connected with the Burney trial, and who, on that occasion, with truly un-English servility, declared in open court that he, as it were, lived on the breath of his master, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, has gained nothing by declaring himself such a slave. The Governor-general, "at the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief," has removed him from his appointment. We do not believe that the Commander-in-Chief was very earnestly determined to dismiss his too faithful adherent, but from a delicate consideration to his Excellency's position, the Viceroy, who was, no doubt, disgusted with the colonel's outrageous meanness, allowed it to appear to the public that the Commander-in-Chief himself was offended by the gross sycophancy of his servant, and proposed the punishment. The next step should be to restore poor old Gen. Burney to his old post, if it were only to give him an opportunity to resign it under less humiliating conditions than those so harshly forced upon him by Sir Hugh Rose.

The rank of Brigadier-general is to be conferred on all brigadiers commanding brigades. In accordance with this order, the following brigadiers are made Brigadier-generals:—Haley, Rainier, Holdich, Welchman, Errington, Lord Mark Kerr, Tucker, Harris, Travers, Hill, Macpherson, and Tombs.

The additional rank brings no additional pay.

The *Delhi Gazette* of Oct. 20 quotes from the *Oudh Gazette* the following paragraph, which wants "confirmation":—

"A rumour, which we trust will turn out to be unfounded, has been in circulation in the station, to the effect that the force sent against the Sittans Fanatics has met with a sad reverse; and that five hundred men of the 101st Regiment have fallen victims to a treacherous ambuscade."

We are glad to see that brave men who fall in battle in India are not easily forgotten, and that the men of H.M.'s 69th Regt. who were killed in the Vellore mutiny more than half a century ago are to have a granite monument erected to their memory at the cost of the Government.

The extraordinary sickness among H.M.'s 19th Regiment at Umritsur was said to have completely disappeared. Such is not the case. It abated in the corps originally attacked, but no sooner was this the case than it passed over to the men of the Artillery, amongst whom several fatal cases have occurred.

We are assured on creditable authority that the mortality per centage of those who have been carried off by dysentery at Umritsur this season is almost as great as, if not equal to, that of deaths from cholera amongst adults last year.

A curious case has been decided in the High Court of Judicature of Fort William. Messrs. Allan and Hayes, the well-known jewellers of Calcutta, sold to Maharajah Deera Mahtal Chundee Bahadoor in one day jewellery to the amount of 45,000 rupees. The Maharajah, it seems, understood that he was to have a credit

of three years, but the jewellers insisted that the terms were *cash*. They, however, offered to take two promissory notes for payment in two portions of the amount at three months and six months. The Maharajah said if the traders bothered him about payment they might take back their goods. This was not consented to, and they prosecuted the Maharajah in one of the lower courts, and obtained a decree in their favour. The Maharajah appealed to the High Court, which gave the following decision:—

The judge below has awarded interest to the plaintiffs on the sum of 30,000 rupees from the expiration of six months' credit from the 18th February, 1861, the date of sale. This, as before stated, is objected to on appeal by the defendant; and we are clearly of opinion that, under all the circumstances of the case, the plaintiffs are not entitled to interest. Interest is not awarded as a matter of right, but is only given by the Court in the nature of damages where the plaintiff shows, by his whole course of dealing and the nature of his contract, that he is entitled to ask the Court to decree to him interest. We, therefore, confirm the judgment of the lower Court in so far as it decrees to the plaintiff the balance of the price of the jewellery, viz., 30,000 rupees; but we reverse so much of the order as decrees the defendant liable to pay any interest whatsoever, and direct each party to pay the costs of suit and this appeal in proportion to the amount decreed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Grey shirtings and mule twist quiet. Exchange on London, 2s. 0½d. Government Securities: Four per Cent., 98½; ditto Five per Cent., 107; ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 116. Freight advancing.

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

Exchange on London, 2s. 1½d.; Government Securities: Four per Cent., 96; ditto Five per Cent., 104½; ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 114½.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9.

Major Gordon is before Soochow. An attack on that city is imminent.

Reinforcements have been sent to Taitsang and Quins-an.

The news from Japan is unfavourable. Armed men are appearing at Nagasaki. Prince Satsuma and other princes are preparing for war.

Silk higher. Settlements in fortnight 2,500 bales. Export to date, 20,375 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 1d. Freights, 65s.

CANTON, Oct. 14.

Grey shirtings and water twist dull. Total export of tea to date, 61,250,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 9d.

THE CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 20.

The *Euxine* and *Poonah*, with the above mails, left here yesterday at four P.M.

The former may be expected at Marseilles about the 25th instant, and the latter at Southampton about the 2nd of December.

The *Bengal* brought the mails to Suez, arriving there on the 17th instant (correct date).

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Major E. A. Grubb, Bengal Staff, at sea, on his passage home from India by the *Indiana*, Nov. 12.

Captain J. H. Grant, at Middle Deal, Kent, aged 72, November 9.

Captain F. Madan, F.C.S., at Norwich-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 62, Nov. 17.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Mohamed, Mr. Morgan, Lieut. Pottinger, Lieut. Anstruther, Lieut. Jenkins, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. James, Mrs. Col. Lackie, Mr. and Mrs. Colclough, Dr. Sydney Smith. From HONG KONG.—Miss J. B. Conover. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. D. Smith, Mr. Dawson. From MALTA.—Dep.-commr.-gen. Horne.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, Nov. 25.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Taylor, Dr. Penny, Mrs. Hosenason and five children, Mr. D. M. Evans, Mr. E. Logan, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Ray.

BENGAL.

MR. JENNINGS.

If our contemporary may be regarded as a fair exponent of public opinion in Calcutta—which we are not in the least disposed to question or gainsay—the readers of certain articles reflecting on Mr. Jennings, and published in the *Hurkaru*, were much puzzled to account for their paternity. They could not have been written by the Editor, said they, for how could his feelings have been wounded by Mr. Jennings' nomination to a seat in Council? So that a journalist is supposed in this remarkable city to be actuated solely by his private feelings, without reference to public interests! Now, it should rather have occurred to men of generous minds that had any personal quarrel, or difference, existed between the Editor of this paper and Messrs. Osler and Co.'s representative, the former would, for that very reason, have hesitated to attack his enemy from behind the shield of anonymous journalism. The truth lies, as usual, in a nutshell. The Editor, as a staunch Conservative, was naturally concerned to see the democratic element introduced into a Government which he loved to regard as the model of a mild and paternal despotism. His regret was rendered yet more bitter by the selection of Mr. Jennings, with whose innate and ineradicable vulgarity he had been painfully impressed during a conversation that may have lasted five minutes. He was at a loss to understand how the mere fact of a pushing man having thrust himself into a prominent position in a Trades' Protection Society could be held to qualify him for a seat in a Legislative Body, charged with the serious responsibility of framing laws for 30,000,000 of people belonging to an alien race, and having no interests in common with the tradesmen of Calcutta. He therefore said, and still says, that Mr. Beadon had made an unfortunate choice, in that Mr. Jennings was not worthy to be considered the type and representative of the enlightened trading community of such a wealthy seaport, the metropolis of British India. It seemed to him quite as comical an affair as when a well-known Viceroy of Ireland bestowed the honour of knighthood upon one of the "greasy citizens" of Dublin. It may be that the remarks on Mr. Jennings himself were too personal to suit the taste of this polite age, which accounts it *mauvais ton* to speak out one's thoughts, or evince any sort of emotion but weariness. However, if people of the stamp of the individual thus assailed will thrust themselves into society for which they are unfitted, they must not be surprised if they are taken for an Aunt Sally and shied at for a ha'penny. But this much is very certain, that no director or shareholder of the *Hurkaru Press* was in any way answerable for those articles, or even aware that the Editor had any intention of writing them. *Poenam qui meruit, ferat*. So likewise with the reflections on Mr. Jennings' mismanagement of the affairs of the Bengal Printing Company. Mr. Justice Morgan's scathing remarks on the conduct of the former directors of that now promising concern certainly justified very severe editorial comments on a persistent neglect of duty on the part of the individuals entrusted by the other shareholders with the care of their interests. The utter insignificance of the other directors, indeed, saved them from any worse castigation than the exposure of their names in a sort of moral pillory. Mr. Jennings, however, was no longer a grub, but a full-grown cockroach, and down came the editorial heel upon him—though slant-wise. The attack was badly managed. The Editor's impetuosity carried him too far, and he charged Mr. Jennings with having connived at an irregularity with which he could not possibly have been connected. Some two or three months before Christmas he had ceased to be a director, having sold a portion of his shares at an exceedingly high price, and subsequently all the others, save one, at a very fair profit. Men of business say that he was quite right to obtain the highest market-price of the day for his goods, and, as a

man of business, very likely he was. All reflections on his character so far are entirely withdrawn, and their author very truly regrets ever having written a line he could not substantiate. But on other points he was quite prepared to prove that Mr. Jennings was either ignorant or neglectful of his duties as chairman and director. He would have shown that on all occasions he supported the secretary, Mr. Roussac, even after the scales had fallen from the eyes of his co-directors; that he had recommended an increase of the secretary's salary, and that the secretary had suggested the presentation of a testimonial to the able chairman; that he had signed reports showing a profit, when no profit had been realised; and that, at a meeting of shareholders, he had stated as a matter coming within his personal knowledge that Roussac's Directory was an advantageous speculation, though at that very time he ought to have known that it had caused a loss of at least seven thousand rupees. Much more evidence to the same effect would have been adduced, and the result would not have been gratifying either to the past or present master of the Trades' Protection Society, with true Calcutta magniloquence dubbed an association. However, all things are for the best in this best of all possible worlds. Mr. Jennings shall be made free of the *Hurkaru* from this time forth and for evermore. The Editor is quite as tired of him as he can be of the Editor—only, let him not repeat too loudly, or too often, that the attacks made upon his conduct as chairman of the Bengal Printing Company were "wholly" unjustifiable. The flag will not again be struck because a shot has been fired across the bow. One word more. The *Englishman* laughs at the idea of incredulous persons being "low born." As a general question the theory would certainly not hold water, but it is nevertheless true that a gentleman does not doubt a gentleman's word, simply because he knows himself to be incapable of a falsehood, whereas a snob doubts everybody, because he himself never scruples to tell a lie when it answers his purpose to do so.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Oct. 14.

THE APOLOGY TO MR. JENNINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BENGAL HURKARU."

Sir,—I beg to hand you a copy of the apology made to Mr. Jennings on the part of the *Hurkaru Press* Company (Limited), on the occasion of the action for libel brought by Mr. Jennings against the company being called on for trial in the High Court on the 7th instant, and I shall feel obliged by your giving it publicity in your columns.—Yours faithfully,

H. H. HILL, Secretary.

Calcutta, 10th October, 1863.

"On the part of the *Hurkaru Press* Company (Limited), I am instructed to withdraw every imputation upon the honour and integrity of Mr. Jennings contained in the articles complained of, and to express their regret that they were ever published."

"At the time when they were published the writer of the articles in good faith believed that the imputations were true. It is only after much investigation, made under great difficulty, owing to our not having access to the books and papers of the company of which Mr. Jennings was a director, that it has been discovered that the imputations were not justified by facts, and ought not to have been made. The circumstances under which the investigation has been made necessitated much delay, but we are now satisfied that the libels complained of were wholly unjustifiable."

THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL ASYLUM.

The third annual report of the Henry Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree is satisfactory enough as far as it goes, but it appears that additional funds are needed to afford increased accommodation. At present there is only space for the eighty-five children (fifty boys and thirty-five girls) who are already in the institution. The annual fete and distribution of prizes, as we learn from the *Lahore Chronicle*, took place on

the 25th of September, in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the leading residents and visitors at Murree. The loss of the late head-master, Mr. Tabernacle, was alluded to in appropriate terms by Colonel Maclean, on the part of the committee of management, and great regret was expressed for his untimely death. "The Yule scholarships" were presented this year for the first time. They are seven in all, four for the boys of 100, 80, 50, and Rs. 40 each, and three for the girls of 60, 50, and 40 rupees. These scholarships, our contemporary explains, "originated in the presentation of an address and the offer of a testimonial gift to Mr. George Yule, Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, by the Indigo planters and other residents, on his leaving that Commissionership for a higher position to which he had been transferred. Mr. Yule, while gratefully accepting the compliment paid to him, begged his kind friends would not take amiss his declining to receive the offered gift. The contributors to the intended testimonial then resolved to collect further subscriptions, and to convert the whole into a fund for commemorating Mr. Yule's name, and the high estimation in which he was held, by endowing a scholarship at the original Lawrence Asylum at Sunawur. On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction (Captain Fuller), the Committee of the Yule Testimonial Fund transferred the whole to the Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree, for the endowment of scholarships bearing Mr. Yule's name."

During the past year one poor little fellow died of eating poisonous berries, but with that exception the health of the children had been remarkably good. Since Mr. Tabernacle's death the work of education has been carried on by Mr. Westcott, the assistant-master, and Miss Sinclair. The general internal management was, however, temporarily supervised by Dr. R. A. Allen, while Colonel Elliot undertook the financial and secretariat duties—the Rev. J. Kilbee Stuart having also offered his assistance as soon as the departure of visitors from Murree will place his time more at his own disposal. The prizes were distributed by Sir Robert Montgomery, after which a capital dinner was provided by his Honour for the asylum children and the families of the soldiers belonging to the Convalescent Depot.—*Hurkaru*.

SITTANA.

The fanatic leader of Sittana, Sayud Ahmed, of Bareilly, on being disappointed in his attempt to raise Afghanistan to a Crusade against the unbelievers, who were at the time Hindoo Sikhs, and who had lately crossed the Indus, went down into the Swat and Ensufzai countries, where with his followers he preached effectually to the Hill tribes, and got them to join in a holy war.

They gathered to the number, they say, of a couple of lacs of all arms, and attacked the Sikhs at Akora, a village on the Cabul river near Attock; and as one of the Sikh chiefs said the other day, he would never forget that day as long as he lived, for the Pathans seemed a countless host ready to overwhelm them. The steady discipline of the Sikhs, and their nine-pounder "politicals," however, checked and awed the Mussulman rabble. Sayud Ahmed himself was wounded, and the Pathans retreated. A terrible slaughter then began, for the Sikh horsemen were soon in the midst of the runaway mountaineers, who have a child-like dread of a mounted soldier. They allowed themselves to be cut down in heaps without making scarcely any resistance, so that night alone saved multitudes more from the sword.

They never fought the Sikhs again, but held their own in the Ensufzai, doing battle with and killing one of Dost Mahomed's brothers, who had been sent out from Peshawar to punish them.

In order to feed the numbers of Hindoostanee fanatics who had come with Sayud Ahmed, they were distributed among the Ensufzai villages in small numbers and entertained as guests at the expense of the people. After a time they, the fanatics, thought they could not do better than settle among their Pathan friends, and asked or demanded their daughters in marriage. Now

this was interfering with a prejudice that is the strongest a Pathan in those parts has. He will sometimes give his daughter to a real Sayud, a descendant of the prophet, but he will never condescend to give her to an ordinary Mussulman. Not knowing how better to get over the difficulty they determined on massacring all the fanatics at once, and thus ridding themselves of their guests and their unpleasant dilemma, of either refusing their request or offending the strangers.

Just at the close of the afternoon prayer on the appointed day, a circling cloud of smoke rose from the spur of a conspicuous hill, which was the preconcerted signal for the work of slaughter to commence, which it did simultaneously all over the plain. The unprepared fanatics were cut down by the edge of the sword unsparingly in every village, but some contrived to save themselves by flight, and made for the mountains. They were sheltered by the Jedooms and other hill tribes, and allowed to settle at Sittana, where they have been ever since.

Few if any of the original men are there now, but the little band has been unceasingly recruited by fanatics from Hindoostan, or by others who had reason for leaving the land of jails and order. Some say Kitmutgars are to be found amongst them in some numbers, and that their masters' silver spoons keep them from starving. They from time to time send men down to Hindoostan who beg for them, and receive supplies from "the faithful" in all parts of India. Lately they have been recruited by hunted sepoys, who like carrying a musket, and have made British India too hot for them to live in.

Their strong Mussulman fanaticism makes them acceptable to the ignorant Jedooms among whom they live, and the coin they bring from India is a mine of wealth to the poor mountaineers. It is likely we will again hear of their dispersion, but we must retain possession of their refuge, the great Mahobun, if we are to secure our frontier villages from being molested by this nest of hornets.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Oct. 7.

A PRIZE ESSAY.

A prize of the value of five hundred rupees is offered for the best essay written in colloquial Urdu or Hindustani, in the Persian or Roman character, on the following comprehensive subject:—

"Compare the influence of Greek learning on the Arabs under the Abbasside Caliphs of Bagdad and the Ommyyade Caliphs of Cordova, with the subsequent influence of Arabian learning on the reviving European mind after the dark ages; and from the comparison infer the probable influence which the mature intellect of Europe should exercise in its turn, now that it is once more brought in contact with the Mahomedan mind in India."

It may be inferred from the general tenor of this advertisement that its compiler is disposed to anticipate yet greater and more brilliant results from the spread of the European civilisation of the present day than formerly ensued from the cultivation of Greek literature at the Court of Bagdad. We regret that we cannot share such sanguine anticipations. The abstract philosophy of the Greeks was quite in harmony with the dreamy and unpractical temperament of the Eastern sages of that glorious era in the annals of Islamism. The Mahomedan mind, too, was then in a state of unusual ferment, excited by the marvellous progress of Islam and the resplendent glories of the Caliphate. The Mussulman race was at that time the terror of Europe, and under the exhilarating spell of an almost unchecked career of conquest. Whatever they did they did well, for they believed in themselves and scorned the idea of failure. All that, however, is now changed. The Mussulman, shut out from the profession of arms, is shorn of his vitality. His *raison d'être* is aggression. He cares little for commerce, and looks down upon agriculture. As for the arts and sciences, they are to him still a sealed book, and one that very few have any curiosity to open. Doubtless, if European civilisation should ever make any progress among the Mussulmans of India, the effect will be very startling, for it will be nothing short of the extinction of Islam; but,

for our own part, we have not the slightest belief in any further progress being made than in acquiring a superficial acquaintance with the more ordinary phenomena, of natural philosophy. Lectures will be delivered and popular experiments exhibited in illustration of the great discoveries of modern times, but the effect will be no more permanent, and no more deeply seated, than the reflection of moonbeams upon the water. The glory has departed from Islam. Its votaries are no longer flushed with success, no longer confident in themselves. The Mussulman race was never at any time addicted to literary pursuits, with the exception of a few enlightened men patronised and maintained by the Court. In this respect they have changed but little, whether in Egypt, Turkey, Persia, or India; and of this we may be quite certain, that if European ideas should ever really gain ground among the followers of the Prophet, Mahomedanism will at once be supplanted by simple Deism.

The advertisement itself appears to us to be somewhat incoherent and inconsequential in its clauses. We can understand that a very interesting essay might be written on a comparison of the converse influences of Greek learning on the Arabs and of Arabic learning on Europe; but we confess ourselves quite at a loss to see what analogy there exists between such a comparison and the "probable influence which the mature intellect of Europe should exercise" in the present entirely different position of the Mahomedan world. Besides, there are not above a dozen men in Europe who could write such an essay as it ought to be written; and as to expecting the most advanced native scholar to produce anything worthy of the occasion, it would be just as reasonable to ask for grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Oct. 2.

THE TIPPETTS AND LLOYD CRIM. CON. CASE.—THE PROSECUTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Alfred Malpas Tippetts.—I am Assistant-Surgeon in her Majesty's service. I was married at Marylebone Church, February 1, 1861. My wife's name was Ellen Watkins. We arrived in Calcutta in October, 1861. In June, 1862, I was appointed to Gwalior. I was then ordered to Agra. I was absent about six days and left my wife with Colonel Maxwell. That was the first time we had been separated. On the 8th July I took my wife to Agra. Captain Lloyd was then on leave. He joined in October. The regiment left Agra in December, 1862, for Fyzabad. I asked the defendant to dinner first on 13th April. On the night of June 19 I first suspected my wife's infidelity. On my return from mess at half-past eleven I went to the bedroom. The door was open. The *Chick* was down. On passing through the *Chick* I saw him sitting on the edge of the bed in his shirt and trousers. My wife was in bed. I staggered back into the verandah and broke open the door of the sitting room. I met defendant and knocked him down. He fell, and getting up ran away through the door by which I entered. My wife got up and ran after defendant crying out "Tom! Tom! has he hurt you?" I told her she must leave the house immediately, and she did so with the defendant. My wife was flighty, but I never had occasion to suspect her of anything criminal before this. I had always lived on affectionate terms with her. I never noticed that defendant was paying too much attention to my wife—not more than I thought my friend should do. Defendant dined frequently with me. He abused my hospitality. There is not the slightest ground for saying that I connived at my wife's dishonour. The letters produced are in Captain Lloyd's handwriting.

Cross-examined: I was married on February 1, 1861. I had known my wife five months previously. I met her at Winchester. She was the daughter of a widow. I did not visit her at her mother's house. I don't know why I did not. I became acquainted with her through a mutual friend. I only saw her once at her mother's. Her friends disapproved of my acquaintance, so they sent her away to Taunton. I next saw her on Christmas Eve. Her mother gave her consent to the marriage, because I ran away with

her. I was in no regiment then. I was doing duty with the depot battalion at Winchester. I ran away with her on Christmas Day, and I married her on the 1st of February. I seduced her before marriage, unavoidably. My wife's uncle was a maltster, and churchwarden of his parish, another uncle is a station-master. The mutual friend who introduced me to her was a young lady at a pastrycook's. I had had no previous acquaintance with the young lady at the pastrycook's. I don't know why my wife was sent away, except to prevent any intercourse with me. I lived with her, previous to marriage, near the Waterloo Railway Station in London. I took her about with me to the theatres, the Crystal Palace, and to the Argyle-rooms, but only once to the Argyle-rooms. I had frequently been in London and knew the character of the Argyle-rooms. About a fortnight before marriage I took her there about 9 P.M. I took her there at her request. I do not know how she knew of such a place. Young ladies' brothers generally inform their sisters of such places. I did not take her to Cremorne. I know the 60th Rifles. Captain Biggs spoke to me about marrying Miss Watkins; he knew all the circumstances of the case. He was a friend of mine, and I told him all about it. I don't know why I did not marry her before I seduced her. I lived with her for four or five days alone. I could not marry her during those five days, because I had no money at that time. I took my wife home after the marriage, and introduced her to my friends. Captain Lloyd became intimate with my wife in April. I first suspected my wife on the 19th of June; that was the night I found it out. My wife was fond of fun and flighty, and pretty constant in Captain Lloyd's company. I found his letter, after she had eloped, in her writing-desk. I frequently saw my wife receive letters from Captain Lloyd and others. I never saw the replies. Sometimes I have seen them; one about a dog-cart. I am sure Captain Lloyd never drove my wife in it. My wife did not go out in the day time. I was always at home between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. My hospital work took me from half-past 6 A.M. to about half-past 8 o'clock. I always accompanied my wife on her visits. When I dined out I always returned from 11 P.M. to one or two o'clock next morning. When at home we generally spent the evening after dinner by going into the compound, and having a song. I won't swear that Captain Paterson did not say anything about lending me a stick to thrash my head with. When I say my wife was fond of fun, I mean she is what you would call a "jolly girl." Lloyd was frequently at our house. There were seven or eight balls whilst we were at Fyzabad, besides pic-nics. I always went with her to the balls. Captain Lloyd took my wife away on the evening of the 19th. He remained in the house with her, in her bedroom, whilst she was dressing to go. I stayed in the sitting room whilst they were dressing. I ordered her to leave my house the same night. I did not see her again until I saw her in Calcutta.

To the Court: I have no reason to suppose my wife acted lightly before marriage, except with me.

The following is a specimen of a love letter of Captain Lloyd:—

"My own Darling,—Is it not too bad that I cannot come over to see you, but I must tell you the reason; it is another case of narrow escape. I had left him at mess and was just starting off to my own pet when something put it into my head to go home first. Just as I was leaving the house, in my lad walks, calling for me. I wondered if he came to see where I had gone to. He is here now. He has just caught me having a long conversation with myself (all about my own darling that's never out of my head for one minute), and was very anxious that I should tell him what I was saying. My own Nellie, I feel so proud of you when I look at you in church, looking fifty times as handsome as the whole of them put together, and its dear mouth did look as if it wanted to be kissed, I knew I wanted one very much. I am not so sure that one would have done—have been I fancy something like our leave taking. I am so fond of a kiss when Nellie gives me one from her very heart. My own darling, it did grieve me so very much last evening at the mess. Seeing you in pain I left. I could have done anything in the world to relieve you, but my pet I had to stand

by and try to look as if my very heart was not yearning to do something for you. Oh, I find it very hard to restrain myself sometimes and not burst out with my own darling Nellie. I am afraid to keep this longer in case he might take it into his head to be off. I'll keep him if possible until I get your answer, or perhaps it would be better to send *salam* and write to me some other time. I know my pet is all alone, but darling you know I should have been with you long ago if he was not here. I wonder who he thinks I am writing to.

"YOUR OWN TOM."

The Court said this was not a case for heavy damages, but they were fixed at 8,000 rupees; less would have been sufficient, but for the defendant's ungenerous defence, which implied the husband's consent to his own dishonour.

TIPPETTS V. LLOYD.

The case of Tippetts v. Lloyd, which has just been tried in the High Court, is one which calls for something more than a mere expression of opinion upon the immorality which has transpired. The facts, as they first appeared, were simple enough. Dr. Tippetts was an assistant-surgeon attached to the 35th Regiment. His wife was what is called an "exceedingly jolly" young woman, but appears to have behaved herself generally with propriety; though it is difficult to believe that she did not occasionally exhibit those characteristics which especially belong to the modern fast young lady. At any rate, she permitted herself to receive "marked" attentions from unmarried men, and especially from Captain Lloyd of the same regiment. The habits and customs of some Mofussil stations, as we intimated a week or two since in dealing with the Dinapore scandals, but too often admit of this sort of thing being carried on to the verge of impropriety. But Captain Lloyd was something more than a mere conventional sinner; for, in addition to the constant visiting by which unoccupied men seek to while away their time in this country, he indulged in clandestine visits to Mrs. Tippetts, without the knowledge of that lady's husband, and evidently with the intention of blinding Dr. Tippetts to the extent which the interview had reached. At length, one evening, Dr. Tippetts, at the suggestion of his wife, went over to the mess to play a game at whist, and having returned rather earlier than usual, he found Captain Lloyd present in Mrs. Tippetts's bedroom under circumstances which left him no doubt that he was dishonoured. A scuffle ensued, but Mrs. Tippetts only exhibited an anxiety that her paramour should not be hurt, and accordingly Dr. Tippetts ordered the pair to leave his house, which they immediately did, and henceforth resided in Captain Lloyd's quarters as man and wife. The usual law proceedings followed. Dr. Tippetts sued Captain Lloyd in the High Court, and procured Rs. 8,000 damages, an amount which was certainly not intended to represent the value of the loss of such a worthless wife, but seems to have been fixed as some sort of punishment upon her still more worthless seducer.

Now, there are two features in the present case which are well worthy of general attention; the first, as showing the selfishness and vulgarity of modern seducers, and the second as showing in the most prominent manner possible, the evils which may arise from a hasty and irregular marriage with a "fast" young lady. The conduct of Captain Lloyd seems to have been wholly wanting in those sentiments and chivalrous feelings which sometimes palliate, though they never can excuse, such illicit attachments. He cared not for the character of the woman who chose to leave her husband in order to gratify the vicious inclinations of herself and her paramour; for, in the course of the trial, Captain Lloyd, or his advisers for him, did their best to cast aspersions upon the character of the ex-Mrs. Tippetts, and to prove it possible that at the time of her marriage with the Assistant-Surgeon, she was more adapted by taste and inclination to be a mistress than a wife. After all, little was proved beyond the imprudence of youth and the growing fastness of the age; whilst it was tolerably plain that, but for the deliberate arts and marked attentions of Captain Lloyd to one whom he knew was the wife

of another, and to one who he knew could only be degraded by such arts and attentions, the marriage might have turned out, under the influence of a young family, a tolerably happy one after all.

But whilst there can be only one opinion upon the character in which Captain Lloyd has permitted himself to appear in the High Court, still it may not be out of place to dwell somewhat upon the evils which arise in picking up wives without sufficient consideration, and in treating such wives at any time, whether before or after marriage, as even a man of the world would only treat a mistress. Whilst strongly censuring the production of such evidence in a law court, evidence, too, which excites an indignation calculated, as in the present instance, to swell the amount of damages, and thus to defeat the mercenary object for which it was dragged to light, we see no reason why the facts, having been once published, should be permitted to fall into oblivion, apprehending as we do the important moral lesson which they involve. The story of Dr. Tippetts's courtship is apparently as follows:—He was a young assistant-surgeon attached to the Depot Battalion at Winchester, and likewise attached to a young lady whom he had seen at a pastrycook's at that city. This young lady was apparently a customer at the pastrycook's, and there is reason to believe that she was sensible of the admiration which had been apparently manifested towards her in some sort of way by young Tippetts, of the Depot Battalion. Accordingly, the pair were introduced by a mutual friend, namely, the young lady who officiated behind the counter at the pastrycook's. Now, it turns out that the object of Dr. Tippetts's admiration was respectable. Her mother was a widow, her uncle was a maltster and churchwarden, and her friends generally objected to the addresses of the young doctor. Accordingly, the love-sick pair ran away. In former times runaway marriages used to be the great feature in comedies and romances, and young ladies of the Lydia Languish school pined for the *ecclat* which attends such elopements. But in the present age such proceedings are very properly regarded with suspicion; and a young lady who can run away with a lover before she is made his wife is sometimes considered to be not altogether faultless or stainless. Be that as it may, the wife, in the present instance, was located, before marriage, as a mistress, and not only consented to be treated as a mistress, but was taken by her husband, at her own request, to a place which only kept mistresses, and characters even worse, ever think of visiting—namely, the Argyle Rooms. A wife who betrayed such tendencies as these required, to say the least, a little more attention and duenna-like watchfulness than appears to have been given by the husband in the present case, and more, it is admitted, than wives who are courted and married in the ordinary humdrum fashion generally require. Romantic love affairs carried on after the irregular fashion of the present case may be very pleasant reading in novels and magazine stories, and occasionally excite a desire for imitation in the minds of those who combine youth and inexperience with a romantic turn; but, on the whole, these runaway matches and Gretna-green elopements, though occasionally turning out very happily, are evidences not only of a fervid attachment, but of a decided weakness of character on the part of the young lady, and consequently have a tendency to come to a similar ending as the present miserable affair. So much for the present case, from which it would at least appear that what are called the guilty pair are, in this instance, extremely well matched. Perhaps the ex-Mrs. Tippetts, in the mere character of an adulteress, would have proved too virtuous for so exemplary an individual as Captain Lloyd; but the latter gentleman has done his best, in the High Court, to blacken her character sufficiently to degrade it to the level of his own, and now stands forth in the unenviable character of the modern seducer, who first debauches another man's wife, and then endeavours to escape the penalty by aspersing that of his victim, and traducing the man whose happiness he has destroyed.

—*Englishman*, Oct. 7.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The Eastern Bengal Railway was completed throughout, a course of 110 miles, and opened to the public for goods and passenger traffic in November last. It is said to be constructed in a very satisfactory and substantial manner, and the traffic, according to Mr. Danver's report, has been steadily improving since the first opening of the line. It was proposed to continue the line to Dacca, and negotiations on this subject went on for some time between the directors of the company and Sir Charles Wood, as to the terms on which the proposed continuation should be carried out.

From the publication, however, by the Government of India in the *Calcutta Gazette*, of a despatch of Sir Charles Wood, it seems these negotiations have come somewhat prematurely to a close. The Secretary of State for India offered, it appears, the construction of the proposed extension to the Eastern Bengal Company, "as part and parcel of their original undertaking, with a guaranteed interest on the necessary capital of 4½ per cent. per annum." These terms, however, the shareholders of the railway have declined to accept, and so Sir Charles Wood now authorises the Governor-General—in the event of his considering any immediate extension necessary—to make arrangements with some other company, "within the limits already sanctioned for grant of assistance to unguaranteed companies"—or to propose to the Secretary of State, "such other scheme as he may consider desirable for the construction of this, or any other lines of railway in Eastern Bengal." These proceedings show, that although the Secretary of State has thought it necessary to put an end to the guarantee system in its original integrity, he cannot make the companies who have had the benefit of the 5 per cent. agree to anything less—even to the small reduction of a quarter per cent.

The shareholders may have shown a wise discretion in refusing to accept less for the proposed extension, than they were in receipt of for the line already completed; and the Government of India will have difficulty in finding any other company ready and willing to undertake, what the Eastern Bengal Company has just declined.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DISTURBED DISTRICT.—The up-country papers are, naturally enough, puzzled to account for so large a force being sent into the disturbed district north of the Ensufzai country. The appointment of Sir Neville Chamberlain to the chief command looks as if something more serious was intended than the extermination of the Hindostani rebels in the Sittana territory, or the pacification of the neighbouring tribes. There will not be less than 6,000 men of all arms, including at least a thousand European soldiers, and a very strong force of artillery. What, then, can be the object of such a formidable expedition? Is it intended to occupy in permanence the hill country contiguous to the British frontier? Or has any intelligence been received from Afghanistan which renders it prudent to keep a body of troops together, ready for immediate service, without creating suspicion of jealousy? However this may be, it is certain that a march into the hills will be an agreeable recreation to the force thus employed, and at the same time serve as a practical lesson in the art and science of campaigning.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 17.

UMRITSUR AND LAHORE RAILWAY.—We are glad to note a steady increase in the receipts of Umritsur and Lahore section of the Punjab railway, over corresponding periods of last year in the face of a 33 per cent. increase of 3rd class passenger rates. Our conservatives predicted that as soon as the novelty wore off the people would cease to use the rail and return to the antiquated ekka. So far from this being the case it is clear that the number of 3rd class passengers, at present the mainstay of the line, has increased more than 70 per cent. The line has become such a necessity that a day's interruption would create a greater sensation than the advent of the Governor-General.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 20.

CAPTAIN LENDHOLM.—The death of Captain Lendholm, formerly in command of the *Niobe*, is announced in the *Straits Times* of the 19th September. It happened under peculiarly painful circumstances. Captain Lendholm was serving out his sentence of six years' penal servitude in the Singapore Jail, for having in a moment of passion fired a loaded pistol at one of his own seamen, and slightly wounded him in the knee. The punishment was more than any man of high spirit could endure. Captain Lendholm felt his position most acutely, and died suddenly while reading a letter from home, just received by the Mail. He was found quite dead with the open letter in his hand, and several unopened lying by his side. He died, if ever man did, of a broken heart.

CURIOUS CASE.—A few days ago we extracted a singular paragraph from the *Oudh Gazette*, reporting the death of a native under very mysterious circumstances. It stated that Mr. Morrison, the head gardener of the Wingfield Park, observing one of his men in a somewhat comatose state while making believe to be at work, roused him with a shove, which caused him to stagger and fall on all fours. On the following morning Mr. Morrison was informed that the man had died during the night of cholera, but not very long afterwards he was astonished to find himself arrested on the charge of having caused the deceased's death by kicking him. A *post mortem* examination was accordingly made, which demonstrated the perfect healthiness of the liver, spleen, and lungs, and also of the heart, with the exception of a congestion on the left ventricle, but also discovered in the stomach unmistakable traces of the action of poison. A subsequent chymical analysis proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that death was caused by a large dose of arsenic, which would account for the partial congestion of the heart. And what was the motive for this suicide? Simply and solely the belief that Mr. Morrison would ever after be haunted by the ghost of the man whose dignity he had offended by a hasty shove. It is not a little strange that such sensitiveness should be felt about trifles that indicate only the punctiliousness of false pride, while such callousness exists with regard to truth and honour.

SHAJEHANPORE, Oct. 20.—The 17th N. I. marched in yesterday morning and left again today for Futtighur en route to their destination. H.M.'s 88th with head quarters and right wing leave this on the 2nd proximo, for Cawnpore. Colonel G. V. Maxwell, who has commanded them so many years, marches the regiment down, and will then take his farewell of the Rangers for his brigade command at Delhi. All here will regret his departure. The 88th came to Shajehanpore nigh three years ago in a sickly condition, they leave it in the full flush of health. H.M.'s 40th have every reason to congratulate themselves on having been told off to a station which by the untiring skill and judgment of the local authorities, has been made a model of what an Indian cantonment should be.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 22.

THE VICTORIA COLLEGE AT AGRA.—The *Delhi Gazette* describes at some length the proceedings that took place on the 25th September at the first half-yearly distribution of prizes at the Victoria College at Agra. There were present on the occasion two Sudder judges, the Brigadier, and "other small deer;" Mr. J. H. Batten, c.s., occupying the chair. Twenty one scholarships and eighty prize-books were distributed among the 351 students who attend that useful institution. Of the total number 314 are Hindoos, 25 Mahomedans, and 12 Christians, all of whom, with the exception of 30 really indigent lads, pay a school fee varying from four annas to three rupees per memsem, besides a matriculation fee of one rupee. Instruction is administered through the medium of 35 classes, of which 18 belong to the English department; while the Oriental department is divided into one Arabic, four Persian, seven Oordoo, one Sanscrit, and four Hindee classes. The general progress made by the students during the past half-year is reported to have been satisfactory.—*Hurkaru*.

LAHORE, Oct. 6.—By a communication just received from Peshawur, I learn that all is peaceful up there, and that Caubul is equally so. Mahomed Azim, the new ruler, has, it is said, received an additional lac of rupees to his jagheer, and is, therefore, satisfied to remain on very friendly terms with us. This is very agreeable to our Government just now, who require all the available troops it can lay its hands on in the disturbed districts lower down. I before told you of the force now congregating towards Sitani, the native portion of which consists of Probyn's Horse, the 14th, 20th, and 32nd N.I. A European light field battery likewise proceeds to the scene of disturbance. Colonel Hope, of H.M.'s 71st Regiment, will command the column. Besides the corps above stated it is thought the 3rd, 5th, and 6th Punjab Irregulars, now on the march from Kohat, will also be pushed on towards Nowshera, which will be the rendezvous of the army. I hear many rumours as to Sir Neville Chamberlain giving up his command at so critical a period as the present. Jealousy is evidently at the bottom of it all, let the authorities put what face upon it they like. It is monstrous, I think, to place Gen. Chamberlain under such a man as Gen. Garvock, which has been done by giving the latter the command of the Peshawur Division.—Oct. 8.—The disaffection existing at Bawalpore, though entirely confined to that place, is exciting some attention just now. It is said the Rajah is hemmed in in one of the forts by his own people, and without the means of extricating himself. The Punjab Government properly refuses to interfere at this stage, though I fear we shall ultimately be compelled to step in and quiet matters. While this state of affairs continues, the Lahore and Mooltan road can scarcely be considered a safe route for travellers. The Sittani business is not at all diminishing, but, on the contrary, daily attracting greater attention. The expedition now being assembled at Nowshera to enter the country is a far more formidable force than that which has hitherto been sent. It will consist of not less than 7,000 men, of which about 1,500 will be Europeans. It is thought everything will be in readiness to commence the march into Kashghar by the 20th inst., and there is no doubt but some hard work is in store for the force. The Commander-in-Chief and staff are reported to have been in Umritsur yesterday; they don't pass through Lahore, but proceed north by a nearer route to Sealkote and other large stations in that direction, and it is probable his Excellency may have an opportunity of formally witnessing frontier goings on.

INDIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—During the first seven months of this year Great Britain sent to India £9,414,593 worth of goods, or half a million more than in the same period of 1862, and very little less than in the first seven months of 1861. In the first six months of this year India exported to Great Britain £12,917,681 worth of goods, against £7,684,373 in 1862 and only £5,288,925 in 1861. Most of this enormous increase is due to cotton, of which in the first half of 1861 we exported only £1,683,180 worth, in 1862 £3,914,012 worth, and this year £9,193,049 worth. After the great start which we noticed in the piece-goods trade in Calcutta in July last there was a reaction. But the recent news from America has revived activity in the market, and there is every prospect of large sales at high prices after the holidays.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A most determined attempt to commit suicide was made about eleven o'clock on Saturday night, by a private in H.M.'s 48th Regiment. The rash act was perpetrated by the unhappy man placing the muzzle of his rifle under his chin, and discharging the contents of the barrel through his mouth, so that they passed out at the nose, causing a terrible wound, and smashing the upper jaw to pieces. It appears from the statements of his comrades, that the unfortunate man was labouring under an attack of delirium tremens. We understand that hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery; but he will be a fearful looking object for the rest of his days, and totally unfit for the service.—*Oudh Gazette*, Oct. 14.

CHRISTIANS IN INDIA.—A Scinde paper has the following remarks on Christians in India:—"There is no section of the Indian community, not one of its races, not one of its castes, from the 'Mehtur' to the Brahmin among Hindus; the Parsees, whether 'Kudmee,' or 'Rusmee,' whether Indian, or Persian; the Mahomedans, 'Shea,' as well as 'Soonee,' but assist, foster, and protect one another, the Christian alone having his hand ever raised against his fellow Christian; and therefore it is that Christianity does not thrive in the land. Ask the lady of a household why her maid servant is a Hindu, her butler a Mussulman, her coachman a Parsee, and her other servants heathens, instead of Christians, and she will tell you, archly, that native Christians are a worthless lot; go into her husband's office, and as a reason for your finding there other than Christians, you will be told that the latter are, in this country, a most insolent, untrustworthy, and drunken set. To this prejudice is it owing that everything worth having in the land, in the way of situations or contracts, is bestowed on those of alien faiths; hence Christians are consigned to poverty and obscurity, from which they seldom or never emerge; they, as a natural consequence, degenerate, and wise people declare that it is owing to the enervating and depressing effects of the climate. The Christian of India, obtaining a bad character from those who should be his friends, is despised by all around; the Missionaries find the ears of the people closed to their preachings; because to become a Christian is to become an outcast, spurned by your own kith and kin, and ignored by those whose faith you have embraced. This is a harrowing state of things, and one that may well conjure up reflections far from flattering to the dominant race. Is there no remedy, we ask; cannot the pulpit and press combine, and exert the weight of their influence towards ameliorating the degraded condition of the Christians of India; and cannot government be induced to place the race on a status of which it has been so unjustly deprived? That many Christians in the country are undeserving of consideration, cannot be denied; but then, encourage those who are upright, and inclined to be honest, industrious, and steady; and offer inducements to those who are not, to forsake their evil courses, and adopt modes of life more in consonance with the principles of morality and of their religion."

DISPUTES AMONGST THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES AT TONGHOO.—At last there is some hope that an end will be put to those sad disputes among the American Missionaries at Tonghoo, which have done so much to injure the great work of Dr. and Mrs. Mason among the Karens. In the course of his cold weather tour the Chief-Commissioner of British Burmah will personally inquire into the whole matter. Meanwhile, the executive committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union have done what, if non-Episcopalian Missions had a decent organisation on the spot, would have been effected long ago. A deputation, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Kincaid and Messrs. Stevens and Haswell, is now at Tonghoo, inquiring into the disputes, and with the earnest desire to bring about such a reconciliation that the good work may not be impeded. Mrs. Mason now publicly states that her god-language theories were in no sense inspired, and that she never pretended they were. She declares—"If I have suggested anything contrary to the Holy Scriptures, or what Evangelical Christians cannot receive, I shall most cheerfully abandon it for ever." Meanwhile, she and Dr. Mason continue to aid the civil administration by inducing the nomadic Karens to settle in the plains, clothed and in their right mind.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.—The *Englishman* tells us of a gentleman who, finding his liberality in the administration of quinine gratuitously to the natives rather imposed upon, substituted Worcestershire sauce. The applications increased from hundreds to thousands, and this wonderful sauce was found to be a cure for "cough, small-pox, old age, bad eyes, and a broken finger." Warburg must see to this, or Lea and Perrins will drive him out of the field.

VOLUNTEER CORPS IN INDIA.—Volunteer corps in India seem to have everywhere died a natural death. According to the *Mofussilite*, Colonel Rowland Money has, contrary to the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor, disarmed the Allahabad Regiment, although when he deprived those gallant fellows of their arms many of them had already taken to their heels. "There was much of sound and fury when the corps was first formed, and we have a distinct recollection of a page of the *Government Gazette* being embellished with a string of aristocratic names. We heard of dashing uniforms being purchased, and of cock's feather plumes waving proudly in the morning air. But tidings reached us of sore dissensions which, we knew too well, would prove internecine to the corps. The commanding officer was not a favourite, albeit as brave as Mars, a god of hunting, and of whatever exercises or amusements which partook of the manly and warlike. But the rifles have wandered back to armament, and the swords of the officers are sheathed in unearned repose. *Fuimus, Fumus.* We forget how many regiments Lucknow has possessed, but they have not been few; and we recently saw a suggestion in the *Oude Gazette* that one more attempt be made. In Lahore, Simla, and Nagpore, in Calcutta and Madras, the 'movement' still exists, but we fear in a very weak and sickly condition. Medals should at once be struck off, and presented to the stanch remaining few. The inscription should be the family motto which the Marquis of Aylesbury and the Earl of Elgin possess in common, and the medals which bear it would become heir-looms to generations yet unborn—*Fuimus.* When a certain regiment we have named was in the zenith of its glory, the col. commandant rode one morning on to the parade-ground in a sour temper and winter uniform. Conceiving that he had not been properly saluted by the drill sergeant, he wheeled his charger towards the N. C.O., and demanded a satisfactory salute. 'This is not the first time you have treated me with disrespect,' shouted the gallant commandant, 'and you know, as well as possible, that I am colonel of the regiment.' There were thirteen volunteers present that morning, five of whom were officers."

ROBBERY OF MEDICAL STORES.—A few weeks ago we (*Madras Athenæum*) alluded rather mysteriously to the fact that some articles of great value were found missing in a certain medical department at the Presidency, and that the case was then undergoing an investigation; but as, beyond a few changes in the internal working of the department, the matter appeared to have been overlooked by the authorities, in consequence of their inability to bring the charge home to any particular individual, we avoided further allusion to it. On the 12th October, however, we regret to mention, another robbery was detected in the self-same department—which we may now state is the Government Medical Stores at the Presidency—one of the principal employes therein being discovered in the very act of walking off with three cases of pocket instruments. This most unexpected discovery, and the general estimation in which the criminated party has been hitherto held, caused no little sensation in the fort. Constables were immediately summoned, the Commissioner of Police sent for, and all business in the stores suspended for the day. The whole affair is under investigation, but until the decision of the police is known one way or the other, we shall abstain from further particulars.

TAX ON COTTON FABRICS.—It will scarcely be believed that the Government is collecting the tax upon cotton fabrics at the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* rate as fixed in 1860. As free traders, we are glad to see such a step adopted, but must still entertain the opinion that if the tax was intended to be 5 per cent. on the real value, the rise in cotton, which has trebled the value of the manufactured article, should have necessitated a re-adjustment of the fixed values.—*Englishman*, Oct. 12.

LAWIS JONATHAN NEWBOND, the East Indian who caused the death of an old poultry-dealer by a series of acts of brutal violence, has been sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

NANA DHOONDOO PUNT.—The man taken at Ajmere as the rebel Nana Dhoondoo Punt still remains a prisoner in gaol. It is certain that the authorities who captured him, and who recognised him with so much certainty from a descriptive roll which happens to describe no part of his person, would be glad to get out of the ridiculous position in which this affair involves them. The release of the man must follow, sooner or later; and it is his declared determination to sue Government for damages to a large amount for false arrest and false imprisonment; and, with the state of the law as it stands, it is not easy to perceive a loophole for their escape; for "nothing can be said to be done or believed in good faith which is done or believed without due care and attention."

THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR.—We are glad to receive so favourable an account of the Maharajah of Gwalior. He has not an affable manner with those who are intimate with him, and his unfortunate stammering prevents his addressing persons in public, which is put down to dislike of Europeans. He is entitled to eat pawn and have his spittoon carried into the Viceroy's durbar, and he naturally does the same when he entertains company. But he is said to be a clever, determined man, quite aware of the advantages of improving his country and its administration, and alive to the manner in which he is checked by ignorant Mahratta pundits. He has given a twenty years' settlement to the whole country, and has, from the beginning of the present Hindoo official year, divided the duties of collecting revenue and of administering justice heretofore amalgamated in the same persons. This doubles the expense of his administration. He further allots one lakh a-year for roads, of which Government receives half, up to the end of 1866, as his share of the construction of the Agra and Bombay road. He maintains an efficient police on the Agra and Bombay road, and has made it quite safe.

SIR JAMES BROOKE, K.C.B.—The Rajah of Sarawak, Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., being about to proceed to Europe, the subjoined address was presented to him on August 21, signed by all the Sarawak Government officials with the exception of one. In the evening of the same day a ball and supper took place, at which between fifty and sixty of the European inhabitants were present. On the 23rd the Rajah took farewell of the chiefs and people, who expressed their great regret at his departure and their warm attachment to his person and government. The Rajah embarked on board her Majesty's ship *Rifleman* to proceed to Singapore on the 24th ult., being the twenty-second anniversary of his rule in Sarawak:—"Rajah—Upon the occasion of your approaching departure for England, we, the undersigned officers of Government, desire to convey to your Highness our devotion to your person and our fidelity to the State of Sarawak; we obey your commands as the Rajah of Sarawak, and the commands of your representative administering the affairs of the State by your appointment; and we acknowledge or obey no person whomsoever excepting those having your commission to exercise lawful authority. Accept, Rajah, our assurances of fidelity to the established Constitution, and of attachment to your person and government. Our faithful services are now, as they ever have been, rendered to promote the peace and prosperity of the community, and to maintain your rights as rajah and founder of Sarawak.—Sarawak, Aug. 8."—*Singapore Free Press*.

THE CAMP AT LAHORE will be formed into two divisions and four brigades. The two divisional commanders will be General Cunningham and Colonel Stisted, H.M.'s 93rd. It is expected that Lieutenant-colonel Thompson, H.M.'s 82nd, will be attached to head-quarters as a temporary Assistant adjutant-general of infantry, and Captain Scotland, 7th Dragoon Guards, of cavalry. Lord G. Paget will command the cavalry, and Brigadier-general Brind, the infantry. The camp will form about the first week in December, and go through all the preliminary drills, &c., till His Excellency joins about the middle or end of December.

MILITARY.—We hear that Colonel Hope, H.M.'s 71st Light Infantry, will command the column now being assembled at Nowshera, intended for the pacification of the Sittana fanatics. It is reported that the 3rd, 5th, and 6th Punjab Irregulars, now on the march from Kohat to Peshawur, will form part of the force now assembling at Nowshera. The following troops have received orders for service:—14th N.I., 20th N.I., 32nd N.I., 11th Bengal Cavalry (wing). The above marched out of Peshawur on the morning of the 4th for the Hazara frontier. A light field battery of European Artillery, under Lieutenant Clarke, marched on the 5th. The 71st Highlanders will march as soon as carriage can be procured, and also the 51st probably. Besides the above, the 3rd, 5th, and 6th Punjab Irregulars, under Col. Vaughan, proceed to the scene of action, where are already stationed the 101st Europeans, De Bude's Battery of Artillery, and other troops.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Oct. 7. We understand that Lieutenant Boyd, R.A., on whom a Court of Inquiry was assembled not long since, has been offered the option of a court-martial, or the resignation of his commission; and that he has elected the former alternative. The special court of inquiry on Captain Danbuz, R.A., reassembles this day, at the messhouse of H.M.'s 19th Hussars, for further investigation of the charges of violence towards the Government Gomashita, and other natives, when on the march in the early part of the year to Saugor, which we noticed some time ago. We regret to mention that the 15th Regiment N.I., Lodianna Sikhs, will march on the 15th inst. for Dorundah; their destination, as previously announced, having been changed from Peshawur. A round of farewell parties is being given to the officers of this corps, who have rendered themselves such general favourites in the station. We learn that the 36th Regiment N.I., that was to have come here from Lullutpore, is to march to Barrackpore, and that the 33rd N.I. (late Allahabad Levy) is to come here in its stead, from Assam, whence it marched on the 20th ult. These arbitrary and sudden changes are very unfair, and occasion both inconvenience and loss to officers. We know of at least one officer of the 36th N.I. who purchased a house in our cantonments on the faith of the general relief published.—*Oude Gazette*.

BAREILLY, Oct. 12.—Our worthy chaplain leaves us to-day. All who have read the *Delhi Gazette* during the past four or five years are familiar with the name of Cowie. In Bareilly it has become a household word. Simply, yet faithfully and earnestly, working in his Master's vineyard—whether in his place in church, or by the bedside of the sick, or encouraging the teachers and the taught in schools, or as the father and friend of the Soldiers' Institute, the hospitable entertainer of soldiers' children, the founder, it may be said, of a well-conducted and hopeful Christian village, and kind chaplain of all, the Rev. W. G. Cowie has established a name which may vie with that of the most hard-working curate in England, and which must go far to raise the reputation of the chaplain in India. Acting upon the Bishop of London's maxim, that a clergyman should never consider himself off duty, Mr. Cowie has, with untiring and unceasing energy, laboured for the good of his parishioners; and carries away with him (in the language of the station-order referring to his departure) "the hearty good wishes of all classes of society." Whilst so much is being written disparaging to the Indian chaplain, it is gratifying to be able to point to individual instances, and I have known several, of true Christian worth and influence such as Mr. Cowie has shown and exercised here. May his mantle fall upon the chaplain who succeeds him!—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 17.

CAPTAIN WROUGHTON, we sincerely regret to say, has been afflicted with an attack of apoplexy and paralysis, and his medical advisers have recommended an immediate departure to Europe. Nothing we could say on the occasion would adequately express the sympathising sorrow that will be felt by the gallant officer's personal friends at this station, to whom his sterling good qualities have endeared him.—*Oude Gazette*.

THE LATE MAHARAJEE JINDA KOUR.—Some sympathy having been expressed in the English papers, with the late departed and lamented Mesalina of the Punjab, who was buried like a dog, it is as well to inquire what is the family custom of Maharaja Runjeet Singh on this subject. Maharaja Runjeet Singh was burnt outside the Lahore Fort Gate, and with him a couple of wives, and a half dozen of slave girls were also burnt. Any one who doubts this can inspect the Cenotaph raised by the British Government to commemorate the event. Each of the immolated females is commemorated by a little lump of masonry. About five-and-twenty of the Maharaja's widows, and a couple of hundred of his slaves girls declined the honour, and enjoy pensions of the British Government to this day. Maharaja Runjeet Singh killed his own mother with his own hand. The admirers of the Maharaja talk of this as an amiable indiscretion on the part of their hero, and justify it by the astounding fact that Maharaja Runjeet Singh's father also killed Maharaja Runjeet Singh's mother with his own hand also. So the Maharajee Jinda Kour who was placed out of sight after death in the Kensall Green Cemetery has got off very cheap indeed. By the immemorial custom of her race she should have been burnt with her husband when he died. We suppose that it was considered hopeless to make a "suttee," or good woman, of one so deplorably bad. By the well-established custom of his nominal family, Maharaja Dhuleep Singh ought to have killed his mother. She really has no cause to complain; her son has buried her "like a dog," but her husband and her husband's father killed their mothers like dogs.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Oct. 7.

THE DELHI RAILWAY.—It is satisfactory to us to learn that after the many delays that have taken place in the matter of the Delhi Railway, the home authorities have at last come to a decision. It has been definitively resolved to sanction the line, and the Local Government have issued instructions for its immediate commencement. We may, therefore, soon hear of a day having been fixed for turning the first sod at Umritsur of a new and important line which will connect Mooltan, and ultimately Kurrahee with Calcutta. We wish the line success in proportion to the energy brought to bear on its completion.

MILITARY ORPHAN FUND.—According to a recent number of the *Official Gazette*, it appears that the management of the Military Orphan Press has already been taken up by Government, but with reference to the assumption of the management of the Orphan Fund, and all the property belonging thereto, the Government of India has written to the Secretary of State, soliciting further instructions on various points connected with that subject.—*Hurkaru*.

MADAGASCAR.—The overland *Sentinel* of *Maurice* of the 5th of September thus refers to the threatening aspect of affairs in Madagascar:—"The rumour continues to spread as to the King being still alive. Another revolution at Tananarivo is reported in the same vague manner. But it seems more certain that the Hovas are fortifying Tamatave to prepare against the attack of the French; and a correspondence which we received by the *Bayonian* on the 21st of August states that the Hovas will be able to do a good deal of mischief before the tricolour floats upon the Fort of Tamatave."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—We learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that the Commander-in-Chief reached Narkunda on the 7th October, after a ride of forty-four miles, without once tumbling off his horse. On the 8th His Excellency and staff proposed to march some twenty miles on the road to Dhurumsala, Chumba, Islamabad, and Srinuggur, whence they will return via Murree, to Peshawur. At that station will probably take place the junction of their Excellencies' camps about the 9th or 10th December.

THE TRIAL OF DR. COLENZO.—The *Graaff-Reinet Advertiser* says that "Dr. Cotterill, the Anglican Bishop of Graham's Town, has been appointed assessor to his metropolitan, Dr. Gray, in examining the charge of heresy to which Dr. Colenzo is to answer."

HOOGHLY.—By private letters from the interior of Hooghly and Burdwan we learn that in consequence of the embankment of the river Damoodah having given way, several of the adjacent villages have been flooded. Travellers have been detained for several days, waiting to cross the river, which had there assumed a formidable aspect. It is also apprehended that the waters which stood on low lands for several days consecutively will have greatly injured the standing cereal crops.

CAPTAIN SMITH, OF THE 3RD N.I., is under arrest at Lucknow, pending a court of inquiry into some circumstances connected with a recent prosecution of his against a billiard marker for stealing billiard balls. The arrest followed immediately after the marker was convicted by Mr. Lane, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment. It is believed there is diversity of opinion in the regiment about these billiard balls.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 17.

THE SILKWORM IN KASHMIR.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that "Dr. Orto, who was deputed by the Italian Government to inquire into the condition of the silkworm in Kashmir, was, during his sojourn in the valley this season, so entirely satisfied with their freedom from the European epidemic, that he has purchased 26,000 ounces of eggs, and is now on his way with them to Kurrahee and Europe."

DEATH OF MR. G. W. COLLEDGE.—The *Mofussilite* announces the death from brain fever of Mr. George Wellstead Colledge, c.s., officiating magistrate and collector of Boolundshuhur. "Mr. Colledge," says our contemporary, "entered the service ten years ago; he was a very hard working and zealous officer, and an honest and single-minded gentleman."—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 13.

THE LATE EX-KING OF DELHI.—We hear that a petition on behalf of the son of the late ex-King of Delhi has been presented to the Secretary of State, praying that as he was a minor when the mutiny broke out in the N. W. Provinces, and as he himself is not a convict, some consideration should be shown to him and to his widowed mother.

CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.—We regret to learn that cholera has again broken out in the European cantonments at Lucknow. Four fatal cases have occurred in H.M.'s 48th Regiment, and one in H.M.'s 107th in camp at Murriao. Dr. Shelton has been summoned by telegraph from Simla.

A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY is being formed on the limited liability principle for the conveyance of passengers and goods between Calcutta and Darjeeling, and for providing suitable hotel accommodation at that Sanitarium.

THE 33RD R.N.I., under command of major E. Longmore, is expected at the Presidency this day from Assam, en route to Lucknow. This corps is to be relieved by the 30th R. N. I., which has already commenced its march from that city for its new destination.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 16.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 19.—On Wednesday next we are to have grand doings on the occasion of the marriage of Colonel Le Geyt Bruce, Commanding Royal Artillery, to Miss Chalmers, sister of Capt. Chalmers, of the Commissariat.

DR. WYLIE, officiating superintendent of the Meerut Central Prison, has been appointed residency surgeon at Mewar, and will be succeeded by Dr. Pilcher, from Bolundshuhur.

THE 35TH R.N.I., under command of Major Dennyss, now quartered at Doorundah, will march for Lucknow on the 15th Oct., and relieve the 13th R.N.I. at that station.

AN INDIAN "BRADSHAW" has been started by Mr. Copley, the Secretary of the Royal Printing Company.

THE BANK OF BENGAL raised its rates of discount one per cent. all round on the 10th October.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 8. Cartes, Son, Reunion; Mendoza, Fordyce, Liverpool; Lochnagar, Cherter, Penang; Birky, Purdy, Bombay. — 9. Aka Bucky, —, Jeddo; Fez Rohman, —, Muscat; Iron Duke, Parry, Liverpool; Pahle Barry, Rohoman, Hadda; Anna, Brown, Colombo; Varsan, Lessen, Kurrahee; Fazel Currim, —, Muscat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. *Nemesis*.—From Suva.—Mr. O. Watson. From *Marselles*.—Capt. Waterfield. Mrs. Waterfield, Capt. Paget, Mr. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Drew, W. Kaich, Mr. Kinsey, Maj. gen. Showers, J. King, J. Flemming, Dr. Douglas, Mr. Stansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Smith, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Abbott. From Hono Kong.—Mr. Crooke, Staff surgeon Rennie. From Bombay.—Lieut. Dawkins. From Galle.—Mr. Forlonz, E. Ephraim. From Madras.—Mr. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. Eyre, Mr. De Manes and child, Capt. Grant, Mr. J. Scott, Maj. and Mrs. Saunders and three infants, Lady Trevelyan, Miss Trevelyan, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. D. Monte. Per Rangoon.—Sir Edward Leeds, Bart., and Lady Leeds and five children, Mrs. Col. Tickell and two children, Capt. Willis, Capt. Perry, Signor Pompei, Mr. Quillay, Mr. B. F. Moore. Per Sir George Pollock.—Capt. Trandale. Per Express.—Rev. J. Smith, wife, and four children, Mr. Moss, Miss Hawkins, John James.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2. Sarah A. Staples, Staples jun., London.—3. Robert McKenzie, McMillan, Liverpool; Erymanthe, Macaire, Galle; Adeline, Ferras, Pondicherry; Thames, Robinson, China.—4. Hippocampe, Guilband, Sydney and Moreton Bay; Susan Howland, Gilliat, London; Neptune's Car, Kerby, Bombay; Volunteer, Hunt, Mauritius; Hunter, Mitchell, London; Reigate, Dess, Mauritius; Clyde, Stevens, London; St. Louis, Hilly, Bourbon.—6. Clarendon, Dougall, Colombo; Garjam, Lawrence, Mauritius; Sir Robert Sale, Lansdown, Madras; Moulmein, Irvine, Chittagong and Akyab.—7. Golden South, Faithful, West Indies; Peeres, Rowland, Mauritius; Cavour, Yaxley, London.—8. Renown, Bangs, Bombay; Botanist, Edgar, London; Peveril of the Peak, Coombe, Mauritius; Bullion, Smith, Colombo; Paul Auguste, Marlmoche, Bourbon; Glenroy, Lai, g. London; Africa, Boovie, Bombay; Cheduba, Baxter, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.

MADRAS.

WRECKS IN THE MADRAS ROADS.

Yesterday was a sad occasion for the shipping in the Madras Roads, and may be recorded as one of those rare but disastrous visitations which we are at intervals called upon to chronicle in connection with the North-east Monsoon. The wind, which had from about midnight of Sunday preserved a north-westerly tendency, suddenly changed about daylight of yesterday to a decided north-easter; at which it continued the whole day. Early in the morning the "High Surf" flag was hoisted at the Master Attendant's, and was kept flying till about ten o'clock. The vessels in the roads were then signalled to "strike top-gallant masts," followed shortly afterwards by the order to "cut and slip," which was kept hoisted for the remainder of the day. At about ten o'clock the barque *Adelaide* intimated that she had parted her cable, and shortly afterwards made to sea. By this time most of the other large vessels and some of the native craft had begun to follow her example. At about noon the barque *Punjab* began to show signs of uneasiness, and after parting anchor commenced drifting ashore. She was specially signalled to make to sea, but in trying to do so she became unmanageable, and straightway bore along for the shore. All that could possibly be done was tried to put her about, but at this very hour the surf had risen terribly, and the wind was setting in with renewed force. The vessel tried the effect of her canvas, but that was of little aid, for she was now rolling about very heavily, and, as we have stated, was fast gaining the surf. In a few minutes she touched the sand opposite the north-east corner of the fort, and soon became a hopeless fixture. It is impossible to describe the intensity of interest which her condition excited on shore. Multitudes were collected along the beach, notwithstanding the heavy rain, which kept pouring down at intervals. There was, also, a great number of Europeans and East Indians, who afterwards helped in rendering such aid as was required. The Governor, attended by his aid-de-camp, Dr. Chipperfield, Mr. Dalrymple, Captain Crowther, and Mr. Marshall (the master attendant and his two assistants), were present at the scene of disaster throughout the day, and were untiring in their efforts to afford relief. The surf was absolutely impassable by boats of any description, so that after the *Punjab* had dropped anchor within the surf, at a little distance from the shore, a rocket with a cradle attached was thrown across from the shore, by means of which the passengers and crew began to disembark. The *Punjab* is a vessel of 559 tons register, and was consigned to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., having just come from Calcutta, with a cargo of piece goods. This unfortunate wreck was but the

first of a continuation of "driftings" in quick succession, which terminated late last evening, with a scene of no less than nine native dhonies, all stranded high and dry on the beach; only one solitary barque, the *Uncas*, being left in the Roads. One dhony, we are informed, after drifting to beyond the South Beach Promenade, was capsized and sunk, while another met with a similar fate late in the evening. As far as we have yet ascertained, there was but one life lost. One native crew having abandoned their vessel in a jolly boat, had a very narrow escape from a watery grave. Just as the boat got within the third surf it was smashed to pieces by the waves, and the struggling occupants had to cling for succour to the shattered pieces of raft, which were soon floating about in all directions. One of the lascars, whose two sons were among the number of the crew, swam a great distance with some of the boys on his back, dragging the other along side of him. The effort quite overpowered him, and the party was rescued near the pier, just as exhaustion had begun to show itself. The lads were taken in a state of insensibility to the Master Attendant's office, where it was found that animation was completely suspended in one of them; while the other with a good deal of assistance rallied sufficiently to be taken to the General Hospital, where he died shortly afterwards. The *Cornelia Henrietta* and the *Maritzburg* both had a very narrow chance of sharing in the fate of the others by running very close to the pier, after they had both parted anchor; but setting all available sail, they managed to clear a course and quickly stood out to sea. Two of the dhonies were driven alongside the pier with such force that the wonder is they were not both smashed to pieces. The others, at various distances, now line the length of the coast from the south beach to near the railway terminus. Of the two pier boats which used to ply towards the shipping, the *Pioneer*, belonging to Mr. Davies, drifted off to the southward, no one knows how far; while Mr. Thomas's life-boat, the *Jemima*, was shattered to atoms, as she lay fastened alongside the pier. The gale had very little abated when we went to press this morning.—*Daily News*, Oct. 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY RETIREMENTS.—The *Madras Examiner* has reason to believe that Lieutenant-colonel Wade, of the artillery, who is now in England, proposes to retire from the service almost immediately. It is also reported that Colonels Orr and Briggs of the same service intend to accept the £200 a year offered by Sir Charles Wood.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK are, it is said, about to erect a very handsome and ornamental building at Madras, the cost of which is estimated at half a lakh of rupees.

COTTON.—The *Madras Daily News* states that scarce a hundred bales of cotton are to be obtained in the whole town. The supply for the moment is exhausted. Screws have stopped working, and for some few weeks to come no business whatever can be done in this staple of trade.

THE TELEGRAPH.—We are glad to be able to inform our readers that the telegraph cable connecting the Maulmain side with the Martaban, was safely laid yesterday, within three quarters of an hour. We believe the Commissioner ordered a steamer to be ready, and wrote to Captain Hill to that effect. The same authority also ordered Mr. Popen, of the police, to pilot the steamer, as he was an old navigator and knew this part of the river well. The steamer *Nemesis* was in readiness, and within a very short time the cable was laid, the steamer being piloted by Mr. Popen, and we are now in direct communication from Maulmain to Rangoon, Shwaytheen, and other places.—*Maulmain Advertiser*.

THE BREACH OF TRUST CASE.—Apothecary King, whose case we lately reported, was charged at the Town Police yesterday on a second count of misapplying a certain quantity of Government medicine valued at seventy rupees, and Assistant Apothecary Henry Godbier with aiding and abet-

ting him in the commission of the said offence. From the evidence of Doctors Mayer and Barclay, it appeared that three or four days ago from information received, they went into a room which is used for keeping utensils, and there on a shelf found nine bottles containing poisonous and expensive medicine, the proper place in which these articles ought to be kept being the strong rooms, and it was stated that they could not have been removed to the utensil room for any legitimate purpose. Mr. Godbier, who was a senior-assistant apothecary, also employed at the stores, and his duties bringing him into constant connection with prisoner, stands charged with receiving the medicines from coolies sent by the prisoner and directing them to be stowed in the room where they were discovered. The case occupied the whole of yesterday, when it was adjourned till tomorrow at twelve o'clock. The prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary, as it was thought their liberation on bail at present might prejudice the future issue of the case. The former charge to which we referred a day or two ago is still pending inquiry.—*Madras Times*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13. Jan Tecker, Molsen, Calcutta.—17. Erymanthe str., Macaire, Point de Galle; Adeline, Verras, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. str. *Carnatic*.—Mr. Yoman and infant, Mrs. Crankshaw, infant, and two children, Mr. T. Crawford, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. J. Rose, Mr. Stalkart, Mr. Graham, Mr. Buckley, Mr. D. C. Mackey, Col. Scott, Mr. B. Baldwin, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Solan, Mrs. T. Taylor, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Keip, Mr. R. E. Green, Mr. H. Oatle, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Lord, Mrs. Terrenceau and three children, Mr. Home, Mr. and Mrs. Sunderman and infant, Mr. G. A. Sandale, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, infant, and child, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Gaurnon, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. J. Calvert, Mr. B. Lloyd, Mr. D. Davis, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. Eyre, J. Mathews, J. Taplin, W. Ives, J. Clark, H. Reed, J. Wilkinson.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13. General Wyndham, Young, London; Thomas Hamlin, Menzies, London.—14. Jean Olympe, Flosmo, Marselles; P. and O. str. *Carnatic*, Farquhar, Suva.—17. Godavary, Nelson, Singapore; Beranger, Penard, Bordeaux; Old England, Bulman, London.—18. Hippolyta, Pollett, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Thomas Hamlin.—Mrs. Francis and child, Mrs. Menzies and children. Per P. and O. str. *Carnatic*.—Dr. and Miss McKenna, W. Birks, Esq., Capt. and Mrs. Sage and child, Mr. H. E. Purcell, Capt. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Bowie, Col. and Mrs. Black, R. B. Young, Esq. Per Old England.—J. Thompson.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. HENRY LACON ANDERSON, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been nominated as an Additional Member of Council of the Governor-general of India, for making laws and regulations.

APPOINTMENT.—We understand that Mr. W. H. Havelock, Political Superintendent of the Southern Mahratta country, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, Secret, and Educational Departments, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Anderson at Calcutta.

RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MAURITIUS.—The *China* mail steamer, is to be moored off the Apollo Bunder, on her arrival, to facilitate the landing of Sir Henry Berkely, and a full company of the 21st Regiment N.I., (or Marine Battalion) in full dress, with a proportion of European and Native officers, with regimental colours, to be held in readiness, to be at the Apollo Bunder, at a date and time to be hereafter notified, to receive Sir Henry Berkely. The drums and fifes of the regiment to attend.

THE LATE MURDEROUS ATTACK ON MRS. MACQUOID.—An Ellichpoor correspondent of the *Times of India* furnishes this correction of the previous account given of the murderous attack made on Mrs. Macquoid at that station a short time since:—"ELLICHPOOR, Sept. 18.—I have this morning read a letter in the *Times of India* of the 14th inst., purporting to be an account of the murderous attack made on Mrs. Macquoid, the wife of Captain Macquoid, of the 5th Regi-

ment H. C. Your correspondent, however, cannot be a resident of Ellichpore, though he dates his letter from that station, for he has misrepresented what occurred; about the only true portion of his letter being that Mrs. Macquoid was attacked by a man with a drawn sword. The boy (for he was only about eighteen or twenty years of age) was not a khansama, nor had he been discharged some months; he was only taken on trial to do the work of a maty, and had been in Captain Macquoid's service about three weeks, or a month at the outside, and had been discharged only two or three days before the occurrence took place. He never expostulated with Mrs. Macquoid, but took his pay on the 1st, and went away without saying a word. The event took place on the morning of the 2nd; the ruffian walked into the house at six A.M., and taking Capt. Macquoid's sword proceeded upstairs to the bedroom, where he attacked Mrs. Macquoid at once with the sword, and before that lady managed to escape downstairs inflicted over twenty severe cuts and blows with the back of the sword. One of the cuts severed the bone of the left arm completely, and another divided the small bone of the right leg just below the knee joint. Captain Woodcock did not kill the man. I have now given you a correct account of the facts as they occurred, and I think you will acknowledge that they slightly differ from those related by your correspondent."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12. Inkerman, Grant, Calcutta.—13. Penang str., Blackmore, Kurrachee; Missouri, Calhoun, Aden; Sparkling, Emery, Moulmein; Japanese, Thaker, Liverpool; Villa de Lima, Henry, Bordeaux.—14. Malta str., Hyde, Galle; Shen Shah, Gilliam, Calcutta.—15. Granite State, Jacobs, Calcutta; Indian Queen, Jago, Liverpool.—16. Zenobia str., Carpendale, Rajapur, Gorilla, Hill, Hong Kong.—17. Punjab, Cowin, Mauritius; Crois Mata Berthe and Louise, Blane, Bordeaux.—18. Kildare, Hedgecock, Liverpool.—19. Charger, Smith, Liverpool.—20. Admiral Lyons, Thompson, Liverpool; Herenice str., Burns, Satellite str., Kurrachee.—21. Euphemius, Profurno, Mauritius.—22. Canova, Brown, James Smith, Feivour, Liverpool.—23. Elizabeth Ann Bright, Storkey, Auckland; Duke of Malakoff, Bordas, Mauritius.—24. Giovanni Azzopardi, Hugon, Mauritius; City of Shanghai, Smith, Glasgow; Goolanar str., Alibaugh.—25. Peri, Nacoda, Badogharry; Glasgow, Taylor, London.—26. Shah Jehan, Herit, Futuhool Aziz, Moate, Calcutta.—27. Fatty Allum, Thearle, Mauritius; Sir John Manderville, Knight, Calcutta; J. Kerr, Sweciser, Madras; Clyde, Woodnap, Liverpool; Salsette str., King, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Penang.—Lieut. and Mrs. Hudson, Capt. Young, Capt. Bowers, Maj. Lucas, Lieuts. Foley, Candy, Daubery, Ducat, Mr. Meiklejohn.
Per Missouri.—Mrs. Calhoun, Mr. Christwick.
Per Sparkling.—Capt. Harrison and wife.
Per str. Malta.—Mr. Good, Mr. Lowther.
Per Indian Queen.—Mrs. Jago and two children.
Per Gorilla.—Maj. Hunt, Lieuts. Chambers, Leacock, Dr. Leasca, Mr. Shio, Mrs. Jefferson and two children.
Per Charger.—Mr. Smith and child.
Per str. Herenice.—Mr. Lucas, Lieut. Paul.
Per Euphemius.—Mrs. Profurno and child.
Per Giovanni Azzopardi.—Mrs. Hugon.
Per Sir John Manderville.—Mr. W. Werritt.
Per J. Kerr.—J. P. Nicholas, Esq., Mrs. Sweciser and family.
Per P. and O. str. Salsette.—From MARSHALLS.—Major Martin, Mr. H. M. Selys Reid, Mrs. Collins, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Allardge, Lieut. H. Justice, Major M. Bally, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell and infant, Mr. T. Cheralier, Mr. E. A. Passmore, Capt. and Mrs. Le Gallis, Capt. Cousins, Lieut. Tanner, Mrs. Carew, Mr. Cardno, Col. D. C. Macnal, M. J. K. Davis, Messrs. Rubery, Coxen, Webster, Ferguson, Campbell, From Suez.—Mr. Clason, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Rolm, Mr. Havewith, Mr. Shapoorjee, Mr. Gordon, Mr. H. Gordon, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Venn. From ADEEN.—Hababbhoy Moosabhooy, Abdool Hooseen, Heerach Jeena, Doosa Juda, Kurrunchund, Purnatuns Cullianjee, Cullianjee Jaiscarree, Cullianjee Damjee, Mrs. Coleman and six children.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13. Bhanu, —, Bushire; str. Persia, Greig, Calcutta via Coast.—14. str. Columbia, Grainger, China, &c.—16. Lady Franklin, Rowle, Moulmein; Tangier, Owens, Liverpool; Emeraldale, York, Calcutta.—19. Semiramis, Crockett, Persian Gulf.—20. str. Sydney, Melville, Calcutta; str. Pioneer, Woolley, Kurrachee; Elenore, Jousan, Mauritius.—23. Je-hangeer, Dermott, Calcutta.—29. P. and O. str. Malta, Hyde, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Persia.—Mr. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, Mr. Gussett, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Pingo, Mr. Spencer Compton, Col. Compton, Mr. C. Stilmour, Capt. Goodfellow, Dr. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle, Dr. and Mrs. Withers, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Ellis, Lieut. Col. C. Scott, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Polligreo, Mr. Touche, Mr. E. Leggett, Cowasjee Eduljee, Jamsjee Perashaw, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. Hajee Yedina, Mr. Addis, Capt. Bower, Lieut. Foley.
Per str. Columbian.—Mr. Colah, Mr. S. Damer, Mr. D. Nowrojee, Mr. M. Nuthoo, Capt. Anderson, Capt. Holdsworth, Mr. M. Veerjee, Mr. J. Yates, Mr. F. Cendall, Capt. Pinchase, Mr. H. K. Tall.
Per str. Pioneer.—Mr. Meiklejohn.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Malta.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Surg. maj. Penny, Mr. Hadfield, Capt. Taylor, 1st Regt. N.I., Mrs. Jones and infant, Mr. Bartherick, Mrs. Maj. Hoseason and five children. For MARSHALLS.—Mrs. Leckie, Mr. Allaruckia Peer Mahomed, Lieut. Jenkins, L.C., Lieut. Anstruther, Lieut. Bethune, R.A., Lieut. Pottinger, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. James. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Colclough, Dr. Carlo Oris, Sir A. Consonno, Mr. Gatti, a lady, Surg. maj. Pringle, Col. Hackett, 44th Regt. For ADEEN.—Asst. surg. Thorald, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, wife, sister, and two children, Dr. Sedney Smith, Mr. D. M. Evans, Mr. McCherene. For GIBALTAR.—Mr. Bolton. For MAURITIUS.—Hon. Capt. Chetwynd, Sir Henry and Lady Barkly, Mr. T. Wiseman. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Eden, Dr. Larkins.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Indian Queen, from Liverpool, July 1.—July 22, City of Quebec, from Leith to Sydney, in 17 deg. 49 min. N., and 26 deg. 30 min. W.; July 24, City of Palaces, southward in 13 deg. 50 min. N., and 26 deg. 47 min. W.; July 27, Witch of Dundee, from Algoa Bay for London, in 13 deg. 29 min. N., and 26 deg. 25 min. W.; July 28, Pera, from Swansea for Valparaiso, 13 deg. 30 min. N. and 26 deg. 50 min. W.; July 31, Kortenaar, from Rotterdam for Batavia, in 8 deg. 16 min. N. and 23 deg. 12 min. W., reported having picked up the crew of the Caribou, from Liverpool, their vessel having been burnt off the Cape Verde Island, and landed the crew at St. Vincent Island; August 12, Yevest, from London to Colombo River, in 5 deg. 25 min. N. and 17 deg. 39 min. W.; August 4, Indemnity, from London to Melbourne, in 1 deg. 53 min. N. and 29 deg. 47 min. W.; October 11, Mayaram Dayaram, from Bombay to Calcutta, in 16 deg. 48 min. N., and 72 deg. 50 min. E.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Oct. 29, 1863.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks—at
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d.
6 ditto ditto 2s. 1½d. for Cred. Bills.
6 ditto ditto 2s. 1½ 5-16d. for Doc. Bills.
On Calcutta, at sight, per 100 98½
Ditto at 30 days' ditto 97½
Ditto at 60 days' ditto 97
On Madras, at 30 days' ditto 99½
On China, at 60 days' ditto Rs. 222 per 100 dols.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500) 155 pr. cent. pm.
Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000) 235 do.
Bank of India (Rs. 25) 4 do.
Broker's Banking Co. (Rs. 20) 20 do.
Central Bank (Rs. 250) 45 do.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, & China (Rs. 200) 55 do.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 500) 72 do.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris (Rs. 200) 50 pr. cent. pm.
Joint-Stock Bank (Rs. 20) 40 do.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250) 165 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250) 165 do.
Royal Bank of India (Rs. 25) 8 do.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) 132 do.
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 11,000) Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 2,700) Rs. 6,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co. (Rs. 3,667) Rs. 11,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co. (Rs. 4,000) Rs. 6,500 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co.:—
(A) share (Rs. 6,000) } Rs. 35,000 pm.
(B) share (Rs. 6,000) }
Frere Press Co. (Rs. 250) Rs. 28,000 pm.
Victoria Land and Press Co. (Rs. 4,000) Rs. 1,300 pm.
Bombay Press Co. (Rs. 1,200) Rs. 1,300 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Co. Consolidated Stock (Rs. 218-3-0) Rs. 12 prem.
Ditto, New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4) Rs. 10 prem.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Co. (Rs. 1,000) Rs. 6 p. c. p. nom.
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. (Rs. 5,000) Rs. 1,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co. (Rs. 850) Rs. 125 prem.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) Rs. 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. (Rs. 1,500) Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co. (Rs. 5,000) Rs. 500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co. (Rs. 5,000) Rs. 400 prem.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co. (Rs. 2,500) Rs. 1,200 prem.
Colaba Land Co. (Rs. 10,000) Rs. 40,000 p. sh.
Bonded Warehouse Co. (Rs. 400) Rs. 200 prem.
House and Land Investment Co. (Rs. 200) Rs. 250 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co. (Rs. 1,500) Rs. 4,300.
Iron Ship Co. (Rs. 1,000) Rs. 140 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association (Rs. 250) Rs. 160 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Co. (Rs. 1,000) Rs. 25 prem.
Western India Ship Co. (Rs. 1,000) Rs. 130 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicsa Rs. Trans. Loan Rs. 98
" " Sicsa Rs. Loan 1832-33 " nom
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36 " 96½
" " " 1842-43 " 96½
" " " 1854-55 " 96½
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 104½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. 114½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each, Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes " 10-4
Spanish Dollars " 240
Carols Dollars " 390
Mexican Dollars " 230
Five Franc Pieces, Rs. 233 tolas " 233
German Crowns " 314½
Bar Silver, 17 and 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas 106-10
Sycee Silver " 105
Gold Leaf 99½ touch " 16-13
Gold Bars, English " 16-10
Ditto, Pekin " 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, 23. 5s. to 24.; Seeds, 23. 2s. 6d. to 23. 5s.
To London—Cotton, 23. 5s. to 23. 10s.; Seeds, 23. 15s. nom.



Official Gaz.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Simla, Sept. 30.—No. 466.—Legislative.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General, under authority vested in him by the Act XXIV. and XXV. Vic., Cap. 67, Section X., is pleased to nominate Mr. Henry Lacom Anderson, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be an additional member of the Council of the governor general for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

THE VICEROY'S FLAG.

Simla, Oct. 2.—No. 478.—H.M. the Queen has been pleased to direct that a flag should be provided for the use of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General. The design of the flag, which has received H.M.'s approval, is the Union Jack, having in its centre the Star of India surmounted by the Royal Crown.

All subjects of the British Government, troops in the service of the British Crown, and troops and subjects of native chiefs in India, are required to pay the same marks of respect to the Viceroy's flag, when unfurled as are shown to the royal flag.

Fort William, Oct. 7.—No. 6,404.—The President of the Council of the Governor General of India has been pleased to make the following appointment:—Ens. G. C. Napier, of the gen. list. inf., paid doing duty officer 25th (Punjab) regt. N.I., to officiate as aide de camp to the President of the Council. This appointment is to have effect from Sept. 12.

Oct. 9.—No. 6,405.—The President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. F. W. J. Rees and A. C. Tupp, C. S., reported qualified for the public service, the former to the Bengal div. of the presidency of Fort William, and the latter to the North-Western provinces, the Punjab, and Oude.

Foreign Dept., Simla, Sept. 30.—No. 208.—Capt. E. B. Sladen, officiating deputy. commr., 4th class, and acting mag. of Rangoon, and Lieut. W. C. Plant, asst. commr., 2nd class, at Thyetmyo, British Burmah, are vested with the full powers of a mag., under section 1 of Act XV. of 1862.

Political.—No. 656.—The services of Lieut. W. H. Pierson, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Govt. for employment as an asst. in the construction of the Persian Electric Telegraph.

ABOLITION OF TRANSIT DUTIES.

Simla, Oct. 1.—No. 256.—Revenue.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to notify, for gen. information, the abolition by the Rajas of Nagode and Sohawal, and also by the Jagheerdar of Tiraon, of all transit duties in their respective territories.

Fort William, Oct. 9.—No. 804.—Capt. S. C. D. Ryder, cantonment joint mag. at Jubulpore, is invested with the powers of a mag. within the cantonment of that place as defined in the code of criminal procedure.

No. 1,462.—The following officers, in British Burmah, are appointed marriage registrars under Act V. of 1852:—

Capt. E. J. Spillisbury, dep. comr. 3rd class, for the town and district of Akyab.

Major F. W. Ripley, dep. comr., 2nd class, for the town and district of Prome.

No. 1,464.—Mr. N. A. Garstin, extra asst. comr. of Roy Bareilly, in Oudh, has 2 mo. privilege leave of absence from the 1st July last.

No. 1,465.—Asst. surg. J. C. Dickinson, in med. charge of the Ulwar political agency, has obtained 1 mo. leave of absence, on m.c., from the 3rd ult., to Sandheads.

No. 1,466.—Major F. W. Ripley, dep. comr., 2nd class, in British Burmah, assumed charge of the Prome district from Lieut. H. R. Spearman, asst. comr., 3rd class, 15th Aug.

No. 1,468.—Asst. surg. J. M. Pemberton, app. to be residency surg. at Hyderabad in G.O. by the G.G. dated 10th ult., No. 693, assumed charge of his duties from Dr. Fleming on 23rd idem.

No. 1,469.—Lieut. R. H. de Montmorency, asst. sec. to the chief commr. of Oude, returned to his duty on the 30th ult. from the 2 mos' priv. leave granted him in G.O. dated Aug. 28 last, No. 1,262.

Financial Dept., Oct. 7.—No. 4,981.—Notification.—Mr. W. G. Sinclair to be 2nd asst. in the office of the dep. auditor and asst. gen., Bengal.

Oct. 9.—No. 5,003.—Major J. G. Touch, compiler, pay dept., Madras, to act as pay examiner during Capt. Rideout's absence on sick leave, and Major A. Ritherdon, acting asst. pay examiner, Madras, to act

compiler, during Major Touch's absence on other duty, without prejudice to his appt. of acting asst. pay examiner.

Public Works Dept., Simla, Sept. 30.—No. 115gg.—Mr. R. H. Trotter, acct., 1st class, Bengal, is promoted to the rank of dep. controller and examiner, 3rd class, with effect from Aug. 1.

No. 116gg.—Mr. A. J. Hughes, probationary asst. engr., Oude, is promoted to the grade of asst. engr., 2nd class, with effect from Aug. 27.

Simla, Oct. 1.—No. 117gg.—Capt. A. Cadell, R.E., exec. engr., 1st class, 1st div., Northern Road, central provinces, assumed charge of his appt. as superint. of works on Aug. 12.

Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, exec. engr., 3rd class, central provinces, assumed charge of the 1st div., northern road, from Capt. A. Cadell, on the afternoon of Aug. 12.

Oct. 2.—No. 118gg.—Mr. A. Wilson, exec. engr., Eastern Road div., central provinces, who was transf. to Hyderabad in notification No. 92gg, dated Aug. 10, made over charge of that div. to sub. conductor Reilly on Sept. 14.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, asst. engr., 1st class, att. to the 2nd div., Northern road central provinces, is apptd. to offic. as exec. engr., Eastern Road div., from Sept. 17, the date on which he assumed charge of it, and until the arrival of Capt. Tyrrell, who was transf. to that div. in notification No. 92gg.

Fort William, Oct. 9.—No. 111.—Leave of absence.—The priv. leave for 2 mos., with effect from Sept. 7, granted by the chief commr. of British Burmah to Mr. E. Hyde, offic. exec. engr., Pyne-Kyne Creek Works, is confirmed.

THE BURNIE CASE.—DISMISSAL OF LIEUT. COL. A. TURNER.

Sept. 30.—No. 143a.—On the recommendation of H.E. the C. in C., Lieut. col. A. Turner, of the Bengal staff corps, is removed from his appointment as a dep. judge advocate gen. of division.

No. 144a.—The right hon. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff:—

Lieut. col. D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., commanding 11th Bengal cav., to be an honorary aide-de-camp.

Fort William, Oct. 8.—No. 624.—The leave from Aug. 6, 1862, granted to Lieut. R. G. Birch, doing duty officer in the Stud Dept., in G.G.O. No. 112 of Feb. 9, 1863, is commuted to leave of absence, on m.c., from Oct. 8 to Nov. 7, 1862.

No. 625.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—Capt. C. W. Dun, of the 43rd Madras regt., N.I., for 15 mos., under the new regulations.

Oct. 9.—No. 626.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre of the late 29th regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. B. Smyly, capt. in the staff corps, to be capt., from Sept. 26, 1863, v. Capt. H. M. Davidson, late 29th regt. N.I., dec.

General List.—Ens. R. Vivian, to be lieut., from Sept. 22, 1863, v. Lieut. St. G. Kirke, gen. list, inf., dec.; and F. H. Hinde, to be lieut., from Sept. 26, 1863, v. Capt. J. B. Smyly, staff corps, promoted in the cadre of the late 29th regt. N.I.

No. 629.—The undermentioned medical officer having completed 20 years' actual service to be surg. major, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1863, and G.O. by the Gov. gen. No. 10a, dated Dec. 26, 1860:—

Surg. J. Rose, Oct. 2.

Home Dept., Fort William, Oct. 13.—No. 6498.—The President in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr. H. Hammond, asst. superint. of telegraphs, Punjab Circle, leave of absence for 4 mos., from June 11 last, under para. 11 of the new Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

No. 6500.—Lieut. W. G. Hughes, asst. superint. of police, British Burmah, has been transferred from the Promote to the Myanong dist. of the Pegu div., with effect from Aug. 20, 1863.

Foreign Dept., Simla, Oct. 6.—No. 789.—General.—Maj. E. A. Saunders, of the Madras staff corps, is appointed to the charge of the survey of the Beej-ragoorhur dist., under the Central India agency.

Sept. 30.—No. 145a.—The services of Ens. E. G. Lillingston, of H.M.'s 71st Highland L.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Oct. 1.—No. 146a.—Appointment:—

SECOND CAVALRY.

Punjab Irregular Force.—Lieut. J. H. Broome, gen. list, inf., doing duty 25th regt. N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer.

Oct. 2.—No. 147a.—Temporary appointment:—

Survey Dept.—Lieut. col. D. G. Robinson, of the royal engns., now in charge of the Central Indian Topographical Survey, to offic. as superint. of the Great Trigonometrical Survey during the absence of Major Walker, proceeding to Eur. on duty.

No. 148a.—The appointment of Asst. surg. G. D. Riddell to the medical charge of the 1st cav., Hyderabad Contingent, as notified in G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 124a of Aug. 25, 1863, is hereby cancelled.

Appointment:—

Hyderabad Contingent.—Asst. surg. T. H. Smith, 2nd inf., to officiate in medical charge of the 4th cav.

No. 149a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to confirm the Madras Govt. order of Aug. 13 last, placing the services of Lieut. F. Weldon, of the late 47th regt. Madras N.I., at the disposal of the resident at Hyderabad.

SERVICES OF LIEUT. W. MAY.

Simla, Oct. 7.—No. 150a.—The following extract (para. 10) from a despatch from the right hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 138, dated April 16, 1863, is published for general information:—

Para. 10.—“In consideration of the very long and valuable services rendered by Lieut. W. May, veteran establishment, and of the strong recommendation of your Govt. and the C. in C. in his favour, I sanction, as a special case, the transfer of Lieut. May to the pension establishment in the rank of capt., in lieu of that of lieut., as announced in your G.O., dated Dec. 20, 1861, No. 1,161.”

No. 151a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Lieut. col. G. E. Voyle, royal arty., officiating agent for the manufacture of gunpowder, permanently to that post, v. Col. V. Eyre, C.B., retired from the service.

No. 152a.—The services of Lieut. F. Wheeler, late 39th regt. N.I., station interpreter, Sealkote, are placed at the disposal of the hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab.

Fort William, Oct. 13.—No. 631.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl.

2nd Capt. J. P. Basevi, of the royal engns., 1st assist. Great Trigonometrical Survey, for 2 years, under the new regulations.

No. 632.—Surg. A. R. Atkinson, M.D., of the Medical Dept., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on m.c. and to be absent from Bengal for 2 years under old regulations.

No. 791.—Major W. W. Osborne, C.B., resumed charge of the Bhopal political agency and treasury from Dr. Thomson on Sept. 18.

Public Works Dept., Simla, Oct. 5.—No. 119gg.—Mr. W. J. R. P. Gordon, asst. accountant, 2nd class, Punjab, is promoted to assist. accountant, 1st class, and is transferred to the Central Provinces, to be attached to the office of accounts, Upper Godavary Works.

No. 120gg.—The services of Lieut. C. Strahan, R.E., who was appointed a probationary asst. engr., Public Works Dept., N.W. provinces, in notification No. 101gg, of Aug. 31, 1863, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept. for employment in the Survey Dept.

Oct. 6.—No. 122gg.—Mr. W. A. Smith, a passed student of the Civil Engineering College, Calcutta, is appointed to the Public Works Dept. as a probationary asst. overseer, and is posted to Bengal.

No. 634.—Major R. C. Wroughton, assist. commy. gen. and offic. dep. commy. gen., is allowed leave of absence for 4 mos. from 15th inst., in ext.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Nymee Tal, Sept. 28.—No. 518a.—Mr. J. C. Macdonald, asst. supt. of the Terrai Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a mag.

Police Dept., Sept. 24.—No. 752a.—Capt. R. Cadell, district supt. of police, Futehgurh, has leave for 2 mos., on m.c., from 19th ult.

Lieut. J. W. O'Dowla, asst. insp. gen. of police, Bareilly, is app. to officiate as district supt. of police, Futehgurh, during the absence on leave of Capt. Cadell.

General Dept., dated Nymee Tal, Sept. 25.—No. 3,240a.—Three mo. privilege leave of absence, under section 7 of the old Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Kour Luchmun Singh, dep. coll. of Boolundshuhur, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Sept. 28.—No. 3,245a.—One mo. privilege leave of absence, under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, is granted to Major R. Unwin, cantonment joint mag. of Bareilly, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

With the consent of the officer comdg. at Bareilly, Major Alexander, comdg. 3rd Bengal cavalry, is app. to offic. as cantonment joint mag. of Bareilly in addition to his other duties during the absence on leave of Major Unwin.

No. 3,252a.—An extension of 4 mo. leave of absence, on m.c., under paragraph 11 of the new Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. W. R. N. James, extra asst. commr. of Jhansie.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 23.—No. 1,968a.—Lieut. F. J. Home, R.E., dep. superint., Boolundshuhur, Branch Ganges Canal, is transferred to the Eastern Jumna Canal, v. Lieut. St. John, apptd. to charge of Irrigation Works in the Bhurtpoor territory.

Sept. 29.—No. 2,059a.—Lieut. J. Eckford, superint. Doon Canals, is invested with the powers of a dep. coll. and joint mag.

Dated Allahabad, Oct. 1.—No. 3,765.—The name of Mr. F. Hurd, clerk of the 15th class, attached to the office of the chief engr. and sec. to Govt., N.W.P.

is strack off the books of the dept. public works, N.W.P.

I. Lall, clerk of the 16th class, attached to the Cawnpore div., public works, is promoted to the 15th class.

Mr. T. F. Deatker is apptd. a clerk of the 16th class, and posted to the office of the chief engr. and sec. to Govt., v. Mr. F. Hurd.

Public Works Dept., dated Nymee Tal, Oct. 1.—No. 2,086a.—The undermentioned probationary asst. engns., placed at the disposal of this Govt. by Govt. of India, Notification Nos. 90 G.G. and 101 G.G., dated respectively Aug. 7 and 31 last, are posted as follows:—

Mr. W. Thatcher to the Northern Division Ganges Canal.

Lieut. M. A. Alves, R.E., to the Cawnpore Division Ganges Canal.

Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong to the Boolundshuhur Branch Ganges Canal, temporarily.

Oct. 3.—No. 3,780.—With reference to G.O., No. 1,678, dated Sept. 15, Capt. D. Limond, R.E., made over charge of the Cawnpore div. to Lieut. R. F. Angelo, asst. engr., on the 24th ult.

Mr. W. R. Hoskens, sub engr., attached to the Roorkee workshops, availed himself of the month's privilege leave granted by the superint. gen. of irrigation and confirmed in notification No. 3,656, dated 17th ult., on the same date.

No. 3,782.—Mr. F. Kelberer, prob. asst. engr., joined his app. on the 6th div., Grand Trunk Road, on the 15th idem.

No. 7,383.—Mr. W. Thatcher, who was app. a prob. asst. engr., in G.O. No. 90gg, dated Aug. 7, joined the irrigation dept. on the 19th ult.

Oct. 5.—No. 3,794.—Capt. D. Limond, exec. engr., 2nd Allahabad div. public works, assumed charge of the 1st Allahabad div. public works, in addition to his own duties, on the 24th idem.

No. 3,795.—In continuation of notification, No. 3,780, dated Oct. 3, Capt. D. Limond, R.E., took charge of the 2nd Allahabad div. public works, on the 25th ult.

No. 3,796.—With reference to G.O.P.C., No. 101, dated 7th ult., Mr. C. Blair, prob. asst. engr., is posted to the Meerut div. public works.

Oct. 6.—With reference to Govt. of India, dept. public works, notification No. 105, dated 19th ult., Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, prob. asst. engr., is posted to the 2nd Allahabad div. public works.

Judicial (Criminal) Dept., dated Nymee Tal, Oct. 5.—No. 531a.—Mr. E. A. Cline, dep. coll. and dep. magist. of Benares, is invested with the full powers of a magist.

No. 533a.—Mr. F. Curwen, extra dep. coll. of Mirzapore, is invested with authority to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, and to empower him to commit, or to hold to bail, persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Judicial (Civil) Dept., dated Nymee Tal, Oct. 5.—No. 258a.—Mr. A. Cadell, assist. magis. and coll. of Humeerpore, is appointed to be registrar of deeds at that station.

Revenue Dept., dated Nymee Tal, Oct. 5.—No. 1,141a.—Mr. J. H. Walker, dep. coll. of Jounpore, is transferred in the same capacity to Mirzapore.

No. 1,142a.—Mr. H. B. Goodall, dep. coll. of Mirzapore, is transferred in the same capacity to Jounpore.

No. 1,144a.—Mr. M. A. McConaghey, assist. coll. and magist. of Mynpoory, is invested with the powers of a deputy coll. for the trial of suits under Act X. of 1859.

General Dept., Sept. 29.—No. 3,255a.—Mr. W. H. Cole, B.A., Professor of Mathematics in the Agra College, has leave for 1 mo., on m.c., with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3,257a.—Mr. C. W. Mellor, asst. mag. and coll. of Azimgurh, is transf. in the same capacity to Ghazepore.

No. 3,260a.—The services of Mr. W. Lane, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade at Moozuffernugger, were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, foreign dept., from 10th ult.

No. 3,264a.—Mr. W. C. Greenwood is app. to be an extra asst. commr., 3rd class, Jhansie div.

Mr. C. C. Hicks, insp. of police, Jhansie, is app. to officiate as an extra asst. commr., 4th class, Jhansie div.

No. 3,268a.—Mr. W. M. Tidy, asst. mag. and coll. of Meerut, has leave for 1 mo., from 15th inst.

Sept. 30.—No. 3,274a.—Lieut. J. S. Walters, do. du. with 31st regt. N.I., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to officiate as an extra asst. commr. 1st cl. in Jhansie division.

No. 3,276a.—Lieut. H. F. Woodcock, do. du. with 3rd regt. Sikh inf., whose services have been placed at disposal of this Government, is appointed to officiate as an extra asst. commr. 2nd cl. in Jhansie division.

Oct. 5.—No. 3,318a.—With reference to notification from this department No. 2,177a, dated June 4 last, Mr. H. B. Henderson is appointed to be mag. and coll. of Bijnour, with effect from March 23 last.

No. 3,315a.—The undermentioned are appointed to be commissioners for putting Act 26 of 1850 in force in the towns of Chundowsee and Dhunoura, Jiliah Moradabad, for the ensuing year, and are authorised to prepare rules for more effectually accomplishing the purposes for which they are appointed:—
R. Manderson, Esq., offic. coll. and mag.

Dr. A. FitzGerald, civil asst. surg.
Dated Allahabad, Oct. 8.—No. 3,847.—Lieut. C. W. J. Harrison's permanent appointment to the dept. public works, as 2nd class assist. engr. [Notification No. 1,721, dated Sept. 8, 1863] to have effect from Aug. 24.

Oct. 9.—No. 3,850.—With reference to G.O. No. 8,842, dated 6th inst., Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, probationary assist. engr., joined the 2nd Allahabad Division Public Works on the 30th ult.

Pension to Sir F. B. Outram.

Home Dept.—The following despatch from the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—
H.E. THE RIGHT. HON. THE GOVERNOR GEN. OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—I have received and considered in Council your public letter, dated June 6 last, No. 32, reporting your decision on an application from Sir F. B. Outram for the grant of an invalid pension of £150 per annum, to which he considered himself entitled as a civil servant of more than five and under ten years' service.

You refused this application on the ground that my financial despatch of Nov. 25 last, No. 193, did not appear to alter the interpretation hitherto put on the word "service," under which one year's sick leave only is allowed to be reckoned in qualification for pension, and therefore that Sir F. Outram is not entitled to a pension.

By the despatch in question the period of twenty-five years' service and twenty-two years' residence, including one year's absence on sick leave, was required as a qualification for the full annuity, but in the cases of civilians who might be compelled by their state of health to retire at an earlier period, service and not residence is to be calculated in deciding on their claims to invalid pensions.

Sir F. B. Outram has accordingly been instructed to apply again to your Government for an invalid pension, to which he will be entitled from Feb. 6 last, the date on which his resignation of the service was accepted.

The President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. W. Hammond to resign the Civil Service from April 16, 1863.

The President in Council is pleased to permit Sir F. B. Outram, Bart., to resign the Civil Service from Feb. 6 last.

Rank of Brigadier-General.

Military Dept., Simla, Oct. 8.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to publish, for general information, extract of a despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State, No. 301, dated Aug. 24 last. Paragraphs, 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Para. 1.—In reply to the question submitted in your lordship's letter dated May 30 last, No. 23a, I have to inform you that an officer holding the rank of brigadier would not, under the regs. of the British army, command an officer in the same brigade holding H.M.'s commission of a prior date; and I am informed by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. that your lordship rightly interprets the 'Queen's Regulations,' under which it is ruled that, although brigadiers general rank with each other according to the date of their commissions as colonels, they exercise command over all colonels whatsoever who do not hold the rank of brigadier general.

2. It appeared to me, with the view of extending as widely as possible the sphere of selection for the command of brigades, that the recommendation of your lordship and the C. in C. in India, that the rank of brigadier gen. should be conferred upon officers appointed to such commands, should be carried out; and I suggested to the Field Marshal C. in C. that this course should be adopted.

3. H.R.H. has expressed his concurrence in this suggestion.

4. In conveying to you the sanction of her Majesty's Govt. to the above proposal I wish it to be distinctly understood that no additional expense is to be occasioned by the arrangement.

In accordance with the foregoing authority the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. is pleased to confer the rank of brigadier gen. upon the undermentioned officers while in command of brigades on the Bengal establishment, with effect from this date:—

Brig. W. P. G. Haly, c.b., H.M.'s 38th foot.
Brig. D. Rainier, H.M.'s 98th foot.
Brig. E. A. Holdich, c.b., H.M.'s 29th foot.
Brig. J. Welchman, c.b., Bengal inf.
Brig. A. C. Errington, H.M.'s 51st foot.
Brig. Lord M. Kerr, c.b., H.M.'s 13th foot.
Brig. A. Tucker, c.b., Bengal cav.
Brig. P. Harris, Bengal inf.
Brig. J. Travers, v.c., Bengal inf.
Brig. P. Hill, c.b., rifle brigade.

Brig. J. D. Macpherson, B.R., Bengal inf.
Brig. H. Tomba, c.b., v.c., royal art.

The Govts. of Madras and Bombay are requested to confer similar rank, with effect from this date, upon all brigadiers serving on the establishment of those presidencies.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Fort St. George, Oct. 16.—Appointments:—

Capt. V. J. Shortland, 24th regt. N.I., to be a lay-trustee of the chaplaincy of Viziangrum, v. Dr. Jacob, dec.

Mr. J. D'Rosario to be a lay-trustee of the chaplaincy of Black Town, in succession to Mr. Hart, res.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. W. S. Foster, asst. to the coll. of Bellary, to be a member of the Municipal Committee for the Civil Pettahs of the town of Bellary.

Financial Dept.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm the division order of the officer comdg. the Pegue div. apptg. Maj. Longcroft asst. adjt. gen. to act as paymr. (from April 10) at Rangoon, without prejudice to his other duties, till arrival of Capt. Macraeth.

Public Works Dept.—Sub-engr. R. J. Lowry, in charge of the Pollachy Range, Coimbatore dist., has been granted 15 days' leave.

Chepauk, Oct. 14.—The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr. J. Biggers, covenanted civil engr., from Nellore to Cuddapah.

Mr. J. George, asst. engr., 2nd class, from Cuddapah to North Arcot.

Oct. 15.—Dep. commissy. P. Curley, superint. of the Presidency Stores, has been granted 1 mo. priv. leave, under G.O.G., Feb. 3, 1857, No. 29, para. 8.

Chepauk, Oct. 16.—The services of Lieut. R. Thompson, royal engr., having been made available for employment under orders of the Public Works Department, that officer is deputed to take photographic views of the works in the Godavery and Kistna districts.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Cuddapah, Oct. 13.—The Superintdg. engr., 3rd div., has granted 1 mo. leave on m.c., from the 12th inst., to Mr. W. Callaghan, head manager and accountant in his office. Office of Director of Tels., Southern Division, Madras, Oct. 14.

No. 1,139.—One mo.'s priv. leave to Mr. W. N. Toulmin, 1st class inspector, in charge Vizagapatnam Signal Office, with effect from Nov. 5.

Statement showing the names of the junr. Civil Servants who have passed the examination held October 2.

Board of Examiner's Office, Oct. 13, 1863.
Tamil.—Passed in Telugu, April, 16, 1863.

Mr. J. F. Price, arrived Oct. 25, 1862, examined Oct. 2, 1863.

Mr. H. J. Stokes, arrived Dec. 8, 1862, examined Oct. 2, 1863.

Mr. A. Cruickshank, arrived Dec. 8, 1862, examined Oct. 2, 1863.

Mr. H. Sewell, arrived Nov. 26, 1862, examined Oct. 2, 1863.

Telugu.—Passed in Tamil, July 1, 1863.

Mr. W. S. Lilley, arrived Jan. 14, 1863, examined Oct. 2, 1863.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 15.—No. 358.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that so much of G. O. G., No. 251, dated July 21, as affects the movements of regts. of British inf. be can., and the following substituted:—

H. M.'s 2nd batt., 19th foot, from England, to Thyetmyo and Tonghoo.

H. M.'s 2nd batt., 21st foot, from England, to Bellary, to land at Madras.

H. M.'s 3rd batt., 60th rifles, from Thyetmyo and Tonghoo, to Rangoon.

H. M.'s 68 foot, from Rangoon, to New Zealand.

H. M.'s 74th highlanders, from Bellary, to England, to embark from Madras.

Oct. 16.—No. 359.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appts. and promotion—the latter subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt. A. Henley, Her Majesty's 52nd light inf., to be acting military secretary, v. Glover; Capt. R. C. Stewart, 8th regt. light cav., to be aide de camp; and Lieut. H. K. Hope, cav. gen. list, to be acting aide de camp to His Excellency the Governor, with effect from Oct. 14, 1863, inclusive.

Medical Dept.—First class Asst. surg. A. L. T. Cooke, to be surg. from Oct. 11, v. McKenna, ret.

The services of Capt. W. Kincaid, of the 22nd regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Dept., for employment in the adjustment of boundary disputes in central India.

The services of Lieut. R. F. Litchfield, of the 3rd regt. light inf., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Dept., for employment in the British Burmah police.

Oct. 16.—No. 361.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the undermen. officer of the Madras volunteer guards:—

Lieut. B. J. Ross, No. 8 compy.

No. 863.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished:—

Public Works Dept., General, Simla, Sept. 21.—No. 108gg.—Appt.—With reference to G.O.C.C. (Madras), dated July 31, Gunner W. E. Lippert, of the royal art., is app. prob. asst. overseer in the public works dept., and posted to Mysore.

Fort William, Oct. 6.—No. 109.—Leave of absence.—The priv. leave for 2 mo., up to Aug. 8, granted by the Mysore authorities to Capt. W. H. G. Palmer, Madras staff corps, exec. engr., Nuggur div., is confirmed.

No. 110.—Leave of absence for 2 mo., on m.c., with effect from Aug. 8, is granted to W. H. G. Palmer, Madras staff corps, exec. engr., Nuggur div., in extension of the 2 mo. priv. (vide notification, No. 103, dated Oct. 6) leave granted to him by the authorities at Mysore.

Appt.—Lieut. S. C. Clarke, R.E., prob. asst. engr., is app. to officiate in charge of the Nuggur div., from Aug. 8, and during the absence on m.c. of Capt. Palmer.

Sept. 18.—No. 3,154a.—Maj. J. Davidson, asst. commiss., 1st class, Jhansie, is app. to act as dep. commiss., 4th class, in the room of Capt. W. B. Tyler.

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, Oct. 20.—Mr. W. Boalith, dep. coll. of Salem, has leave for 6 mo., under sec. 11 of unconvananted service absentee rules, m.c.

Mr. J. C. Hannington is appointed special asst. to the coll. and mag. of Coimbatore.

Mr. F. R. H. Sharp is appointed asst. to the coll. and mag. of the district of Trichinopoly.

The superint. revenue survey has made the following promotion:—

Mr. W. Patton, head surveyor No. 1 party, Salem, to act as sub asst. till further orders.

Military Dept., Oct. 19.—No. 364.—Surg. maj. H. J. Penny, F.R.C.S., 2nd regt. L.C., has leave for 1 mo., m.c.; to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

Oct. 20.—No. 367.—The following extracts from general orders by the Government of India are republished:—

Simla, Oct. 2.—No. 149a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to confirm the Madras Government order of Aug. 13 last, placing the services of Lieut. F. Weldon, of late 47th regt. Madras N.I., at the disposal of the resident at Hyderabad.

Fort St. George, Oct. 20.—No. 368.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished:—

Home Dept., Simla, Sept. 23.—No. 449.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Lieut. Hughes, asst. superint. of police in British Burmah, to officiate as superint. 3rd cl. from Aug. 2 last, v. Capt. Montgomerie, proceeded to Europe, m.c.

Fort William, Sept. 30.—No. 6,245.—Capt. W. J. Morris, dist. superint. 1st cl., Central Province police, Nagpore, has priv. leave for 2 mo. from Aug. 20 last.

Capt. C. S. B. Walton, asst. dist. superint. of police, is appointed to officiate as dist. superint. of police, Nagpore, from the above date.

Foreign Dept., Oct. 2.—No. 1,435.—Capt. M. R. S. Lloyd, dep. commr. 3rd cl., British Burmah, has priv. leave for 2 mo. from June 5 last. Capt. Lloyd returned to his duties Aug. 4.

Fort St. George, Oct. 20.—No. 369.—The following extracts from general orders by the Government of Bombay are republished:—

Military Dept., Bombay Castle, Oct. 9.—No. 506.—Asst. surg. G. D. Riddell, Madras estab., 5th regt. inf., Hyderabad cont., has furlough to Europe for 20 mo., m.c.

No. 507.—Lieut. G. M. Raynsford, 5th Madras L.C., do. du. 3rd L.C., has furlough to Europe for 15 mo., m.c.

No. 508.—Asst. surg. B. Williamson, Madras estab., 2nd cav., Hyderabad cont., has furlough to Europe for 18 mo., m.c.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Oct. 14.—Lieut. O. H. Vandeleur, of the late 49th regt. N.I., app. to do duty with the 28th regt. N.I., will, as a temp. arrangement, do duty with the 33rd regt. N.I.; to join.

Lieut. J. B. Taylor, 9th regt. N.I., is app. qrmr. and interp. of that regt.

Lieut. W. W. Edwards, of the late 8th regt. L.C., is app. to act as adjt. of the 3rd regt. L.C.

With reference to notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated Aug. 7, 1863, Surg. W. A. Leslie is to be considered to have acted as surg., 3rd district, from Aug. 10 to 16, both days inclusive, without prejudice to his regt. duties.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Capt. M. B. S. Lloyd, staff corps, Tonghoo, qualified for General Staff, under para. 11, G.O.C.C., July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. R. H. Russell, 28th regt. N.I., Rangoon, creditable progress.

Lieut. C. W. Blenkin, gen. list, doing duty 28th regt. N.I., Rangoon, creditable progress.

Staff asst. surg. G. Simon, M.D., doing duty 3rd batt. 60th rifles, Thayetmyo, passed the examination prescribed for officers for medical charge, Aug. 22, 1863.

The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Russell and Blenkin.

Leave of absence:—

17th Lancers.—Lieut. R. T. Goldsworthy, from Nov. 1 next, for 60 days—priv. leave.

Gen. List.—Lieut. S. L. Bagshawe, doing duty 35th regt. N.I., from Nov. 5 to 31, to Madras.

The extension of leave granted in G.O., dated April 30, 1863, to Ens. J. Maule, 102nd regt., is cancelled, that officer having joined the depot of his regt. at the expiration of his first term of leave.

Oct. 19.—Capt. W. A. Riach, 12th regt. N.I., has obtained a certificate of qualification in surveying.

The undermentioned medical students having been reported as unlikely to qualify for the subordinate Medical Dept., are discharged the service, with effect from Sept. 1, 1863:—

Second Department.

3rd Class Student F. Hooper.

Junior Department.

1st Class Student C. Rungasany, No. 703.

2nd Class Student G. Veega Ragavaloo Naidoo, No. 727.

Leave of absence:—

102nd Regiment.—Lieut. W. Cleland, in continuation till Sept. 20, 1863, to enable him to join.

Ordnance Dept.—Conductor A. Wade, from Sept. 26, 1863, till March 31, 1864, Madras, m.c.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay, Oct. 14.—No. 108.—Asst. surg. O'Dell received charge of the duties of civil surg., Sattara, from Dr. Cook, as a temp. arrangement, on the 2nd inst.

Poona, Oct. 6.—Southern Division.—Mr. J. Hunter, acting 3rd asst. coll. and mag. of Solapoor, is placed in charge of the Indee, Hipurga, and Bejapoor Talookas of that collectorate.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, Sept. 30.—Capt. R. L. Campbell, dep. asst. qmrr. gen., Scinde div., is apptd. a member of the Municipal Commission of Kurrachee. v. Major W. Lucas, resigned.

Major H. W. Briggs, asst. political superint., Frontier Upper Scinde, is authorised to exercise the powers during such time as the political superint. may be absent from his district.

Military Dept., Bombay Castle, Oct. 9.—No. 505.—Lieut. A. L. Playfair, of the Bengal estab., adjt. 5th regt. inf., Hyderabad contingent, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 506.—Asst. surg. G. D. Riddell, of the Madras estab., 5th regt. inf., Hyderabad contingent, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 507.—Lieut. G. M. Raynsford, of the 5th Madras L.C., and doing duty with the 3rd L.C., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c.

No. 508.—Asst. surg. B. Williamson, of the Madras estab., 2nd cav. Hyderabad contingent, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c.

No. 509.—With reference to G.O. No. 466, of Sept. 15 last, para. 18, men of the corps of gun lascars volunteering for that of store lascars will count their service in the corps of gun lascars towards the higher rates of pay given after 10 years' service in the corps of store lascars.

Oct. 12.—No. 510.—Surg. major S. M. Pelly is apptd. presy. surg. of the 2nd district, v. Surg. major Manisty.

No. 511.—Lieut. col. D'O. Compton, paym. at the presy., is permitted to proceed to sea and Malabar coast, with leave of absence for 1 mo., from the 13th inst., on m.c.; Mr. Betham conducting Lieut. col. Compton's duties.

Political Dept., Oct. 10.—Lieut. W. P. LaTouche, adjt., Guzerat Bheel corps, has leave for 1 mo.

Oct. 12.—Lieut. col. W. H. R. Green, C.B., has been confirmed in the appointment of political superint. on the frontier of Upper Scinde.

Maj. M. Green, C.B., has been confirmed in the appointment of political agent at Khelat.

Lieut. col. H. F. Disbrowe has been confirmed in the appointment of political agent at Muscat.

Oct. 14.—Maj. G. S. A. Anderson, asst. political agent in Southern Muratha Country (Bombay staff corps), has been appointed 1st asst. to the political agent in Kattywar.

Mr. S. Mansfield resumed charge of the office of commr. in Scinde on 6th inst.

Judicial Dept., Oct. 10.—Mr. N. Oliver, act. sen. mag. of police, Bombay, has leave for 1 mo., under sec. 17 of unconv. absentee rules.

Oct. 14.—The Hon. H. Newton, judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has leave for 3 mo.

Mr. W. Sandwith, sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Broach, has leave for 1 mo.

Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, officiating 1st assist. magist. of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the full powers of a magist., in the Ahmednuggur districts, from Sept. 21 last.

Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, 1st assist. magist. of Ahmednuggur, is authorised to exercise the powers of a magist. of police.

Mr. T. H. Stewart, 3rd assist. magist. of Surat, is vested with the powers of a subordinate magist. of the 1st class, and powers.

Mr. J. Hunter, acting 3rd assist. magist. of Sholapore, is vested with the powers of a subordinate magist. of the 1st class, and powers in the Sholapoor districts.

Mr. A. C. Trevor, 3rd assist. magist. of Ahmedabad, is invested with the full powers of a magist., in the Ahmedabad districts.

Lieut. H. Daniell, assist. superint. of police in Khandeish, has passed in Marathi.

Major J. Kemball, superint. of police at Belgaum, was transferred to the superintendency of the Dharwar police from March 11, 1863.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 12.—Mr. T. H. Stewart is appointed 3rd assist. to the coll. and magist. of Rutnagiree, continuing to act as 3rd assist. to the coll. and magist. of Surat.

Lieut. G. E. Hancock, of the royal artillery, to be a supernumerary asst. to the supt. of the revenue survey and assessment in Guzerat.

Mr. P. M. Dalzell, coll. of customs, Kurrachee, is allowed leave of absence for 3 mo., under the notification of the Govt. of India, dated 31st July last.

Oct. 13.—Capt. R. R. Wallace, settlement officer, Shikarpoor Collectorate, was allowed leave of absence for 1 mo., under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules, and from 16th to 22nd Sept., 1863, inclusive, under Section XXVI., paragraph 152 of Jameson's Code.

Oct. 14.—Mr. J. R. Naylor has been app. supernumerary 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, from the date on which he passed the departmental examination, according to the first standard, viz. 10th July, 1863.

The Hon. Mr. H. L. Anderson, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be an additional member of council of the governor general for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

Sub. asst. surg. A. Summers, now in med. charge of the Goozerat irregular horse, is placed in med. charge of Nassick, v. Sub. asst. surg. R. Spencer deceased.

Military Dept. Oct. 15.—No. 519.—The following promotions and adjustments of rank are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre 31st Regt. N.I.—Promotions.
Capt. M. J. Battye to be major, and Lieut. C. D. Meleod to be capt., from July 19, in succession to Maj. E. McCulloch retired from the service on the 18th idem.

Adjustment of Rank.

General List.

Lieut. M. F. Cousmaker, to rank from July 19, v. Lieut. C. C. Meleod, cadre 31st regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. L. Heathcote, Lieut. H.M.'s 106th foot, to rank from July 27, v. Lieut. C. B. La Touche, 17th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. S. Carter, to rank from July 27, v. Lieut. C. J. Turnbull, 23rd regt., N.L.I., prom.

Promotion.

Ens. H. T. Bulkley, gen. list, prom. to lieut., from Aug. 26, v. Lieut. (Capt. in the staff corps) W. R. Alexander, prom.

Oct. 19.—No. 521.—Lieut. G. E. Hancock, R.A., has been app. a supern. asst. to the superint. of the revenue survey and assessment in Guzerat.

Judicial Dept., Oct. 21.—The Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court has been pleased to grant leave of absence to England, for 6 mo., from the 14th inst., to Mr. A. R. Scoble, Clerk of the Crown, and to appoint Mr. L. H. Bayley to act for Mr. Scoble during that period.

Mr. W. M. Salmon, extra first asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the full powers of a mag. in that dist., from the 12th inst.

The following officer, in the Punch Mahals of the Rewa Kanta Agency, is invested with the power specified opposite his name:—

Capt. G. F. Hayward, acting asst. political agent, dist. mag.

EXEMPTION FROM INCOME-TAX.

Under instructions from the Govt. of India, it is hereby notified for general information, that the medical officers of the Bombay Marine are exempted from income-tax on their salaries, if not, above the rank of lieutenant.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to grant a remuneration of rupees 30 per mensem to 1st class engineers now in the service, in charge of vessels of the Bombay Marine, to which no engineer apprentices are attached.

Educational Dept., Oct. 21.—Asst. surg. J. T. MacKenzie has been apptd. to act as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and Curator of the Museum in the Great Medical College, during the absence of Dr. H. V. Carter.

Oct. 21.—The appts. of Lieuts. G. E. Simpson, of the 25th regt. N. L. I., and E. Cunningham, of the 7th regt. N. I., to be probationary asst. engrs., notified on Jan. 14 last, are can. from the date of this order.

THE NEW PILOTAGE BOARD.

Marine Dept.—His Excy. the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute a board, to be styled the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, to consist of not less than five persons, one of whom shall be selected by the firm acting as Lloyd's agents in Bombay, and another by the Chamber of Commerce.

The Board will have full power to make and alter all regulations for the efficient discharge of all duties connected with the Pilot Establishment, and for the control of the Port Fund, provided that the regulations so made or altered shall not be enforced until confirmed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, and that the disbursements from the Port Fund shall be subject to the sanction of Government.

The Commissioner of Customs for the time being will be *ex officio* President of the Board. The following gentlemen are apptd. members:—

Capt. J. Young, C.B.

H. Foreman, Esq.

A. K. Gumpert, Esq., selected by the Chamber of Commerce.

A. Grant, Esq., selected by Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, and Co., Lloyd's agents in Bombay.

The Master attendant and Conservator of the port will be the exec. officer for carrying out the regulations of the Board.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen's Office, Poona, Oct. 14.—No. 850.—Under instructions received from the Horse Guards, Lieut. O'Brien, 28th foot, is directed to proceed to England at the public expense, and join the depot companies of his regiment. Lieut. O'Brien will be available for duty with troops.

No. 851.—Asst. surgs. R. C. Thorp, 28th regt. N.I., and Rustumjee Byramjee, 20th regt. N.I., are permitted to exchange regiments.

No. 852.—Lieut. C. S. Sturt, 6th regt. N.I., is attached to the 4th rifles, at Mhow, till the arrival of his regiment at that station.

No. 853.—Ens. J. A. Rowlandson, gen. list, is transferred from the 15th to the 1st grenadier regt. N.I., and will remain at Aden pending the arrival at that station of the latter corps.

No. 855.—Leave of absence:—

3rd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. col. C. Tower, from Sept. 12 to Dec. 12, to enable him to join his corps in India during the cold season.

33rd Foot.—Col. E. W. Donovan, from Sept. 4 to Nov. 9, m.c.

4th Foot.—Ens. M. F. Thrupp, to England, by the overland route, on m.c.

109th Foot.—Lieut. St. J. E. Daubeney, to England, via Egypt, on m.c.

6th Drags.—Capt. R. J. Garnett, to England, via Egypt, on m.c.

56th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. Taylor, to England, via Egypt, on m.c.

72nd Foot.—Asst. surg. G. McG. Carolan, to England, via Egypt, on m.c.

These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjutant gen., Horse Guards.

3rd Drag. Guards.—Lieut. W. P. Roche, 15 mo. from date of embarkation, to England.

106th Foot.—Lieut. R. D. Anstruther, from date of embarkation, for 6 mo., to England.

Royal Art., 14th Brig.—Lieut. C. E. Bethune, for 30 days, from date of dep. from Ahmedabad, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to final m.c. to Europe.

56th Foot.—Capt. M. R. Eden, asst. qmrr. gen. of the army, from Oct. 12 to 31, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to m.c. to Europe.

3rd Drag. Guards.—Capt. G. R. Rawlinson, from Oct. 31 to Nov. 16, in ext.

3rd Drag. Guards.—Lieut. J. L. Egginton, from Oct. 31 to Nov. 16, in ext.

44th Foot.—Ens. L. Fenton, from Oct. 2 to Oct. 8, in ext.

17th Regt. N.I.—Capt. H. Vaughan, from Sept. 29 to Oct. 28, to Beaur, on m.c.

Gen. List.—Lieut. E. Mockler, attached to 1st gr. regt. N.I., from Aug. 27 to Sept. 27, to Rajkot, on m.c.

Gen. List.—Lieut. G. T. Glasgow, attached to 11th regt. N.I., from Oct. 4 to Oct. 31, to Domus, on m.c.

Adj. Gen's Office, Poona, Oct. 15.—No. 856.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on Oct. 11, 1863:—

Surg. major A. Durham, medical establishment.

Asst. surg. H. O. Thorold, medical establishment.

Asst. surg. C. Joynt, M.D., medical establishment.

No. 857.—Lieut. T. A. Buchanan, 109th foot, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Oct. 17.—No. 864.—The following medical arrangements are ordered:—

1. Surg. major Durham to the medical charge of the 5th regt. N.L.I., v. Langley.

2. Assist. surg. Thorold to the medical charge of the 15th regt. N.I., v. Blanc.
3. Assist. surg. Day to general duty, presidency division.
4. Assist. surg. Joynt to general duty, Poona division.
5. Assist. surg. Langley to the medical charge of the left wing 24th regt. N.I., at Karwar.
6. Assist. surg. Blanc to general duty, Aden.

MILITARY CLOTHING.

No. 865.—With the sanction of Govt., blue serge trowsers, for the year 1864-65, will be issued to the 33rd foot, instead of black cloth trowsers.

No. 866.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 1, 1863.—By Major Mayne appointing Lieut. Richmond to act as qrmr. to the 3rd dragoon guards during the absence of Lieut. Egginton.

Dated Oct. 9, 1863.—By Col. Stewart, directing Capt. Eales, staff corps, to act as qrmr. and interp. to the 25th regt. N.I., as a temporary measure, v. Waller.

Oct. 19.—No. 870.—The underment. officers have passed the required exam. in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Lieut. W. H. Newport, Cadre 3rd European regt., attached to 18th regt. N.I.

Captain J. Barnes, Cadre 3rd European regt., attached to 18th regt. N.I.

Lieut. T. E. Strong, 3rd regt. N.I.

Oct. 20.—No. 871.—The following gen. orders, by H.E. the C. in C. in India, are re-published:—

Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 1.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. the C. in C., Bombay, dated July 18 last, appg. Lieut. T. Horniblow, 28th foot, to act as instructor of musketry to the regt., v. Ens. R. B. Singer resigned.

Oct. 3.—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service by the resignation of his commission of Lieut. H. C. H. Hastings, of the 109th foot, subject to approval by her Majesty.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appt. until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

1st Batt. 4th Foot.—Ens. E. M. Kemp to be lieut., by purchase, v. Boyce, who retires, 14th Sept., 1863. ERRATUM.—For the words "3rd foot," in G.O.C. No. 854, of the 12th inst., read "33rd foot."

In G.O.C. No. 800, of the 29th Sept., for "Asst. surg. E. Hardinge is transferred from the 14th brig. R.A., &c.," read "Asst. surg. E. Hardinge will proceed forthwith and assume med. charge of A battery 18th brig. R.A. as a temporary measure."

No. 874.—H.E. the C. in C. in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Brev. major D. Robinson, 72nd foot, from 9th March, 1864, to 9th Sept., 1864, in ext.

Lieut. W. Ward, 18th brig. R.A., from 10th Sept. to 29th Sept., 1863, to Bombay on m.c., prep. to final certificate to Europe.

Cornet St. A. H. Player, 6th dragoons, from 14th Oct. to 13th Nov., 1863, to Bombay on m.c.

Cornet M. R. Coleman, 6th dragoons, from 14th Oct. to 13th Nov., 1863, to Bombay on m.c.

Hospital steward Thompson, attached to 14th brig. R.A., med. establishment, from 20th Oct. to 19th Nov., 1863, to Bombay and the Malabar Coast on m.c.

Oct. 24.—No. 876.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Oct. 6.—By Brig. Pelly, directing Lieut. Morse, 8th regt. N.I., to act as brig. maj. at Neemuch, until the arrival of Captain Wardrop.

Aug. 17.—By Lieut. col. Prior, comdg. 6th dragoons, appointing the following officers to act as a Committee of Paymastership, until the arrival of Paymaster Gossett, or until further orders:—Capt. G. M. Billington, R. J. Garnett, F. A. Weatherley.

Captain Garnett performing the duties of acting paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

No. 877.—Ens. J. F. Willoughby, gen. list, attached to the 24th regt. N.I., is appointed paid doing duty officer 1st regt. L.C., and is directed to join forthwith.

No. 878.—Lieut. J. H. L. Greenfield and Ens. W. F. Hume, of the gen. list, attached to the 14th and 10th regt. N.I. respectively, are transferred to do duty with the 11th regt. N.I., and are directed to join without delay by rail and steamer at the public expense.

No. 879.—Lieut. G. G. H. Fulton, of the 7th regt. N.I., is appointed to the command of the 3rd company sappers and miners at Karwar, and is directed to join.

Lieut. Fulton will be entitled to travel by rail and steamer at the public expense.

No. 880.—Lieut. H. C. Morse, of the 8th regt. N.I., is appointed qrmr. and interp. to the 9th regt. N.I., and is directed to join.

No. 881.—Lieut. T. E. Strong, of the 3rd regt. N.I., is appointed to act as adjt. to the left wing of that corps at Tanna, v. Brown, whose services have been applied for by the Govt. of India.

No. 885.—Leave of absence:—

106th Foot.—Lieut. R. D. Anstruther, from Oct. 12, to Nov. 10, to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to final certificate to Europe. This cancels the leave granted him in G. O. C. No. 855, Oct. 14.

9th Regt. N.I.—Capt. G. W. Hanson, from Nov. 5, to Dec. 4, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a furl. to Europe.

11th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. col. R. Travers, from Oct. 8, to Nov. 7, to Mount Aboon, on m.c. This cancels the leave granted him in G. O. C. No. 708, Aug. 28.

Medical Establishment.—Surg. maj. T. B. Larkins, from Oct. 19, to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

NAVAL.

Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, Sept. 28.—No. 57.—

The following promotions are confirmed:—

Messrs. O. J. Fisher, F. White, and Thomas Nancarrow, probationary pilots in the master attendant and conservator of the ports dept., to be promoted to 3rd class pilots from the 1st inst.

Sept. 30.—No. 58.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Capt. J. W. Young, c.b., Superintendent of Bombay Marine.

Lieut. G. B. Hewitt, late I.N., to the command of the gunboat *Hugh Rose*, from July 17.

Mr. Charles King, of the *Ajdaha*, to be 1st officer of the gunboat *Hugh Rose*, from July 17.

Mr. D. Kennelly, asst. dock master, to the command of the *Semiramis*, for a special duty, without prejudice to his appointment as asst. dock master, from July 21.

Mr. John Robert to be 2nd officer of the *Semiramis*, from July 21.

Oct. 15.—No. 59.—Lieut. Hewitt, comdg. the *Hugh Rose*, performed the duties of store acct. of that vessel from July 17 to Sept. 14.

Lieut. Hewitt, comdg. the gunboat *Clyde*, to be store acct. of that vessel from Sept. 15.

Lieut. Dawkins, in charge of the *Semiramis*, proceeding to Port Blair for the purpose of assuming command of the naval brigade, to be accommodated with a passage by the P. and O. Company's steam vessel proceeding to Calcutta, from Sept. 28.

Mr. C. H. Brown, acting master, received command of the Indian naval brigade from Lieut. Fendell on Aug. 20.

Sept. 16.—No. 54.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Mr. W. Downing, 1st officer of the *Coromandel*, to charge of the *Goolanar*, from Sept. 7, v. Young, transferred to the *Hugh Rose* as 1st officer.

Mr. Shapcott, 2nd officer of the *Berenice*, to be 1st officer of the *Coromandel* from Sept. 7.

Mr. Salisbury, 2nd officer of the *Coromandel*, performed the duties of store accountant of that vessel from July 22 to Aug. 23 inclusive.

No. 55.—Mr. W. Downing, 1st officer of the *Coromandel*, to be store accountant of that vessel from March 26 inclusive.

Mr. Leishman, of the *Berenice*, to be store accountant of that vessel from June 27.

Lieut. Dawkins to resume charge of the *Semiramis* from Aug. 22 with harbour crew.

Sept. 24.—No. 56.—The office of marine draftsman is abolished from this date.

BIRTHS.

ASTLEY, the wife of W. C., of twin daughters, at Shergotty, Oct. 13.

BANNERMAN, the wife of Lieut. P. W., Assistant A. G. G. for C. L., of a daughter, at Indore, Oct. 16.

BARTON, the wife of G. M., of a son, at 61, Russell-street, Oct. 11.

BEYTS, Mrs. Charles A., of a son, at Upper Colaba, Oct. 16.

BOLTON, the wife of Capt. A. W., Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter, at Cawnpore, Oct. 19.

BRAE, the wife of Thomas, of a son, at Baboocolly, Jessore, Oct. 7.

BRANDRETH, the wife of Lieut. A. M., R.E., of a son, at Simla, Oct. 2.

BROWN, the wife of Mr. J. T. T., of a son, at Byculla, Oct. 18.

BRUNDELL, the wife of R. S., East Indian Railway, of a son, at Jubbulpore, Oct. 14.

CARRICK, the wife of H., Locomotive superintendent of the Eastern Bengal Railway, of a son, at Barrackpore, Oct. 15.

CLIFTON, the wife of C., of a daughter, at Upper Colaba, Oct. 12.

COSTLEY, the wife of W. C., of twin daughters, at Shergotty, Oct. 13.

COUCHMAN, the wife of Capt., Royal Horse Artillery, of a son, at Secunderabad, Oct. 12.

CURTIS, the wife of T. B., Esq., of a son, at Ahmedabad, Oct. 21.

DUPORT, the wife of the Rev. C. D., Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Minister of Trinity Chapel, of a daughter, still-born, at Bombay, Oct. 27.

FIELD, the wife of C. D., Esq., C.S., of a daughter, at Choodangah, Nuddea, Oct. 17.

GAINE, the wife of Capt., of a son, at Middle Colaba, Oct. 22.

GIBBON, the wife of T., Esq., engineer, of a son, at Cachar, Oct. 2.

GILES, the wife of Mr. R., of a son, at Calcutta, Oct. 10.

GLOVER, the wife of Mr. T. C., C.E., of a daughter, at Nandowa, East Berar, Oct. 16.

GOULDHAWKE, the wife of J. H., Esq., of a son, at Cachar, Sept. 28.

HALLIDAY, the wife of F. M., of a daughter, at Metteehara, Chumparun, Oct. 8.

HODSON, the wife of Maj., 7th Regt. M.N.I., of a son, at Raypore, Oct. 3.

HOLLAND, the wife of Capt. T. J., Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Byculla, Oct. 15.

LAUCHLAN, the wife of D., Esq., of a son, at Bombay, Oct. 24.

LEMARCHAND, the wife of Maj. C. S., R.A., of a daughter, at Dalhousie, Oct. 17.

MAHAN, the wife of J., of a daughter, at Mandavee, Oct. 18.

MALCOLMSON, the wife of Capt., R.A., of a daughter, at Belgaum, Oct. 9.

MURRAY, the wife of Major, Commandant 14th B.C., of a daughter, at Morar, Gwalior, Oct. 3.

NOCK, the wife of Mr. W., junior, of a son, at Calcutta, Oct. 18.

POULTON, the wife of H. N., Esq., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 13.

PRATT, the wife of Colonel, c.b., 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a son, at Kussowlie, Oct. 10.

PRITCHARD, the wife of C., Esq., C.S., of twin sons, at Belgaum, Oct. 12.

RIDOUT, the wife of J. B., Esq., 80th Regiment, of a daughter, at Jhansie, Oct. 9.

ROSS, the wife of D. M., Esq., of a daughter, at Monghyr, Oct. 9.

SANDERSON, the wife of C. S., Esq., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 14.

SHILLINGFORD, the wife of C. A., of a son, at Puneah, Oct. 11.

STUART, the wife of Mr., of a son, at Fyzabad, Sept. 30.

STEWART, the wife of Capt. R., Superintendent of Cachar, of a daughter, at Silchar, Sept. 30.

THRING, the wife of E. B., Esq., Surgeon, H.M.'s 3rd N.I., of a son, at Lucknow, Sept. 26.

WYNNARD, the wife of W., Esq., C.S., of a son, at Mussoorie, Oct. 16.

YOUNG, the wife of R. J., District Superintendent of police, of a son, at Azimgurh, Oct. 15.

MARRIAGES.

ASHWORTH, H., of Calcutta, to Anne, daughter of Alexander Orr, Esq., solicitor, at Madras, Oct. 1.

BARTON, Rev. J., M.A., Church Missionary, Amritsir, to Emily, daughter of Rev. C. B. Elliott, rector of Taitingstone, Suffolk, and late Bengal Civil Service, at Sordianah, Oct. 12.

BURN, J., to Amelia, daughter of Mr. J. Irvine, at Byculla, Oct. 21.

CLIFFORD, Lieut. R. C., 9th Bengal Cavalry, to Mary, daughter of the late Major W. A. Troup, late 15th Native Infantry, at Roy Bareilly, Oct. 6.

COWIE, B. A. (Cantab), to Alice, daughter of J. B. Dickson, Esq., H.M.'s inspect. gen. of hospitals, at Barrackpore, Oct. 17.

GIBSON, Allen, G.I.P. Railway, Lanowlee, to Mrs. Ann Nelson, widow of the late Horatio Nelson, Esq., railway contractor, Bombay, at Poona, Oct. 24.

GILDER, G. C., revenue survey, West Berar, to Ada, daughter of E. W. Fern, Esq., Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, at Ahmedabad, Oct. 14.

HAYES, W. H., Bengal med. ser., to Mary, daughter of C. Hayes, Esq., of Calcutta, at Calcutta, Oct. 10.

HEWETT, Arthur, to Olivia, eldest daughter of A. M. Dowleas, Esq., at Calcutta, Oct. 17.

MACCARTHY, Edward F. A., Government Telegraph Department, to Alice Duff, daughter of the late Bernard Reilly, Esq., of the Calcutta Mint, at Bombay, Oct. 7.

MAY, Lieut. J., Dep. Asst. Qrmr. gen., to Sarah Mariah, second daughter of W. B. Buckle, Esq., B.C.S., at Bishop's College, Calcutta, Oct. 17.

MAYNE, A. V., to Sarah Matilda Lewis, at Calcutta, Sept. 28.

MOORE, John, to Mary Ellen, daughter of the late J. K. Alexander, Esq., of Penang, at Calcutta, Oct. 15.

PATERSON, Dr. H. F., R.E., to Emma Addud, only surviving daughter of the late Peter Sheehan, riding master, 4th Native Lancers, at Mussoorie, Oct. 5.

PITTA, E. W., M.A., barrister-at-law, to Frances, only daughter of Parker Lattey, Esq., M.D., of Hyde Park, London, at Kidderpore, Oct. 17.

ROBINSON, Commander, I.N., Superintendent Floating Batteries, to Agnes, daughter of T. B. Brooke, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., Island of St. Helena, at Bombay, Oct. 20.

SWANSEGER, Charles Goswin, to Miss Margaret Harrington, at Bombay, Oct. 16.

DEATHS.

BECKETT, Mrs. Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. G. S., D. P. Works, aged 25 years, at Rawul Pindee, Oct. 7.

BENBOW, Mrs., at Calcutta, Oct. 14.

BEHRMAN, Mr. John E., aged 36 years, at Husdah, Sept. 16.

BROWN, Mrs. E. P. (Matron B. E. S. Boys' School), at Byculah, Oct. 15.

BROWN, Albert, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. T., at Byculah, Oct. 22.

CLARK, William, of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, aged 24 years, at Allahabad, Oct. 9.

COLLEDGE, G. W., c.s., aged 29 years, at Bilaspore, Oct. 7.

DAVIDSON, A. W., aged 28 years, at Calcutta, Oct. 13.

GAWNE, Emily, infant daughter of E., at Gurhwal, Oct. 5.

GRUBB, Major E. A., Bengal Staff, at sea, on his passage home from India, by the *Indiana*, aged 38, Nov. 12.

GUNN, J., of the Mint, at Bombay, Oct. 22, aged 61 years.

GUNTHER, the wife of G. H., at Cochin, Oct. 15, aged 21 years.

HAY, T. L., late of Akyab, aged 30 years, at Hankow, China, Aug. 8.

HOGG, the wife of C. M., Bombay C.S., at Dheepa, Oct. 19.

HOLLINGBERRY, Mrs. H., at Calcutta, Oct. 10, aged 64 years.

JOHNSON, Mr. W., late Deputy Collector, at Moradabad, Oct. 11.

JONES, the wife of T., of Jubbulpore, at Nursingpore.

MAHER, the wife of Mr. J., at Kidderpore, Oct. 15.

MACQUOID, the wife of Capt. R. K., Madras Staff Corps, aged 29, from the effect of wounds inflicted on her by a discharged servant, at Ellichpore, Oct. 10.

RAMSAY, the wife of R. H., at Calcutta, Oct. 5.

RHYS, Surgeon T., 11th Brigade R.B., Lucknow, at Calcutta, Oct. 7.

ROBERTS, Mr. R., late Civil Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway, aged 33 years, at Bombay, Oct. 12.

ROBINSON, W. R., Esq., Inspector in the Department of Public Instruction, at Nazarah, Upper Assam, Aug. 27.

SKIDDY, M. M. A., the child of Mr. and Mrs. E., Barrack-master, deeply regretted, at Benares, Sept. 14.

SMART, the wife of R. B., Revenue Surveyor, on the river between Kholmiah and Calcutta, Sept. 16.

STEVENSON, the wife of Mr. T. S., Sub-Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Tanna and Rutnagherry, at Poona, Oct. 14.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.
Nov. 17.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. W. H. Delamain to be col. v. W. Barr, retired upon full pay; Lieut. col. W. K. Worster to be col. v. B. W. Black, retired upon full pay; Lieut. col. G. P. Sealy to be col. v. R. C. Wormald, retired upon full pay; Lieut. col. A. B. Kemball, c.s., to be col. v. J. Pottinger, c.s., retired upon full pay; Capt. W. K. Fooks to be lieut. col. v. Delamain; Capt. R. G. H. Grant to be lieut. col. v. Worster; Capt. H. Wallace to be lieut. col. v. Sealy; Capt. and Brev. major G. G. Brown to be lieut. col. v. Kemball, Sept. 1; Capt. and Brev. major A. F. F. Lennox to be lieut. col. v. C. W. Younghusband, removed to the supernumerary list, Oct. 10; 2nd Capt. W. Dixon to be capt. v. Fooks; 2nd Capt. J. F. A. McNair to be capt. v. Grant; 2nd Capt. C. S. de N. Lucas to be capt. v. Wallace; 2nd Capt. J. H. P. Malcolmson to be capt. v. Brown, Sept. 1; 2nd Capt. and Brev. major H. Strover to be capt. v. Brev. major Lennox, Oct. 10; Lieut. H. A. Mallock to be 2nd capt. v. Dixon; Lieut. C. E. Watson to be 2nd capt. v. McNair, Sept. 1; Lieut. C. E. Newport to be 2nd capt. v. F. A. Whish, resigned, July 1; Lieut. J. Vibart to be 2nd capt. v. Lucas; Lieut. H. T. Vachell to be 2nd capt. v. Malcolmson, Sept. 1; Lieut. W. Smith to be 2nd capt. v. Brev. major Strover, Oct. 10. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets to be lieutenants:—R. T. Roberts, v. Newport, Sept. 11; J. W. Buckle, v. Mallock, Sept. 20; W. Bucke, v. Watson, Oct. 3; W. V. Gregory, v. Vibart; R. Corbett, v. Smith, Oct. 10; C. S. Graham, v. Vachell, Oct. 13; A. J. Pearson, v. A. W. F. Campbell, dec., Nov. 13. The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers will be altered to Jan. 5, 1863:—Col. B. W. Black, Lieut. col. C. A. Purvis, Capt. H. W. Lumsden, 2nd Capt. B. L. Gordon.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. C. C. Johnston to be col. v. Birdwood, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau to be col. v. Ludlow, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. col. and Brev. col. C. F. North to be col. v. Margary, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. col. J. H. Burke to be col. v. Munbee, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. col. A. D. Turnbull to be col. v. Ommanney, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. col. A. G. Goodwyn to be col. v. Young, who retires upon full pay, Sept. 1; Lieut. col. and Brev. col. C. E. Ford to be col. v. Crawley, who retires

upon full pay; Lieut. col. W. D. Gossett, from the supernumerary list, to be lieut. col. v. Brev. col. C. E. Ford, Oct. 11; Capt. E. A. Foord to be lieut. col. v. Johnston; Capt. O. W. S. Chambers to be lieut. col. v. Boileau; Capt. J. G. Fife to be lieut. col. v. Brev. col. North; Capt. J. Jones to be lieut. col. v. Burke; Capt. C. W. Hutchinson to be lieut. col. v. Turnbull; Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. A. Taylor, c.s., to be lieut. col. v. Goodwyn; 2nd Capt. H. T. Rogers to be capt. v. Foord; 2nd Capt. R. F. Oakes to be capt. v. Chambers; 2nd Capt. E. Davidson to be capt. v. Hutchinson; 2nd Capt. L. Russell to be capt. v. Brev. Lieut. col. Taylor; 2nd Capt. and Brev. major R. P. Malcolm to be capt. v. Fife; 2nd Capt. A. U. H. Finch to be capt. v. Jones; Lieut. W. H. Burton to be 2nd capt. v. Rogers; Lieut. H. R. Faber to be 2nd capt. v. Oakes; Lieut. J. L. Watts to be 2nd capt. v. Davidson; Lieut. J. U. Champain to be 2nd capt. v. Russell; Lieut. J. Hills to be 2nd capt. v. Brev. major Malcolm; Lieut. C. B. F. Penny to be 2nd capt. v. Finch, Sept. 1. The appointment of Qmr. Steel to bear date Oct. 14, and not 1st ult., as stated in *Gazette* of 13th ult.

Military Train.—Lieut. R. W. Stone to be capt. by purch., v. Fletcher, who retires; Ensign S. M. Davies to be lieut. by purch., v. Stone; Ensign W. S. Elderton, from 4th West India regt., to be ensign, v. Kennedy, transferred to 99th foot; Staff Asst. surg. R. Menzies to be surg. v. O'C. D'Arcey, m.d., placed upon half pay; Staff Asst. surg. R. Watson to be asst. surg.; Nov. 17.

7th Foot.—Lieut. C. E. Hope to be capt., with purch., v. R. Barter, transferred to the Bengal staff corps; Ensign M. J. Fawcett to be lieut., without purch., v. Hope; J. Hosack, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Fawcett; Nov. 17.

13th Foot.—Staff surg. J. Small to be surg. v. Surg. major W. G. Trousdell, m.d., who exchanges; Nov. 17.

18th Foot.—Capt. W. O'B. Taylor to be major, by purch., v. J. Borrow, who retires; Lieut. M. J. R. Macgregor to be capt. by purch., v. Taylor, Ensign O. K. Lawson to be lieut. by purch., v. Macgregor; Cornet J. Downie, from 4th Dragoon, to be ensign, v. Lawson; Staff surg. W. Stewart, m.d., to be surg. v. J. A. Fraser, m.d., promoted on the staff; Nov. 17.

20th Foot.—Lieut. C. Fahie to be capt., without purch., v. H. E. Quinn, transferred to the Bengal staff corps; Ensign F. Dawson to be lieut., without purch., v. Fahie; P. A. Robinson, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Dawson; Nov. 17.

24th Foot.—Lieut. A. W. Adcock to be capt., without purch., v. H. H. G. Austen, transferred to the Bengal staff corps; Nov. 17.

43rd Foot.—Ensign A. C. Money to be lieut. by purch., v. T. McGoun, who retires; F. S. Arnfield, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Money; Nov. 17.

46th Foot.—Ensign E. G. Serle, from the Bengal gen. list, to be ensign, v. A. C. Hennessy, transferred to the Bengal staff corps; Nov. 17.

51st Foot.—Capt. and Brev. major L. Forbes, from the Bengal staff corps, to be capt. v. T. G. Souter, transferred to the Bengal staff corps; Nov. 17.

56th Foot.—Lieut. A. Greenland, from the Bombay gen. list, to be lieut. v. R. Bythell, transferred to the Bombay staff corps; Nov. 17.

60th Foot.—Lieut. A. Morgan to be capt., without purch., v. F. Dawson, transferred to the Madras staff corps; Ensign R. F. St. A. St. John to be lieut., without purch., v. Morgan; Nov. 17.

69th Foot.—Ensign W. F. Butler to be lieut., by purch., v. J. Whiteford, who retires; Gent. cadet J. Borton, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Butler; Nov. 17.

74th Foot.—Lieut. W. S. Hunt to be capt., without purch., v. F. J. B. Priestley, transferred to the Madras staff corps; Ensign T. O. Wingate to be lieut., without purch., v. Hunt; F. H. Bridgman, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Wingate; Nov. 17.

77th Foot.—Lieut. W. M. D. Alderson to be capt., by purch., v. W. J. Carden, who retires; Lieut. P. S. Dauncey to be capt. by purch., v. M. W. Dickson, who retires; Ensign W. S. Henderson to be lieut., by purch., v. Alderson; Ensign G. Cook to be lieut., by purch., v. Dauncey; J. C. Carter, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Henderson, Nov. 17; H. J. White, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Cooke, Nov. 18.

78th Foot.—Ensign R. L. Dalglish to be lieut., by purch., v. R. Clay, who retires; G. J. P. Taylor, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Dalglish; Nov. 17.

81st Foot.—Sergt. major P. Curry to be ensign, without purch., in succession to Lieut. Fitzroy, dec.; Nov. 17.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. C. J. East to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. major H. T. Macpherson, transferred to the Bengal staff corps; Ensign C. Worthy to be lieut., without purch., v. East; R. R. Reyne, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Worthy; Nov. 17.

88th Foot.—Capt. Sir M. Barlow, Bart., from late 4th Bengal Eur. L.C., to be capt. v. A. R. Bayly, transferred to the Bengal staff corps; Ensign J. B. G. Jebb, to be lieut., by purch., v. W. H. Brewer, who retires; J. W. Maffatt, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Jebb; Nov. 17.

89th Foot.—A. W. Smyth, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. J. King, who retires; Nov. 17. The second Christian name of Paymaster Anderson is "Gore."

90th Foot.—Capt. A. C. Grant, from the Bengal

staff corps, to be capt. v. W. T. McGrigor, transferred to the Bengal staff corps; Nov. 17.

93rd Foot.—Ensign T. C. Hood, from the 3rd West India regt., to be ensign, in succession to Lieut. Butler, dec.; Nov. 17.

94th Foot.—Capt. the Hon. F. A. J. Chichester, from late 5th Bengal Eur. L.C., to be capt. v. J. T. Tovey, transferred to the Bengal staff corps; Lieut. P. Ridgway to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. major J. B. Thellwall, c.s., transferred to the Bengal staff corps; Ensign W. A. Symes to be lieut., without purch., v. Ridgway; R. E. Wallace, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Symes; Nov. 17.

95th Foot.—H. L. Parry, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. L. T. K. Gustavinski, transferred to the Bengal staff corps; Nov. 17.

97th Foot.—Lieut. R. A. N. Gould to be capt., without purch., v. J. Hudson, transferred to the Bengal staff corps; Ensign W. P. O. Boulderson to be lieut., without purch., v. Gould; Nov. 17.

101st Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. J. B. Hannah, m.d., to be asst. surg.; Staff Asst. surg. W. Pile, m.d., to be asst. surg.; Nov. 17.

102nd Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. W. J. Tyrrell, to be asst. surg.; Staff Asst. surg. G. Ashton, m.d., to be asst. surg.; Nov. 17.

103rd Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. J. E. Fannin, to be asst. surg.; Staff Asst. surg. R. Hall, m.d., to be asst. surg.; Nov. 17.

104th Foot.—Lieut. L. Smith to be capt., v. J. Hind, who retires; Ensign H. J. Woodward, to be lieut. v. Smith; F. S. Buchanan, gent., to be ensign, v. Woodward; Staff Asst. surg. E. Beecher, m.d., to be asst. surg.; Staff Asst. surg. T. P. Smith, m.d., to be asst. surg.; Nov. 17.

105th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. T. C. Morgan to be asst. surg.; Staff Asst. surg. J. Langdon to be asst. surg.; Nov. 17.

106th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. S. Flood, m.d., to be asst. surg.; Staff Asst. surg. W. Folliott to be asst. surg.; Nov. 17.

107th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. J. R. Murray, m.d., to be asst. surg.; Staff Asst. surg. J. Dunstan to be asst. surg.; Nov. 17.

108th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. T. D. Milburn to be asst. surg.; Staff Asst. surg. I. M'D. O'Farrell to be asst. surg.; Nov. 17.

109th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. A. F. Churchill, m.d., to be asst. surg.; Staff Asst. surg. N. Carter to be asst. surg.; Nov. 17.

BREVET.

Capt. R. A. Clarke, R.E., to have the local rank of major while employed on the West Coast of Africa; Nov. 17.

The promotion of the late Qmr. W. Young, R.E., to the honorary rank of capt., which appeared in the *Gazette* of 16th ult., has been cancelled.

The following promotions to take place, consequent on the decease of General R. Macneill, colonel of the 78th foot, on Oct. 22:—

Lieut. col. and Brev. col. J. M'Duff, c.s., h.p., late 74th foot, serving on the staff in the East Indies, with the local rank of major gen., to be major gen.; Oct. 23.

Major and Brev. Lieut. col. F. Peyton, 98th foot, to be col.; Oct. 23.

Capt. and Brev. major C. E. Conyers, h.p., 97th foot, to be lieut. col.; Oct. 23.

Capt. M. H. Synge, R.E., to be major; Oct. 23.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, R.A., to be major generals, the rank being honorary only:—

Col. V. Eyre, c.s.; Sept. 1.

Col. J. M. Glasse; Sept. 1.

Col. R. C. Wormald; Sept. 1.

Col. J. Pottinger, c.s.; Sept. 1.

Col. E. W. S. Scott; Sept. 1.

Col. W. Barr; Sept. 1.

Col. B. W. Black; Sept. 1.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, R.E., to be major generals, the rank being honorary only:—

Col. E. L. Ommanney; Sept. 1.

Col. H. J. Margary; Sept. 1.

Col. G. B. Munbee; Sept. 1.

Col. W. I. Birdwood; Sept. 1.

Col. C. B. Young; Sept. 1.

Col. S. E. O. Ludlow; Sept. 1.

Col. H. O. Crawley; Oct. 11.

The undermentioned officers to have the honorary rank of lieutenant:—

Asst. commissary G. Warder, ordnance depot, Madras; Nov. 17.

Riding master G. Butfoy, Madras estab; Nov. 17.

Deputy Asst. commissary T. Bingham, ordnance depot, Bombay; Nov. 17.

The undermentioned medical officers, who have retired upon full pay, from her Majesty's Indian military forces, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

Deputy Inspector gen. of hospitals J. Balfour to be inspector gen. of hospitals; Nov. 17.

Surg. major W. H. Bradley to be deputy inspector gen. of hospitals; Nov. 17.

Surg. major J. Sanderson to be deputy inspector gen. of hospitals; Nov. 17.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, November 21, 1863.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

THIS will assuredly be the most memorable court-martial of our time. It has assumed all the importance of a great State trial. Its interests are imperial. It is not simply the solution of a question respecting a petty regimental irregularity, involving the character of a colonel and a non-commissioned officer: it is an illustration of the power of public opinion and the press in this really free country. It shows the world that the Government of Great Britain cannot resist the strong torrent of public feeling—that even the humblest subject of Queen Victoria at home or abroad, if treated with gross injustice, need not despair of some redress for himself, if he lives, or, if he dies, some fit retribution on the head of his oppressor. Every true Englishman feels his blood boil at an act of lawless tyranny inflicted on the humblest of his countrymen. It is like an injury personal to himself. The country, therefore, will not count the pecuniary cost of this trial which brings 150 witnesses from the banks of the Ganges to the banks of the Thames. Whatever may be the result, the trial must reflect honour on the character of our country and its institutions.

It would be quite impossible for a weekly paper like ours to keep pace with the daily journals in the successive verbatim reports of this important court-martial. We shall, therefore, give such a summary of the proceedings as will enable our readers to understand at once the main points of the case as they are day after day developed. The reports of four days of the trial occupy nearly fourteen long and closely printed columns of the *Times*.

Lieut.-colonel Crawley is an officer of about thirty years' standing. He was appointed in 1861 to the command of the 6th Dragoons, then in the Deccan. The regiment before that period is said to have been in a high state of discipline, but as soon as it came under the command of Colonel Crawley the regiment was divided into hostile cliques. Colonel Crawley's bearing towards his officers is said to have been peculiarly irritating and offensive. Paymaster Smales, an outspoken man, of an impulsive nature, could not resist the temptation to let the Colonel know, in a somewhat too free and informal style, what he thought of his Colonel's conduct and manner. The Paymaster was brought to a court-martial, and sentenced to be dismissed the service. That sentence

was a peculiarly hard one, and we think unjust, as we said at the time, and we were very glad, and by no means surprised, to find it subsequently quashed by the advice of the law officers at home. Everything connected with that unhappy Mhow Court-martial has served to lower in public estimation all our first military authorities in any way connected with it. His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander-in-Chief in India; Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay; and Major-general Farrell, commanding the Mhow division, all seem to have acted inconsistently or erroneously, and blunderingly; and it is on this account chiefly—a want of confidence in the military authorities, especially the Indian ones—that the British public insisted with a loud voice and most imperatively that the present court-martial should have England for its locality.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The general court-martial first assembled at Aldershot on Tuesday, the 18th. Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., is the official prosecutor; Mr. Denison is the Judge-Advocate; Lieut.-general Sir G. A. Wetherall, K.C.B., presides.

Colonel Crawley is attended by his legal advisers, Mr. Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Waller, of the Chancery bar, and Mr. Cocker, solicitor. The prisoner is tried on two charges only. The first is to the purport that when he was directed by superior authority to put Sergeant-major Lilley under close arrest, on a report from the Colonel himself that the Sergeant was in a conspiracy against him, he carried the order into effect "with unnecessary and undue severity," whereby the sergeant and his wife were subjected to "great and grievous hardships and sufferings." The second charge accuses the Colonel of expressing himself as shocked when he heard of the severities exercised towards the Sergeant, and of falsely transferring the entire blame to his Adjutant, Lieutenant Fitzsimon; whereas in fact the Adjutant had acted in the affair under the express orders and directions of Colonel Crawley. It must be recollected that Sergeant Lilley was one of Paymaster Smales' witnesses, and that when he appeared in court to testify in Smales' favour he appeared as a prisoner under arrest, and Colonel Crawley turned that fact to his own advantage and made light of Lilley's evidence on that ground.

Colonel Crawley has most earnestly protested against being tried on such limited charges; but his representations and appeals on this point, both to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and to the President of the court-martial, have been of no avail. Many reasons may be assigned for this. Perhaps the authorities considered that if the whole affair connected with the too famous Mhow Court-martial were to be now re-opened the case would be interminable, the expense would be unlimited, and even the present 150 witnesses would require to be doubled in number. Perhaps, too, the authorities knew too well that if the whole case were re-canvassed they would themselves be virtually quite as much upon their trial before the British public as Colonel Crawley himself. We have to suggest a third "perhaps," and that is, that though this trial has been forced from the authorities by the public press, they would

be very glad if Colonel Crawley should pass through it unscathed, and they know, what the Colonel himself does not seem to know, that the prisoner has a much better chance of escape by the limitation of his defence to two points only, on one at least of which it is now quite clear that there has been a great deal of hostile exaggeration; for the talk about the place of confinement of the sergeant and his wife as being "unfit for human habitation," as "an oven," as "the hold of a slave-ship," and as "another Black Hole," like that of Calcutta, &c., &c., is proved, beyond all further question, to be utterly unfounded and ridiculous.

Colonel Crawley pleaded not guilty to the two charges on which he was arraigned. The official prosecutor then addressed the Court. His opening statement was very gentle and temperate. It certainly exhibited no animus against the prisoner. He explained that it was his intention to produce models of the buildings in which the sergeant was confined, that the Court might judge how far the place of confinement, the position of the sentry, and other local incidents, tended to produce the hardships complained of. He would adduce medical evidence as to the habits and constitution of Sergeant-major Lilley, and the state of his wife's health. He did not blame the Colonel for Lilley's confinement, except in so far as he rendered it unnecessarily grievous while it lasted, and that he omitted to represent to superior authority that the length of the arrest, under an indefinite order, was likely greatly to exceed what the superior authorities had in all probability in the least degree anticipated. "It will be proved," said the prosecutor, "that in the opinion of the medical gentlemen who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, the death was not traceable to any excess in drinking brandy or other spirituous liquors of any kind, but to heat-apoplexy, caused by the confinement; and that the annoyances to which Lilley was subjected during his confinement contributed to the breaking down of his health, and that had he not been in confinement there were no medical reasons to suppose that he would not have been in perfect health at the time when he died. Their opinion is, that the annoyances to which he was subjected, combined with the length of the confinement, were the sole known and assignable causes of his death."

With regard to the second charge, "it would be proved," said the prosecutor, "that up to the time of Lilley giving his evidence, the prisoner's orders about the position of the sentry had been most positive and precise, and issued in a manner that made it unlikely that they would not be attended to. That these orders were given by the prisoner himself in the orderly room to Lieutenant Fitzsimon, in the presence and hearing of several witnesses, a very few days before the 7th of May, notwithstanding objection being raised to them by Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon himself and Sergeant-major Cotton at the time they were being given, on the ground that they would, if enforced, cause inconvenience to Mrs. Lilley, and annoyance to her husband. If this be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, it will be for you to consider whether Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon could have been to blame for what took place with regard to the posting of the sentries, and whe-

ther the prisoner, on the 7th of June, when he made this statement, could have really thought that Lieutenant Fitzsimon was to blame for it. I think it right, in conclusion, to state that, so far as the prisoner is concerned, the legality of the order for the confinement of Sergeant-Major Lilley will not be called in question."

The prosecutor then proceeded to call his witnesses. Major James Hyde Champion, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Mhow division of the Bombay army, deposed that the models of the two places of Lilley's confinement (for he was moved from one to the other) were correct representations.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon was then sworn.

We must make room for his evidence verbatim. He is perhaps the most important witness on the side of the prosecution with respect to the second charge.

Lieutenant Fitzsimon: I was Adjutant of the 6th Dragoons on the 26th of April, 1862. On that day I was sent for to Colonel Crawley's house at Mhow. He asked me whether I knew there was a conspiracy going on against him. I said I was not aware of it. He replied that I did not do my duty as adjutant—that I should know everything. He told me that Regimental Sergeant-major Lilley, Troop Sergeant-majors Wakefield and Duval were in a conspiracy against him, and ordered me to place them under arrest, which I did. I inquired whether sentries were to be placed over them. He told me he would let me know later. To the best of my recollection he said he wished to speak to General Farrell about it first. Subsequently he gave me a written order for the placing of the sentries over the quarters of the prisoners. (Order produced and identified.) It was in the following terms:—"Regimental Sergeant-major Lilley and Troop Sergeants Wakefield and Duval to be placed in close arrest, with a sentry over the quarters occupied by each of them, with orders to allow no person whatever to hold communication verbally or written with the prisoner. Sergeant-major Cotton will perform the duties of regimental sergeant-major during the arrest of Sergeant-major Lilley, or until further orders.—Mhow, April 26, 1862." On receipt of that order I gave it to the Acting Regimental Sergeant-major Cotton, and told him to have the sentries posted. I did not march the sentries there myself, but I went afterwards and inspected them, and made them give over their orders. In Sergeant-major Lilley's case the sentry was in the front verandah of the bungalow, outside the building. That was the first sentry I visited.

Colonel Crawley: I wish it to be noted that the witness says it was the first sentry he visited, not the first who was posted.

The President: All that will come out much better in your cross-examination.

Examination continued: A few days subsequently, at the regimental orderly room, in the barracks, Colonel Crawley said to me that persons held intercourse with the prisoner. He asked me if I knew what "close arrest" meant. He said "close arrest" meant that the sentry was not to lose sight of his prisoner night or day, and gave me orders that the sentries should be placed inside, so that they should not lose sight of their prisoners night or day. The Acting Regimental Sergeant-major Cotton remarked to Colonel Crawley that Lilley was "a married man." Colonel Crawley answered to this effect,—"Officer or soldier, married or single, he did not care." I cannot say positively that the words "a d—n" were added, but I think they were made use of. "The duty shall be done," he added. He ordered the acting regimental sergeant-major to go and see it done. I also made a remark, to the best of my recollection, on that occasion that Mrs. Lilley was sick, and that her husband was obliged to rub some liniment on her chest every day. Major Swindley was present on that occasion, so were Captain Weir, Quartermaster Wooden, and I think Sergeant-Major Cotton; if not actually in the room, he must have been just outside. I am not certain about him. I don't remember anyone else. After receiving these orders from Colonel Crawley I laid a written order for the posting of the sentries before him for his approval. He added one or two words in his own handwriting. I then gave the order to Acting Regimental Sergeant-major Cotton in order that he should have the sentries posted accordingly. I have not got those orders now, nor a copy of them. I was ill about that time, and Cornet Snell became acting adjutant. That was about the 4th or 5th of May. I resumed my duties, I think, on the 16th of May. I was suspended from the duties of adjutant on the 22nd of that month. I knew Sergeant-Major Lilley since I joined the regiment in the commencement of 1859. I always heard the highest character

of him for sobriety. I never saw him in the least intoxicated. He never was reduced to my knowledge. He was always regimental sergeant-major since I joined the regiment. I don't think his name ever appeared in the defaulters' book, but I cannot be certain about it. I never visited the sentries posted over him, as orderly officer. I never received any order from Colonel Crawley to remove the sentry from inside Sergeant-Major Lilley's quarters. Orders were given about Lilley's having exercise; the date I cannot state. The order was given some time after the arrest.

When Adjutant Fitzsimon found himself unexpectedly censured by the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Hugh Rose), who pronounced his "evidence in the Mhow Court-martial unsatisfactory and evasive," and spoke of his carelessness in posting the sentry on Lilley's quarters, he wrote an appeal and explanation to his Excellency, which he called upon Colonel Crawley to forward; but when he was informed by Colonel Crawley that his letter was insubordinate, and that it had been shown to Major-general Farrell, who pronounced it "highly dangerous to his prospects," he consented to withdraw it.

Private Cuthbert Blake, of the 6th Dragoons, was next examined. His evidence was to the effect that, as corporal of the guard, he at first placed a sentry outside Lilley's door; for this he was confined himself for neglect of duty in not posting the sentry inside. He was tried by regimental court-martial, and sentenced to forty-two days' imprisonment. Colonel Crawley remitted the punishment on account of the previous good character of the prisoner, and the recommendation of the Court to mercy.

Sergeant Edward Mills, with whom the late Sergeant Lilley does not seem to have been a favourite, described him as a man who used "to consume a deal of liquor," but one who "could carry a good deal." He was "a great, coarse, ignorant man." He had often seen him drunk, but never on duty. The order to the sentries was, that "they were never to lose sight of the prisoner."

At the close of this witness's evidence the Court adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings were resumed at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, the 19th inst. Colonel Crawley, addressing the Court, begged to be informed whether he might be furnished with a copy of the examination of witnesses taken by the prosecution in India. The President replied that no depositions on oath were taken, nothing that constituted evidence. There was merely an inquiry as to what witnesses ought to be sent home.

Major Champion then gave evidence at great length as to the character of the bungalows in which Sergeant-major Lilley was confined. He showed that the apartments the Sergeant-major occupied were more than commonly spacious and comfortable—"the accommodation was full and ample—far larger than is usually allotted to sergeants stationed in India." The dimensions of the largest room were 34ft. by 16ft. Two inner rooms were 14ft. by 16ft. The walls were two feet thick. The rooms of the first bungalow were the same as he had occupied before he was placed in arrest. The house in which Lilley died faced towards the south—a favourite and healthy aspect in India. It had two verandahs fifteen feet wide. The principal room was 23ft. by 14ft. The second bungalow was not bomb-proof. There was a chick or screen

(made of split bamboos, with a calico lining) at the door of the bed-room in which Lilley and his wife slept. This sort of curtain, instead of a solid wooden door, is a very common article of furniture in the best houses in India, as it admits air while it preserves privacy.

Colonel Crawley proved to the Court that when it was proposed to knock down the first bungalow in which Lilley was confined, to clear the site for new barracks, that he urged the Brigade-major to secure the best accommodation available for the Sergeant-major. The entire correspondence on the subject between the Colonel and the Brigade-major was read to the Court, but we cannot possibly make room for it here. Colonel Crawley now produced a long letter from Sir W. Mansfield, which showed that his Excellency disapproved of Sergeant Lilley's conduct on Colonel Crawley's own representation of it, and that he sanctioned the Colonel Crawley's proceedings. The President of the Court decided that the letter was nothing to the purpose, as it was not denied that the Colonel had been authorised to place Lilley under arrest. "I really wish," said the President, "that you would suppress these things. We don't want to hear old stories at this court-martial." The question of Lilley's guilt or innocence was not to be tried. The question to be decided was, whether Colonel Crawley accompanied the arrest of Lilley with circumstances of unnecessary severity?

The following letter, addressed by Colonel Crawley to Major Champion, seems to tell in the Colonel's favour, inasmuch as it shows that he had himself proposed to abbreviate the term of the Sergeant-major's imprisonment:—

Mhow, May 24, 1862.

My dear Champion,—I have been thinking that now Paymaster Smales has made his defence, there is no longer a necessity for keeping the three Sergeant-Majors in close arrest, with sentries over them, lest they should be tampered with. At the same time, the threat held out by Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield, that he would poison or otherwise make away with the men who gave information about the defence being read, is still to be guarded against. What do you think I had better do? Release them from close arrest with sentries over them to simple arrest, with leave for an hour's exercise morning and evening; or keep them as they are till the Court has finally adjourned on Monday week, as the Commander-in-Chief indicates? Perhaps it would be well to ask the General by sending this note to him.

Yours, sincerely,

THOS. R. CRAWLEY.

Colonel Crawley: Can you say at what o'clock you received that note?

Witness: Not exactly; between three and five p.m., I believe. That was about twelve hours before Lilley's death. After taking the Major-General's orders on the subject I wrote this reply:—From the Acting-Adjutant-General, Mhow Division, to Officer commanding 6th Dragoons.

Mhow, May, 25, 1862.

Sir,—In reply to your communication of the 24th inst., respecting instructions as to the enlargement of the Sergeant-Majors from close arrest, I have been directed to inform you that the enlargement of the Sergeant-Majors from close to simple arrest may be permitted forthwith.

J. H. CHAMPION, Acting-Adjutant-General.

After a very long discussion about certain documentary evidence, the Court adjourned to Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

This day was devoted almost wholly to the cross-examination of a single witness, Adjutant Fitzsimon. An artist was in attendance to take likenesses of the leading personages for some one of the weekly illustrated papers. Colonel Crawley, the hero of the hour, will find that there is no privacy for him in the

public streets. He will be recognised wherever he goes.

Major Champion, in answer to a question from Colonel Crawley, deposed that he had never observed any vindictive or malicious feeling in him towards Sergeant-major Lilley or the two other sergeants under arrest. The written address of Major-general Farrell on the release of the two surviving sergeant-majors, after their imprisonment of forty days, was read to the Court. The major-general expressed his deep regret at the death of Lilley, and after censuring the conduct of which the colonel had complained as "closely resembling mutiny," extended his forgiveness to Sergeant-majors Wakefield and Duval, "hoping that they had seen their fault in its true light." Major Champion testified that Wakefield had not then, as had been stated, become "a raving maniac" from his sufferings under arrest, and when released he returned to duty as before. About a year subsequently he took his discharge on the completion of his service. The President called upon Major Champion, as Assistant adjutant-general of the Bombay army at Mhow, to give a definition of "close arrest," as carried out in the Bombay Presidency.

Witness: I define "close arrest" to carry with it that a sentry must be over the quarters in which the prisoner lives, and that it is a mode of arrest resorted to when serious crimes are charged against the prisoners. There are no local orders on the subject of "close arrest" in the Bombay presidency; it is, therefore, a discretionary matter altogether. It depends entirely on the description of quarters whether the sentry should be placed inside or outside. By quarters I mean wherever the prisoner is confined.

The Court: Are you aware whether Major-general Farrell's definition of "close arrest" agrees with that of Lieut.-colonel Crawley as stated by Lieut. Fitzsimon—namely, that the sentry should not lose sight of his prisoner night or day?—I cannot say what definition Major-general Farrell would give of "close arrest;" but in the case of the late Sergeant-major Lilley it was necessary to prevent his having communication with outside parties.

The Court: Was Major-general Farrell at any time aware of the placing of a sentry in the same room with Sergeant-major Lilley and his wife?—To the best of my belief he was not at any time aware of such an occurrence. By a room I mean bedroom.

The Court: Did Major-general Farrell, in addition to ordering that the prisoner be kept in close arrest, order that no one should have access to the sergeant-major except by Lieut.-colonel Crawley's express permission?—Yes; the letter of the 28th of April, 1862, from the assistant adjutant-general, produced yesterday, shows this. It contains all the orders given on that subject.

Adjutant Fitzsimon was then cross-examined by Colonel Crawley, and admitted that "bomb-proof oven" and a place "unfit for human habitation" were not true descriptions of Lilley's residences under arrest. He also admitted that the greater part of the families of the regiment occupied similar quarters. He thought them, however, "injurious to health" in hot weather, and "not comfortable." He admitted that it was not the fault of the Colonel that the married men of the regiment had such quarters. Lieutenant Fitzsimon was deprived of his appointment as adjutant for having visited Paymaster Smales and partaken of his hospitality while that officer was under arrest. Colonel Crawley called upon Lieut. Fitzsimon to say whether his evidence at the Mhow Court-martial was not censured by that Court as evasive and unsatisfactory before the Commander-in-Chief had so characterised it. The witness replied that "he could not recollect what the remarks of the Court were, or whether they were made on him or not. He had never read the proceedings through; he read chiefly his own

evidence in the Court-martial Book. Colonel Crawley asked if it was possible that an officer should receive such censure and forget it. The witness was directed to look at the passage in which he was condemned, and to say on his oath whether he had read it before. He admitted that to the best of his recollection he *had* read it before, but he did not remember his name having been mentioned in it.

Lieutenant Fitzsimon was under a severe cross-examination for several hours, and Colonel Crawley showed considerable sagacity and readiness in his questions, though he rather unreasonably complained of extreme injustice in being discouraged from his efforts to prove the perfect legality of his arrest of the sergeants, though that had been at once fully taken for granted both by the prosecutor and the Court. The main question, it cannot be too often repeated, is whether Colonel Crawley exceeded the limits of his duty with inhuman and unjustifiable severity.

The Court then adjourned.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

This day again was wholly occupied in the cross-examination of Adjutant Fitzsimon, whose evidence, we must say, is rather too much what the Indian Commander-in-Chief described it to be at the Mhow Court-martial, "evasive and unsatisfactory." His replies are rather too often in the words, "I do not remember," "I cannot say," "I do not understand that question." Allowance, however, must be made for a witness who has to speak of minute matters that occurred a year and a-half ago, and who is under a very long, severe, and searching cross-examination in the presence of a great multitude of hearers—virtually, indeed, in the presence of the whole nation.

The admissions made by Adjutant Fitzsimon are chiefly to the following effect, namely, that in the orders for posting sentries given on the 6th of April, he, Adjutant Fitzsimon, did not consider that Colonel Crawley intended to annoy the prisoner—that he understood the first order about the sentries was that they were to be placed *outside* the building—the words of the order were "over the quarters," though Colonel Crawley's second order was, that the sentry was not to lose sight of the prisoner night or day, so that it became necessary to post him *inside* the building—that though he had heard that a sentry had seen Sergeant-major Lilley rub liniment on the breast of his wife, he had not made inquiries on the subject; and he thought that if Colonel Crawley had known of it he would have removed the sentry from the inside to the outside of the building—that he did not know that any sentry had ever been placed *inside* the bedroom of Mrs. Lilley, though he *thinks* he had heard that it was the case—and that he did not know positively that Major or Mrs. Lilley had made any complaint of such annoyances as had been spoken of, though he had heard rumours to that effect. After Colonel Crawley, by a cross-examination of great length and severity, had extracted these admissions from the witness the Court adjourned to this morning at ten o'clock.

Thus far the evidence seems to tell in favour of the prisoner, but we cannot venture to anticipate what turn the case will take before it is brought to a termina-

tion. If Colonel Crawley should be acquitted of the charges brought against him his ostensible prosecutors will no doubt share his triumph; but if, on the contrary, he should be pronounced *guilty*, what will be the position of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who, after all that had occurred to show that the Colonel was not a fit man to have charge of the internal and social discipline of a regiment, re-instated him in his command, while he sanctioned the cruel dismissal and disgrace and utter ruin of poor Paymaster Smales, who had been provoked into the indiscretion of writing an angry letter? What, too, will be the position of Sir Hugh Rose, who proclaimed in a General Order that Sergeant-major Lilley died not from harsh treatment, but from hard drinking?

Colonel Crawley has bitterly complained that he has been persecuted by the press, and too hastily condemned by the public; that he has even expected to be hooted at in the streets. We are not surprised at his vexation and soreness. But let him ask himself what is the cause of the strong and vehement and almost universal indignation. Does he imagine it to be all personal spite? What is Colonel Crawley to the nation?—nothing—a mere name. It is the supposed offence, and not the offender that has caused so much excitement. The British nation has a passionate jealousy and intolerance of everything in the shape of oppression and injustice in the conduct of men in power, however high may be the position of the persecutors, or however humble that of their victims. The distance between the parties only exaggerates the offence. Let it be shown that in the case of Sergeant-major Lilley the public sympathies have been misdirected, and that the Colonel's conduct towards his officers has been misunderstood and misrepresented, and that he has been altogether "more sinned against than sinning," and he will soon find that the same love of justice which made the people of England protest against his supposed proceedings, will change the current of popular feeling, and produce a re-action in his favour.

BAIL COURT, Nov. 16.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Justice CROMPTON and a Common Jury.)
WATSON V. HOLDSWORTH.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a jeweller in Cheapside, to recover from the defendant, a gentleman of property in the North of England, and formerly a surgeon in the Indian army, the sum of £33. 15s. 6d., part of which were for goods sold and delivered. The plaintiff, in his particulars of demand endorsed on the writ, claimed to be entitled also to £23. 15s. 6d., upon a bill of exchange, and interest thereon. At the trial, however, a promissory note for that amount was put in evidence, and proved to be in defendant's handwriting.

Mr. Cook, on the part of the defendant, contended that the plaintiff was bound by his particulars, and therefore he could not recover upon the promissory note.

The learned Judge was of opinion that the plaintiff was not bound by the particulars, as there was nothing to mislead the defendant, and therefore overruled the objection, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Mr. Philbrick appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. J. Cook for the defendant.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the office on Thurs-

day last, the chair being taken by Mr. J. Borro-dale.

The report stated that the line was officially opened from Calcutta to Canning on the 15th of May last. The jetty, which is of essential importance for shipping and landing cargoes, had arrived safely. The traffic which is expected to furnish the chief returns on this line by the transport of merchandise to and from vessels visiting the port, had only begun to be developed. But the receipts for the conveyance of passengers from Calcutta to Chappahattee is highly satisfactory. The inadequacy of the receipts to cover the working expenses, which in this, as in all other cases, was to be anticipated on the first opening of the line, is rapidly diminishing, and during the six months under review had been reduced to about £43. To make suitable provision for this traffic, however, it is necessary that the line should be placed in a state of complete efficiency, more especially in reference to the accommodation of warehouses. An estimate has accordingly been sent home of the works required for the completion of the line, and of the expense of executing them, which has been submitted to the Secretary of State for India, who has been pleased to authorise the raising of a further sum of £100,000. It is a matter of deep regret, but one for which the directors are in no way responsible, that the steps taken by the local authorities for constructing roads to the railway stations, and still more for draining and rendering habitable the town of Canning, should have been so dilatory. The statements of receipts of payments from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1863, showed that the former amounted to £380,377. 7s., and the latter to £185,682. 6s. 2d., leaving a balance of £194,695. 0s. 10d.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said the anticipation of traffic by the agent gave a prospect of their turning the corner, and doing something beyond paying working expenses. Almost everything that the Government should have done during the construction of the line had to be done now that it was completed.

Mr. Marshman (deputy-chairman) seconded the motion.

In reply to questions,

The Chairman observed that a complete account of the traffic would be furnished at the next annual meeting, and that application had frequently been made to the Government to construct the works which it had been understood they would construct. The board had no thought of any extension, though they might be willing that that company should work an extension projected by another company.

The motion having been passed unanimously, the meeting was made special, to confirm the resolutions passed at a meeting of the 13th of October, authorising the borrowing of £100,000. A motion for that purpose was adopted, after which the proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

EXPORTS TO BRITISH INDIA.

The value of British produce and manufactures shipped from this country to India in the year ended December 31, 1862, was a little more than 14½ millions sterling, an amount less by 1½ millions than in 1861, by 2½ millions than in 1860, and by 5½ millions than in 1859, a year in which the aggregate was within a small fraction of 20 millions, or more than double the average of the seven preceding years. The cause of the decreased total in 1862 is entirely due to the partial cessation of exports of cotton fabrics, which ordinarily constitute three-fifths of the whole values. Next in importance on the list are manufactures of copper, glass, iron, and wool; apparel, beer and ale, coals, hardware and cutlery, machinery, salt, and stationery.

A comparative statement, showing the values of all the principal articles shipped in the years 1860 and 1861, specifying the respective increase or decrease, is subjoined. On comparing the figures, it will be seen that in 1861 the chief increases were—on coals, £26,731; linens, £32,520; machinery, £154,328; salt, £30,584;

telegraphic wire, £37,689; and woollen manufactures, £70,709. The principal decreases fell on beer and ale, £290,802; copper, £270,458; cotton yarn, £206,532; and iron, wrought and unwrought, £187,784; the balance on all the articles of merchandise being adverse to the year 1861 to the extent of more than half a million sterling.

	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apothecaries' wares ...	234,707	231,485	—	£3,222
Apparel ...	154,436	163,544	£9,108	—
Beer and ale ...	566,646	275,734	—	290,912
Coals ...	89,331	116,063	26,731	—
Copper ...	949,783	679,325	—	270,458
Cottons ...	9,164,196	9,176,160	13,964	—
Cotton yarn ...	1,609,063	1,422,530	—	186,532
Earthenware ...	52,256	65,870	13,614	—
Glass manufactures ...	111,466	97,665	—	13,801
Hardware and cutlery ...	181,741	187,031	5,290	—
Iron ...	2,010,599	1,822,815	—	187,784
Leather of all kinds ...	59,801	46,596	—	13,205
Linens ...	62,308	94,828	32,520	—
Machinery ...	625,656	779,984	154,328	—
Painters' colours ...	36,679	26,678	—	4,001
Pickles and sauces ...	49,317	53,795	4,478	—
Provisions ...	72,328	102,812	30,484	—
Salt ...	56,755	65,424	—	1,331
Spelter ...	122,893	115,712	—	7,181
Stationery ...	31,567	69,256	37,689	—
Telegraphic wire ...	14,708	26,276	11,568	—
Tin plates ...	48,685	47,202	—	1,483
Umbrellas and parasols ...	264,818	335,327	70,709	—
Woollens ...	573,151	608,737	35,586	—
All other articles	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	£16,964,363	£16,411,756	£552,607	£999,930

Decrease in 1861 ... £552,607

The exports from the United Kingdom of foreign and colonial produce and manufactures are not of very great importance, although the number of items is considerable, the value of which in 1861 was £641,599, or about 12 per cent. less than in the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 50,000,000 rupees (£500,000) in bills on India took place on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. Annexed are the official particulars:—The proportions allotted were—To Calcutta, 26,000,000 rupees; to Bombay, 22,000,000 rupees; and to Madras, 2,000,000 rupees. The minimum price declared was, as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11½d. on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to 170 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 20 per cent.; on Bombay at 2s. 0½d. about 50 per cent.; on Madras at 1s. 11½d. about 75 per cent.; and all above these rates in full.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION.—The directors of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) have issued their first report. Seeing that India generally affords so large a field for banking operations, they announce that their policy is not to confine their business to any particular locality, but always, within the limits of a prudent reserve, to avail themselves of the power conferred by the articles of association, and from time to time to open branches at such places as may present the most lucrative field for banking operations. With this view, the managing director in India has proceeded from Bombay, via Calcutta, to the Punjab, where one or more branches will in the course of a few months be opened. The directors do not consider it expedient to publish any statement of accounts until the half-yearly meeting. They report that the capital hitherto called up has been profitably employed, both in London and India, as well as in exchange operations between the two countries.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.—The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Constantinople, on the 4th instant, says that in confirmation and continuation of the articles which have been published on the subject of the Indian telegraph, it will be interesting to know that an arrangement has been concluded between the English and Turkish Governments which promises in a very short time to fill up the remaining links in the main line, and constitute a permanent means of telegraphic communication with India. The land line from

Bagdad to Bussorah is to be constructed under the auspices of the English Government, but at the expense of the Turks, and a telegram just received from our Consul-General at Bagdad reports the arrival of the telegraphic materials from England. From Bussorah a cable is to be laid to Bushire, and another cable will connect Bushire with Kurrachee; but, in order to provide against all emergencies, it has been decided to have an independent line from Bagdad to the Persian frontier, at a place called "Khanokain," from which point the Persian Government, under the advice and with the assistance of English officers, will carry the line to Teheran and Schiraz, and so to Bushire, where it will join the cable to Kurrachee. It is proposed ultimately to extend this land line through Beloochistan to Kurrachee, and thus to secure uninterrupted communication in case of accidents to the submarine line. The Turkish line through Asiatic Turkey, consisting of two wires, is in good working order, and it is proposed to set apart one of those wires exclusively for English traffic. The profit and advantage of this arrangement to the Turkish Government—by which it secures the monopoly of the Indian traffic for its own lines—are immense, and in view of those advantages, and of the imperfect system which still prevails in the Turkish telegraph department, it is to be hoped that no difficulty will be raised by the Porte against placing the management of its line from Scutari to Bussorah in the hands of English operators. If necessary, some pressure should be exercised in a matter which affects their own interest as closely as it does ours, and which is too important to be sacrificed to any absurd susceptibility that may be felt on the subject.

CAPT. SPRAY'S SCHEME FOR DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH WESTERN CHINA.—At the monthly meeting of the Dewsbury Chamber of Commerce, it was suggested that the council should adopt a memorial, similar to that lately presented by the Halifax Chamber to Lord Palmerston, on the subject of Captain Spray's scheme, establishing a direct communication through Burmah with the western provinces of the Chinese Empire. A discussion ensued, and it was ultimately resolved that, although the opening of the trade was very desirable, the project was one for commercial enterprise rather than for Government adoption.

INTERPRETERS IN INDIA.—The Admiralty has approved a proposition of the India Department for allowing Rs. 50 per month to one officer in each of her Majesty's ships, on the East India station, for services as interpreter. It has also been arranged that any officer who may pass the staff test in Hindoostanee, or a good colloquial examination in Arabic or Persian, will receive a sum of Rs. 180, being equivalent to six months' allowance at Rs. 30 a month, drawn by interpreters of regiments for the entertainment of a moonshee, or instructor of native languages. The Government of Bombay will communicate with senior naval officers on the East India station as to the place where the proposed examination will be held, and the regulations under which it will be conducted.

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Executive Committee, held on Tuesday, November 17, a letter was read from Colon, New Granada, reporting that the writer, who is earnestly endeavouring to extend the cultivation of cotton, expects very soon to ship several bales to the association. A letter was received from the British Vice-Consulate, Latakia, North Syria, stating that, owing to the impulse given to the growth of cotton, a much larger area will be placed under cultivation next year, and that there is a good opportunity for the introduction of an improved staple. The former efforts failed in consequence of the late arrival of the American seed that was sent. It is still impossible for a European to obtain land on a good title from the Government, and the law which prohibits foreigners from possessing landed property is a great impediment to the extended and improved cultivation of cotton. A letter was read from the honorary agents of the association at Madras, advising the despatch of two parcels of indigenous (Ooppum) and exotic (Bourbon) cotton,

grown by Messrs. Fischer and Co., Salem, for which they obtained the Governor-General's prizes for this year of 2,000 and 1,500 rupees respectively. The proceedings of the Madras Government on the subject have been forwarded, and particulars of the cultivation are supplied. The Bourbon sample is an excellent specimen of this description of cotton, and has a beautiful silky appearance. Its value was about 22d. per lb. in the Liverpool market in June last. The yield was a little more than 60lb. of clean cotton per acre. The Ooppum cotton is of superior quality, and was worth in Liverpool at the above date 18d. per lb.; the yield of clean cotton is a little over 41 lb. per acre. A letter was read from the Secretary of State for India in Council, forwarding reports on the cultivation of Peruvian cotton in the Salem, Cuddapah, S. Arcot, and Kistna districts, and of Egyptian cotton in Madura, together with samples of cotton grown from Peruvian and Egyptian seed in the Madras Presidency. These reports furnish interesting details of the experiments which have been made with Peruvian seed, and the results appear to be in most cases eminently successful. A judicious system of irrigation has been advantageously employed, and indeed seems to be essentially necessary during the hot season through; as the plant is said to be perennial, it may possibly not require irrigation in succeeding years, when it has acquired more strength and become more deeply rooted in the soil. It is supposed to take three years to come into full bearing, when it becomes a bushy tree. Further experiments are in progress, the results of which will be communicated. Some of the samples excited general admiration; the cotton is fine and silky, and fully equal to any grown in Peru itself. Further supplies of seed are required, as the cultivation seems likely to extend. A sample of cotton grown at Naples from seed sent out by the association was submitted for examination, and valued at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. Grants of seed were made for the New Hebrides, and of cottage gins for Western Australia.

THE LOSS OF THE "PARANA."—The Hong Kong agents of this ill-fated vessel have addressed a letter on the subject of her destruction by Chinese pirates, and the murder of her captain and crew, to the editor of the *Hong Kong Daily Press*. The letter, which explains itself, is as follows:—"In a leading article of your impression of September 24, you say, in reference to a statement made by one of the pirates captured and brought up here in her Majesty's gunboat *Opossum*, that his story is, that the *Parana* came in to anchor through stress of weather, and that the master, suspecting nothing, allowed the pirates to go on board in large numbers, when an easy capture was effected. As the statement is calculated to lead to the supposition that great want of caution was shown by the late Captain Morrish, we think it right to say that one of our firm was present in the magistrate's court throughout the examination of the witnesses, including the Chinese pilot who accompanied the *Opossum*, and to whom the confession in question was made, and we do not think that any allusion was made in the pilot's deposition as to the master having allowed the pirates to go on board the *Parana*."

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The P. and O. steamer *Pera*, which left on Friday (yesterday), took out £302,052. Of this amount £214,000 is gold, and £88,000 silver. The proportions are as follows:—India, £51,000; China and the Straits, £38,052; and Alexandria, £213,000.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

14. *Invincible*, Locke, Hong Kong; Honigby, —, Calcutta; Isle of May, Gray, Ceylon; *Archie*, Alleyne, Shanghai; *Copernicus*, —, Japan.—16. *Chanticleer*, Powell, Foo-chow; *Ailsa Craig*, Lavesen, Ceylon; *Aminta*, Kenney, Calcutta; *Ann Crofton*, Turner, Madras; *Eileen Stuart*, Lyons, Calcutta; *Ophir*, McGregor, Shanghai; *Arctia*, —, Manila; *Harry Puddersley*, —, Singapore; *Biman*, Masters, Whampoa; *John O' Baker*, Miller, Ida, Nyholm, Bassin; *Lone Star*, Dizer, Alice Vennard, Kelly, Rangoon; *Alexandra*, Nordgren, Bombay; *Gienfalloch*, Buchanan, Kurrachee; *Zulu*, Jarvis, Daphne, Foreman, Madras; *Choice*, Crozier, Ceylon; *Bengoliyun*, Bax, Sumatra, Borison, Calcutta; *Sparkler*, Inglis, Singapore; *Plauda*, Boyd, Bassin; *Caribbean*, Winchester, Manila.—18. *Africana*, Hatfield, Recorder, Sharp, Bombay;

Warrior, Lunt, Akyab; *Scutari*, Edwards, Cameronian, Sadler, John Melhuish, Watta, Calcutta; *Tirrell*, Morgan, Maulmain; *Thos. Brocklebank*, Fletcher, Calcutta; *Navarino*, Simpson, Maulmu; *Punjab*, Smith, Kurrachee.—17. *Capitani*, Shiell, Foo-chow; *Governor-general*, Shefford, Manila; *Salem*, Robertson, Maulmain; *Zephyr*, —, Foo-chow; *Horsa*, Monkwell, Mauritius; *Herold*, McGrath, Bombay; *White Adder*, Bowers, Hankow; *Matilda Atheling Power*, Madras; *Finland*, Sandstrom, Singapore; *Castle Eden*, Way, Madras.—18. *Indiana*, —, Smythe, Calcutta; *Campbell*, Roy, Kurrachee; *Norah Gruene*, Baker, Bombay; *Living Age*, Emery, Akyab; *Admiral Adalbert*, —, Akyab; *Regina*, Cadge, Madras; *Augustine May*, Charles, Kurrachee; *Elbe*, —, Ceylon; *Martha Winzell*, —, Akyab; *Panthea*, —, Madras; *Clara*, Barron, Madras; *Zuluika*, —, Bombay; *Earl Canning*, Westlake, J. N. Cushman, Swap, Rochester, Patten, Akyab; *Vulture*, —, Gopaulpore.—19. *West Derby*, Sargent, Shanghai; *Margaret Blais*, —, Queen of the East, Bittou, Bombay; *Alycone*, Harvey, Mauritius; *Shannon*, Hemsworth, Bombay; *West Australian*, —, Hong Kong; *Charlotte Jane*, —, Corbin; *White Rose*, Watson, Calcutta; *Royal Bride*, Watson, Ceylon; *Grelve Berg*, Snellman, Bombay; *Caraculus*, —, Japan; *Waldemar*, Frantzen, Calcutta; *Excellent*, Davis, Bombay; *Der Sud*, —, Batavia; *Hasty*, —, Zanzibar; *Philonema*, —, Foo-chow; *Morning Light*, —, Floating Light; *Starke*, Bombay; *Radiant*, Chase, Mauritius.—20. *Geo. Croshaw*, —, Calcutta; *Iartar*, —, Calcutta; *Maldon*, Scott, Belle Isle, —, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route.—November 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bandon, Mr. and Mrs. Brandrath, Major and Mrs. Hopkinson and lady friend, Mr. H. S. Reid, Capt. Cayler, Mr. Sherri, Mr. A. Sherriff, Mr. Prosser, Mr. C. Oiler, Mr. M. R. Cowie, Rev. F. H. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington Balfour, Mrs. Poynder, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Beal, Mr. J. Buckland, Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Clark, Hon. and Mrs. Pellet, Mr. G. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mr. W. Newton, Mr. Thomas Skelton, Mr. F. S. Growse, Mr. G. N. Doid, Miss Allen, Rev. W. Handcock, Capt. and Mrs. Onke, Captain Betts, Mr. Coxhead, R.N., Mr. C. J. Quinn, Captain R. Maxwell, Miss Trinnick, Mr. Thos. Owen, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. G. T. Dalton, Mrs. Brownlow, Mr. Crawford, Mr. W. J. Gaiway, Mr. N. Clarke, Hon. Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Kenney, Miss Grant, Miss Thompson, Mr. W. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. D. La ley and two infants, Mons. de Mulky, Mr. and Mrs. McNair, Hon. R. Stewart, Mr. J. W. Maxwell, Mr. Ellis, Lieut. M. Causland, Mr. F. J. Whitty, Capt. Walker, Miss Wavien, Asst. surg. Stewart, Miss Hawley, Miss Rivers, Mr. A. T. T. Patterson, Mr. A. Stokes, Mr. S. N. Tannaco. For MADRAS.—Mr. F. L. Moncrieff, Captain T. Sweet, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Miss Fauce, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Mr. A. C. Smith, Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Dr. Donaldson, Captain B. Church, Mr. P. J. Duff, Mr. McCallie, Mr. C. Cunningham, Mr. Latham, Captain and Mrs. Raynsford, Miss Spring, Asst. Surg. Philloft. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Rigg, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. J. Guthrie, Mr. J. M. Webster. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Forrester, Mr. Harvey, Deputy Asst. gen. Servantes, Mrs. Servantes, Lieut. R. De B. Hawtrej, R.N. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lord and Lady Londesborough, Capt. and Mrs. Ezerton, Mr. Kennard, Mr. Brassey, Mr. F. C. Fawcett, Miss Taylor. For CEYLON.—Mr. R. H. Ellis, Mr. A. Bayley. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. N. Bogel.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

November 27.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. J. G. Bell and friend, Mrs. and two Misses Giraud, Mr. R. H. Glyn, Capt. Farquharson, Mr. J. King, Miss Hawkes, Mrs. King and infant, Mrs. Hylop, Captain and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Broughton, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. F. B. Norris, Captain Shute, Mrs. Santhly, Mr. W. Garland, Sir F. Johnstone, Mr. Chaplin, Lieut. J. S. Ellis, Mr. R. M. Smith, Mr. J. T. Chevalier, Rev. N. Dickenson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Ivatt, Mrs. Naeke, Mr. W. Garland, Mr. D. Boyd, Mr. J. J. Bordes, Mr. J. G. S. Mathison, Mr. Tucker, Mrs. Pauling, Mrs. Cary, Capt. Massiter, Dr. and Mrs. Colendage, Mr. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. Burt, Mrs. Brice and infant, Miss Dyer, Mr. E. Stewart, Mr. Aitken, Captain L. Smith, Ensign J. W. Dickson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Betts and two children, Mr. Schoffer, Mr. and Mrs. Rouse, Mr. and Mrs. Caird, Miss Caird, Mr. Fairholt, Mr. J. Miller, Mrs. Miller and two daughters, Rev. W. R. Caird, Rev. W. E. Wall, Mr. C. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Fitzadam, Mr. E. W. Wall. For ADEN.—Major G. Carmichael.

December 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Elles, Capt. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. E. O'Brien, Mr. C. Hemfrey, Major Flouren, Dr. Jackson, Mrs. Gruntham, Capt. Knight, Miss A. M. Russell, Mrs. Prendergast, Captain Tinson, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert and infant, Miss Baines, Mr. G. Dickson, Miss Dickson, Miss Turnbull, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Farquharson, Mr. A. Bond, Mr. Casanova, Miss Davies, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Showers and infant, Miss Showers, Mrs. Newcomen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Richards, Mr. T. H. Cowie, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Pittar, Miss M. Hill, Mr. McDonald, Mr. H. McDonald, Jun., Mr. F. Deverell, Mr. C. F. White, Mr. Clark, Mrs. R. H. L. Carter, Miss Drought, Mr. Craik, Colonel D. Reid, Mrs. Barrett, Mr. E. Fenn, Miss Wiberley, Mr. W. H. Hudson, Mr. T. Slade, Dr. M. Thomson, Rev. R. Henderson. For MADRAS.—Mrs. J. D. Mayne, Rev. R. and Mrs. Packer Little, Mrs. Lord, Miss Cordes, Miss Cammerer, Mr. C. E. Crighton, Miss Rutheford, Mr. A. Allan, Capt. Maclean, Inspector general Dr. Macpherson, Miss Macpherson, Mr. W. A. Ellis, Mrs. H. de B. Scott and infant, Lieut. Harvey, Mr. Rivington, Mr. A. Leslie, Capt. and Mrs. Butte, Mr. Hewart. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. G. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Carson and two children, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. C. Higgs, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and two children, Deputy Asst. Quartermaster general and Mrs. Woolsey and child. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Whitty, Miss Simpson, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. F. Parry, Mr. C. A. Lutz. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Deatry, Mr. A. R. McDonnell, Mr. Barber. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mr. Schoffer, Mr. Caspar Gluz, Mr. Frank Adam, Mr. T. C. W. Heyer, Miss Blankenhagen. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. P. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Fitzmaurice and Mr. Fontblanque's two children.

December 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. J. A. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. G. Inverarity, Capt. Naismith, Mr. J. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. G. Negroponte, Miss Laing, Mr. P. Myers, Major and Mrs. Nightingall, Mr. J. Canabell. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. G. Heathcote, Mr. B. C. Jebb, Hon. Henry Strutt, Mr. W. E. Currey, The Bishop of Sydney, Mrs. Barker. For ADEN.—Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Biggs and child.

December 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. A. B. Glover, Mr. Macnell, Mr. and Mrs. Schiller, Mrs. Garvock, infant, and child, Mr. J. S. Begg, Major Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Davies, Mr. D. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. White and infant, Mrs. Dickens, Mr. S. F. Poncar, Mrs. and Miss Bredin, Miss A. A. Wall, Miss A. Wilson, Mrs. Beatson, Mr. C. Lazarus, Mr. M. Carr, Mr. Etheridge, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Carr and two children, Mr. W. H. L. Frith. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Irvine, Mr. N. A. Roupell, Mr. John Barclay, For CEYLON.—Mr. R. Cane. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Galton. For SHANGHAI.—Sir R. and Lady Alcock. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. C. Gray.

December 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Pollock, Miss P. Pollock, Mr. T. Garrett, Mrs. J. T. Hill, Mr. Best, Capt. Baillie, Dr. and Mrs. Burn, Mrs. Hoare and infant, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. J. R. Findlay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

HORNE, the wife of Charles, H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, prematurely, of a son, still-born, at 9, Park Villas West, Richmond, Nov. 13.

MARRIAGES.

CHASTON, James, of Brundish Lodge, near Framlingham, Suffolk, to Julia A. S., daughter of the late Captain William Cousins, H.E.I.C.S., at Greenwich, Nov. 17.

LAVIE, Tudor, Madras Army, son of Colonel Lavie, late of the Madras Artillery, to Emily S., only daughter of the late Rev. John Nelson, rector of Peterstow, Herefordshire, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, Nov. 19.

MURRAY, Edward F., of Slough, to Emily J., eldest daughter of Henry Smith Bouderson, Esq., Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, and widow of the late Henry Brereton, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at All Saints, Norfolk-square, Nov. 14.

DEATHS.

GRANT, Captain John Howard, at his son's residence, Middle Deal, Kent, aged 72, Nov. 9.

LOWE, John, of 10, Hyde-park-square, at Milan, aged 70, Oct. 8.

MADAN, Captain Frederick, F.C.S., Elder Brother of the Trinity House, at his residence, 5, Norwich-terrace, St. John's Wood, aged 62, Nov. 17.

WOODFORD, Elizabeth, widow of the late James, of Taunton, Somersetshire, and daughter of the late Solomon Peile, Esq., of Tottenham, Middlesex, at 19, Porchester terrace, Bayswater, aged 63, Nov. 14.

India Office,

November 20, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. Collett, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. Macdonald, late 19th N.I.; Capt. E. H. Scott, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. Stevenson, 4th Regt. N.I.; Maj. H. R. Drew, Staff Corps; Surg. C. Palmer. *Madras Estab.*—Lieut. B. A. Bloomfield, 19th N.I.; Asst. surg. C. Robertson; Lieut. G. H. Granville, 34th N.I.; Col. D. G. Pollard, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. G. D. Riddell, Lieut. G. M. Raynsford, 5th L.C.; Asst. surg. B. Williamson, m.b., Capt. W. R. Mesham, Staff Corps; Capt. G. Atkinson, 6th N.I. *Bombay Estab.*—Capt. G. R. Billamore, Inv. Estab.; Lieut. W. T. Sandwith, 3rd Eur. Regt.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. F. Fortescue, late 34th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. W. L. Randall, 8th Regt. N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. W. Munro, late 38th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. P. H. M. Wynter, 3rd Regt. N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. T. Ringer, m.d., 6 mo. *Madras Estab.*—Asst. surg. H. Webster, 6 mo.; Maj. J. MacVicar, 6 mo.; Capt. W. H. White, 49th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. E. Swinton, 26th N.I., 6 mo.; Maj. J. G. C. Fraser, 6 mo.; Capt. G. S. Simson, 5th Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. A. F. F. Bloomfield, Staff Corps, 5 mo. *Bombay Estab.*—Insp. gen. T. Mackenzie, 6 mo.; Capt. G. R. Billamore, Inv. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. C. T. Heathcote, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. Robert Henderson, Presbyterian Chaplain. *Madras Estab.*—Rev. R. P. Little, Asst. Chaplain. *Bombay Estab.*—Rev. E. N. Dickenson, Asst. Chaplain.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Sub-conductor J. Martin, Lieut. D. Birkett, late 3rd Eur. Regt.; Lieut. J. T. Harris, Staff Corps; Capt. J. E. B. Parsons, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. P. W. Luard, Surg. C. Palmer, Maj. W. J. F. Stafford, Staff Corps. *Madras Estab.*—Asst. surg. J. Donaldson, Lieut. Arthur Anderson, Brev. maj. J. H. Stewart, Eng.; Capt. A. J. Butt, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. S. Findlay; Asst. surg. J. S. Biddings. *Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. Graham, 2nd N.I.

LIST OF H.M.'s BRITISH REGIMENTS STATIONED IN INDIA.

CORRECTED TO THE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1863.

	Where Stationed.	Station of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.
BENGAL.			
2nd Dragoon Guards	Benares	Canterbury	25 July, 1857
7th " "	Umballah	Canterbury	15 October, 1857
7th Hussars	Peshawur	Maidstone	27 August, 1857
*8th " "	Meerut	Canterbury	5 October, 1857
19th " "	Lucknow	Maidstone	
20th " "	Sealkote	Canterbury	
21st " "	Muttra	Canterbury	
1st Batt. 7th Foot	Ferozepore	Walmer	20 July, 1857
*1st " 13th "	Dum Dum	Fermoy	25 May, 1851
1st " 19th "	Kussowlie	Chatham	21 July, 1857
1st " 20th "	Benares	Chatham	6 August, 1857
1st " 23rd "	Agra	Walmer	23 May, 1857
27th Regt. "	Gondah	Cork	5 July, 1854
34th " "	Seetapore	Colchester	8 August, 1857
35th " "	Fyzabad	Chatham	31 July, 1854
38th " "	Dinapore	Colchester	4 August, 1857
42nd " "	Dugshaie	Stirling	15 August, 1857
*43rd " "	Fort William	Chatham	8 October, 1851
46th " "	Cawnpore	Buttevant	12 October, 1854
48th " "	Lucknow	Cork	27 February, 1853
51st " "	Rawul Pindee	Chatham	7 October, 1857
52nd " "	Hazareebaugh	Chatham	30 June, 1853
54th " "	Roorkee	Colchester	5 August, 1857
71st " "	Nowshera	Stirling	4 March, 1853
77th " "	Allahabad	Chatham	17 June, 1857
79th " "	Peshawur	Stirling	10 August, 1857
80th " "	Jhansie	Buttevant	25 July, 1856
81st " "	Morar, Gwalior	Chatham	1 July, 1853
82nd " "	Subathoo	Canterbury	20 May, 1857
88th " "	Shahjehanpore	Colchester	15 July, 1857
89th " "	Mooltan	Fermoy	20 April, 1854
90th " "	Meerut	Canterbury	15 April, 1857
91st " "	Jubbulpore	Chatham	14 December, 1854
93rd " "	Sealkote	Aberdeen	6 June, 1857
94th " "	Jullundur	Chatham	8 December, 1857
97th " "	Saugor	Colchester	6 August, 1857
98th " "	Umballah	Canterbury	3 October, 1857
101st " "	Rawul Pindee	Chatham	
104th " "	Bareilly	Parkhurst	
107th " "	Lucknow	Fermoy	
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade...	Delhi	Winchester	9 August, 1857
3rd " "	Meean Meer	Winchester	26 July, 1857
Royal Artillery.			
2nd Horse Brigade	Meerut	Woolwich and Warley	
5th " "	Umballah		
11th Foot	Lucknow		
16th " "	Barrackpore		
19th " "	Peshawur		
22nd " "	Morar, Gwalior		
24th " "	Lahore		
25th " "	Benares		
MADRAS.			
1st Dragoon Guards	Bangalore	Canterbury	24 August, 1857
17th Lancers	Secunderabad	Maidstone	5 October, 1857
1st Battalion 1st Foot	Kamptee	Colchester	28 July, 1857
1st " 18th "	Secunderabad	Buttevant	12 November, 1857
3rd Battalion 60th Rifles	Thayet-myoo	Winchester	15 August, 1857
66th Regiment Foot	Bangalore	Colchester	29 August, 1857
*68th " "	Rangoon	Fermoy	21 September, 1857
*69th " "	Fort St. George	Fermoy	17 November, 1857
*74th " "	Bellary	Aberdeen	16 March, 1851
102nd " "	Cannanore	Chatham	
105th " "	Wellington	Pembroke	
108th " "	Secunderabad	Fermoy	
Royal Artillery.			
3rd Horse Brigade	Bangalore	Woolwich and Warley	
17th Foot	Madras		
20th " "	Kamptee		
23rd " "	Secunderabad		
BOMBAY.			
3rd Dragoon Guards	Ahmednuggur	Canterbury	19 August, 1857
6th Light Dragoons	Mhow	Maidstone	7 July, 1858
1st Battalion 4th Foot	Poona	Chatham	23 May, 1857
28th Regiment Foot	Nusseerabad	Fermoy	22 February, 1854
33rd " "	Poona	Fermoy	4 February, 1857
44th " "	Belgaum	Colchester	29 August, 1857
56th " "	Deesa	Colchester	27 August, 1857
72nd " "	Mhow	Aberdeen	22 October, 1857
95th " "	Hyderabad	Fermoy	25 June, 1857
103rd " "	Bombay	Canterbury	
106th " "	Neemuch	Birr	
109th " "	Kurrachee	Cork	
Royal Artillery.			
4th Horse Brigade	Kirkee	Woolwich and Warley	
14th Foot	Ahmedabad		
18th " "	Kurrachee		
21st " "	Mhow		

* To be relieved in Bengal by the 5th Lancers, 2nd Battalion 20th Foot, and 36th Regiment.

† To be relieved in Madras by the 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, the 2nd Battalion 21st Foot, and the 76th Regiment.

NOTE.—One of the Regiments sent out this season will be diverted to China. The 56th Foot is sent out to take its place.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s 11½d.	1s 11½d.	Singapore	4s 11½d.	4s 11½d.
Madras	1s 11½d.	1s 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s 11½d.	4s 11½d.
Bombay	2s 0d.	2s 0d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	9 p.	2 0 p.			

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling to 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	—	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	—	98½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	96½ 97
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	9 1	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1½	104½ 2
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	2 2	114½ 115

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

Shares.	Paid.	Prices.
India Stock, 1874	—	221 4
India 5 per cent.	—	108½ 4
India 4 per cent.	—	100½ 3
India 4 per cent. 1888	—	100½
India Encased Paper 4 pr. ct.	—	98½
India 5 p. ct. Encased Paper	—	105½
India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	—	114½
India Stock Debentures, 1855	—	95½ 4
India Stock Debentures, 1859	—	108½
" " " 1863	—	99½
" " " 1864	—	99½
" " " 1864 or 1866	—	99½
India 5 per cent. for account	—	108½ 4
India 5 per cent., 1870	—	108½ 4
India 4 per cent.	88	100½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	—	104½
India Bonds (£1,000)	—	par to 10s. pm.
Ditto (under £1,000)	—	22s. pm.
RAILWAYS.		
Stock Bombay, Bagoda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	105 to 106
20 New	5	½ to 1 pm.
20 Ditto E Shares	7½	½ to 1
Stock Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	103 to 104
Stock Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	107½ to 108½
Stock East Indian	100	106½ to 107½
20 Ditto G. Extension	10	1 to 1½ pm.
20 Ditto H. Extension	10	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	107½ to 108½
20 Ditto (New ditto)	12	1 to 1½ pm.
20 Ditto, J. A., 1862	10	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	103 to 105
Stock Madras guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	96 to 100
Stock Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	100 to 101
20 5th Extension	3	to ..
20 Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock Scinde 6 per cent.	100	105½ to 106½
Stock Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	101 to 103
20 Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	104 to 106
20 Ditto	2	½ to 1 pm.
Stock Panjab (5 per ct.)	100	104 to 106
20 Do. g. 5 p. c.	all	106 pm.
BANKS.		
100 Agra and United Service lim.	50	115 to 120
40 Australasia	all	75 to 77
40 New	10	27 to 29 pm.
25 Bank of Egypt	all	25½ to 26½
20 Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	35 to 36
25 Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	70 to 72
100 Hindostan, China, & Japan	25	2 to 3 pm.
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all	57½ to 58½
100 Imperial Ottoman Bank	10	6½ to 7½
20 Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	par to 4 pm.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
5 Bombay Gas	4	½ d. to 1 pm.
20 British Indian Tea	3	1½ to 1½ pm.
20 Ceylon	7	1 to 1½ pm.
10 E. I. and London Shipping B	a½	—
10 E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	3 to 6
20 East India Irr. & Can.	5	½ d. to 1 pm.
20 Egyptian Com. & Trad.	2	2 to 2½
20 Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2 to 2½ pm.
10 Mediterranean Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	24 to 25
20 Neruludda Coal and Iron	5	1 to 2 pm.
20 Do. New	1	1 to 2
1 Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½ pm.
1 Do. New	½	½ to 1 pm.
10 Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	2 to 2½
50 P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	83 to 85
50 Ditto New	30	20 to 22 pm.
20 Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1908	all	45 to 55
1 Submarine Telegraph	all	4 to 4½
10 Ditto Scrip	all	4 to 4½
2 Telegraph to India	1	4 to 4½

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The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 18th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
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27, Cannon-street, London, E.C., Nov. 4th, 1863.

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—November 21, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 606.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Oct. 23	Burmah (Iangoon)	Oct. 6
Madras	" 28	Bombay	" 29
Agra	" 22	Ceylon	" 30
China (Hong Kong)	Oct. 15.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 19th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 19th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 1/2 oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 1/2 lb. 2s.; under 1 1/2 lb. 2s. 8d.; under 2 1/2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each: when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 1/2 oz. 0s. 10d. | 1 oz. 1s. 8d. | 2 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 5s. 0d.
 Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d.; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to China, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton.
 1/2 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0s. | 2 oz. 4s. 0d. | 3 ozs. 6s. 0d.
 Via Marseilles.
 1/2 oz. 1s. 4d. | 1 oz. 2s. 8d. | 2 oz. 5s. 4d. | 3 oz. 8s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta papers by this mail complain that though the natives are rejoicing in the Doorga Poojah all European business is at a standstill, and that there is neither public news nor social gaiety or excitement of any sort. The bazaars still have their *gup* about the rumour respecting H.M.'s 101st Regiment having fallen into an ambuscade, and been cut all to pieces by the Syuds and Hindostanees of Sitana. Not less than five hundred men of all ranks are said to have been slain. The report was first given in the *Oude Gazette* of the 17th October, but no other up-country paper has confirmed the statement, or even alluded to it. The story was no doubt started by the natives, and we hope to find that it was nothing but "a weak invention of the enemy," or, at all events, an exaggeration of the truth.

We are sorry to observe that the Commander-in-Chief has had occasion to reprimand certain cavalry and artillery officers at Barrackpore, for purchasing and trading in horses which, as members of a casting committee, they had condemned.

A correspondent of the *Calcutta Englishman*, dated Julpigoree, Oct. 15, writes:—"A flight of locusts passed over this station last evening. The flight commenced about five p.m., and lasted till darkness set in. Very little, if any, damage done. The flight was from west to east, right across the river Teesta into Bootan. I have seen denser flights in the Upper Provinces; but, as the locust is almost unknown in Bengal, the people of this part of the country hardly know what to make of them. The locusts were of the red kind. We caught a lot and had them roasted for dinner. There are still lots of locusts knocking about. They seem as if they don't know what to do with themselves; evidently they don't like *dhan*."

Twelve of the robbers who attacked Mr. Robertson have been apprehended. They belong to a large gang. A small amount of the property stolen has been recovered.

Mr. Claud Hamilton Brown has been appointed an additional member of the Viceregal Council.

Mr. H. L. Anderson is appointed to succeed Mr. C. J. Erskine on the High Court bench.

A French gentleman, M. de Closet, has ar-

rived at Madras from Pondicherry, with the view of making the necessary arrangements for the construction of a railway from Pondicherry to Conjeveram.

We are sorry to learn that cholera has made its reappearance amongst the troops in Oude. Dr. Shelton has been summoned from Simla. Two hundred prisoners have been employed to clear away the rank vegetation in the neighbourhood of cantonments.

Lord Elgin and Sir Hugh Rose are moving towards the Punjab.

The supposed Nana is said to be of high sacerdotal rank, and is said to have threatened a civil action against the authorities for false imprisonment.

There was a very long letter in the *Times* of yesterday from some passengers by the Overland Route to India, who complain very bitterly that they suffered severe inconvenience from the late inundation of the Nile and the very imperfect arrangements of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Ladies and young children were amongst the sufferers. They landed at Alexandria on the 10th instant from the steamer *Ellora*, from Southampton, en route to Bombay. The first-class passengers say that they had been provided with an Egyptian transit ticket by the P. and O. Company before leaving England. But they paid nearly double the sum for it that they could have procured a similar ticket for in Alexandria. The steamer which carried them on the Nile to Cairo, "in twenty-two wretched hours," "had not a single responsible official on board." The captain and pilot spoke only Arabic. The accommodations are described as most deplorably bad, and the vessel "was crowded with 'outsiders,' shouting, lolling, eating and drinking, smoking, spitting, and snoring in every part of the vessel—especially the best parts—and all of them very dirty *canaille*." "The sleeping cabins—four in number—were all public, and open to all. There was no lavatory on board, and until the energy of one passenger, after some hours of endeavour, compelled the production and cleansing of one close stool in one of the cabins, no necessities or urinals of any kind. Nature was relieved from the same corner of the rail whereat the water for drinking and ablution had to be drawn from the muddy river. But water could

not always be got even in sufficient quantity to fill the solitary wash-basin, which we passed from hand to hand. A young American lady, among others, was seen ineffectually trying, in default of servants, to draw the foul fluid for herself, and had to be assisted by some of her fellow-passengers in that enterprise. There was one towel, but only a small one, and no more were to be had till the following day; but of soap there was not a morsel but what some of the passengers had brought. Lice and insects of all kinds, since the exodus, have been the plagues of Egypt. We found the parasites in plenty at Cairo. That we were not without them on board of the *Hadji-Pasha* you may easily guess. There was the food of the quotidian 'meal,' as per regulation—such stuff! Insufficient, even if good; it was filthy, coarse, and ill-cooked besides, and all, in the highest degree. Dirty—very dirty—iron knives and forks were distributed at the rate of one knife and one fork to each guest of the 'administration,' and he, or she, or it used these for all purposes, for there were no carving knives or carving forks. Insufficient and bad also was the attendance, as we have already said; yet even of that, such as it was, the *canaille* without obtained the preference and held it to the end."

How far the above statements are strictly correct we have no certain means of knowing, but we suspect some exaggeration.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

JAPAN.

HONG KONG, Oct. 26.

Advices from Japan state that a French officer had been murdered by the Japanese. Immediate reparation was demanded.

War by the combined French and English forces was generally expected.

MADAGASCAR.

MAURITIUS, Nov. 6.

Advices received here from Madagascar mention a rumour that King Radama is still alive. He was left for dead by the assassins, but is said to have been found by his partisans and concealed.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Capt. H. Wakeman, late of the 42nd Madras N.I., at 6, St. Paul's-road, Kennington, aged 55, Nov. 5.

Passengers by the present Mail.

From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Tickell and two children, Lieut. E. L. Mason, Mrs. L. Luvier, Mrs. Teal. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Harrison, Mr. S. N. Ward, Mr. Bridge. From HONG KONG.—Mr. J. L. Saulto, Mr. J. B. Crane, Mr. C. C. Fisk, Mr. Farbridge, Capt. Purcell, Mr. W. Douglas, Mr. J. Douglas.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Poonah*, Dec. 1.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. G. N. Barlow and two infants, Capt. and Mrs. Dun, Vet. surg. Hunge, Mrs. Wilkin and infant, Maj. Warrea, Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, Capt. Gillet, Mrs. Colville and infant, Mrs. Shekelton and infant. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Arbuthnot, Col. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. Cassaigne, Mr. Lascelles and two children. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Burman.

BENGAL.

THE BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

The Bengal Medical Retiring Fund publishes the following statistical particulars of its present quivering condition, and of the actual distress which stares it in the face for the coming year:—

Balance of unappropriated fund, April 30, 1863	Rs. 25,005
Net receipts to Dec. 31, 1863	1,64,485
	1,89,490
Deduct value for the six annuities declared	1,89,359
This, it must be admitted, is a sufficiently narrow escape from present insolvency to please the most reckless person interested in the welfare of the Fund; but the following prospect for next year is alarming indeed:—	
The year's income	Rs. 1,97,464
The year's charges, sum required to provide for the value of seven annuities	Rs. 2,20,920
Management charges, &c.	5,000
	2,25,920

Deficiency at end of 1864... Rs. 28,456

So that, next year, so far as self-sustaining power is concerned, the Fund will, as the doctors would say, be helplessly and hopelessly paralysed, and can only be saved from death and annihilation by aid, of which the directors express their hope in the following words:—

If the Government allow the supplemental grants applied for by the managers at the request of the last general meeting of subscribers, the fund will, it is expected, be enabled to grant the full number of seven annuities per annum.

From these extracts, taken from the directors' report, it will be plainly seen that the Fund is now mendicant, and will next year be pauper; and, in this state of affairs, it is to be hoped that the Government which has, by its acts killed the institution, will lose no time in taking over the carcass for the benefit of those who have hitherto kept the body alive and in good condition, but whose diminished numbers and subscriptions can no longer suffice to save it from its now certain fate.—*Englishman*, Oct. 10.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

The members of the Council of India have been summoned to legislative sitting on the 16th November, the Council of Bengal re-assembling on the 14th—that is, on the preceding Saturday. Additional members (official) from the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, and from the Punjab, will be present—namely, the Hon. Messrs. H. L. Anderson, R. S. Ellis, and A. A. Roberts. The latter is a judge of the Bengal High Court, though a Punjab civilian. From his judicial appointment not being held to disqualify him for a place in Council, you may estimate the value attachable to those newspaper assaults on Sir Charles Wood which made his assumed shutting of the Council Chamber against independent judicials a prime article of indictment against her Majesty's Secretary for India. Independent judicials continue eligible for seats in Council; the objection now, as ever, is to the faction, whether judicial or lay. The Council, should Messrs. Ellis and Anderson have arrived, will on its re-opening have present official members, ordinary and additional, from every division of India; for, in addition to the above-named, there will be the Hon. Mr. Grey for Bengal, and the Hon. Mr. Harrington for the North-West. I have heard nothing reliable concerning the additional non-official European and native members. Of the latter, Rajahs Dinkur Rao and Deo Narain Sing would probably make not the slightest objection to retain their seats for another two years, and they may be asked to do so. A third native member is his Highness the Nawab of Rampore, and a fourth, I am inclined to vaticinate, will be the Maharaja of Jeypore, who has gone through the approved probation; that is, done something for education in the way of schools and scholarships; and who has, by this, been summoned to Lahore, to be invested with the insignia of the Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The European non-official members last sitting (I cannot employ the word session) were two, Messrs. Cowle and Fitzwilliam. Both are in England, and it will be difficult to replace them. Whoever accepts the honour of a seat in Council will be expected to be present at Lahore in January! This is the great obstacle, for I need not remind you that January is the very middle of the mercantile busy season. The question, therefore, is, are there to be found amongst us two merchants of note, so public-spirited as to leave their private money-making for two months of the busiest season of the mercantile year, to take part in the deliberations of a Council twelve hundred miles from Calcutta? Possibly, one European non-official member may be procured from here, and a second fished for in your most promising city. But if European members are not procurable, the requisite quota will be made up of natives. The Council's Act but insists on half the number of additional members summoned being non-official, but on nothing further; they (non-officials) might be all natives, or all Europeans if it so pleased the Viceroy.

NEW RATES OF PAY AND STAFF ALLOWANCES.

It is not only the new consolidated rates of pay for regimental officers which have arrived from England, sanctioned, and may be published at any moment by the Government, but, at the same time will appear the re-organization of, and new rates of pay and staff allowances for all the departments of the army—the Secretariat, Adjutant-general's, Quartermaster-general's, Judge Advocate-general's, Pay, Stud, and every other department, too numerous to mention here. We may mention a few of the most important changes which attracted our notice, and have adhered to our memory. The Military Secretary to the Government of India will in future receive Rs. 3,500 a month, consolidated; and his deputy will receive staff allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month, with the pay of his rank. All other deputies in the several departments—Adjutant-general of the army, Quartermaster-general, &c., will also receive Rs. 1,000 staff. Officers commanding native regiments, cavalry and infantry, will receive consolidated pay on a sliding scale, according to their rank; Lieut.-colonel, cavalry, Rs. 1,500; infantry, Rs. 1,400; majors, captains, &c., lower consolidated rates. We believe that the officer second in command is, in future, to receive a staff allowance of Rs. 350 a month, whilst with his regiment. Presidency house-rent is to be reduced, for field officers at least; the present rate for a Lieut.-colonel, Rs. 180 a month, being brought down to Rs. 125. As a whole, the new tariff must be admitted to be fair and liberal, and such as ought to procure and retain good and zealous officers for the service of the Government; but some retrenchments have been made in all the departments. For instance, in the stud department, the superintendent of Government studs now receives Rs. 1,500 a month staff allowance; it will in future be Rs. 1,000; and the deputy-superintendent, now receiving Rs. 1,000 a month staff allowance, will, under the new rules, receive but Rs. 700. The controller of military finance gains Rs. 6.8 by the new rules; the military accountant to the Government remains as he is; and the presidency paymaster's staff allowance is reduced by Rs. 100 a month. These are some of the larger features of the new pay regulations, which it has taken the Governments of India and of Westminster two years and a-half to bring to maturity; and which we hope will now require no further change or modification. The error of cutting down the pay and allowances of the military so as to make this country, already sufficiently disliked, still more hated, has been pretty well avoided; and we must hope for the best results.—*Englishman*, Oct. 20.

THE MILITARY FORCE IN THE PUNJAB.

The military force in the Punjab, exclusive of the irregulars, amounted during the year 1862-63 to 15,560 Europeans and 12,770 natives; making a total of 28,339, maintained at a cost of Rs. 196,70,080. This force was composed of 16 field

and 6 garrison batteries (96 guns), 3 regiments of British cavalry, 14 of British infantry, 8 of native cavalry, and 15½ of native infantry. These figures include the 23rd and 32nd corps N.I., though now withdrawn from general duty and chiefly employed on public works. The irregular force, again, consisted of 5 regiments of native artillery, 5½ of cavalry, and 11 of infantry; making a total of 11,079 men, maintained at a cost of Rs. 20,97,504. The five artillery regiments, it may be remarked, were together only 549 strong, while the cavalry regiments mustered no more than 2,774 sabres. The Punjab camel establishment has been kept up at such a comparatively trifling expense that the commissariat department became anxious to know how such substantial results were obtained from such a small outlay. The system is explained as follows:—

"The cattle establishment attached to Punjab infantry regiments, the regiment at Abbottabad and the Guide corps excepted, consists of fifty-five camels, with eleven sowars at five rupees; and a jemadar on eight rupees per mensem, and forty mules; one muleteer is allowed for every three mules on five rupees per mensem, and one jemadar of muleteers for each corps on eight rupees per mensem. The camels are sent out to graze, care being taken to select the best grazing ground, and to change the locality from time to time. When camels are worked as on a march, they are still restricted to what they can procure when out grazing. It is only when, from any cause, forage is scarce, or when they are worked unusually hard and have no time to graze, that two seers of gram per camel, or, in lieu, ten seers bhoosa, is allowed; but it rarely happens that either gram or bhoosa has to be provided. The jemadar of Serwans and the non-commissioned officers in charge of the camels are held strictly responsible for their condition, and that no undue expense is incurred. Mules are allowed two seers of gram and six seers of bhoosa daily. The two infantry regiments located in Huzara do not keep up camels; they have one hundred mules, with thirty-three muleteers and one jemadar each. The Guide corps has only eighty-six mules, with twenty-eight muleteers and one jemadar."

In consequence of the determination of the Supreme Government that all armed bodies must for the future be either soldiers or police, it became necessary to revise the military levies maintained for the defence of the frontier ever since the final conquest and annexation of the Punjab. A frontier militia was accordingly organised, consisting of 403 horsemen and 217 footmen, at an annual cost of 145,596 rupees. These militia men are for the most part inhabitants of the Border, and are employed as outposts on the Dera Ismael Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, and Bunnoo Frontiers, and as guides to military detachments of the Punjab Irregular Force. In order that a sufficient supply of provisions shall always be in hand in the event of troops being required to take the field without any previous notice, the Forts of Kohat, Duleepghur, and Akalghur are always provisioned for two months, while at the larger posts supplies for one month, and at the smaller posts for ten days, are always kept in store. Constant vigilance is needed to guard against the cattle-stealing raids of the Highland caterans, and frequent collisions take place between the armed robbers and the militia, in which the former invariably come off second-best. The conduct of the entire Punjab Irregular Force during the year under notice was highly commended by the Brigadier-general commanding.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Oct. 21.

MERITS OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Reports of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-Western Provinces in the year 1862.

With regard to the work done by the zillah judges we have the following order of merit:—

	Civil.	Criminal.
Azimghurh ...	1	IV.
Allahabad ...	2	III.
Farrukabad ...	3	I.

Benares occupying the third place in the criminal work. Allahabad that occupies the best place, taking a double second.

"The largest amount of civil work in these provinces in the past year was performed by Mr. Andrew Ross, Judge of Azimghurh, whose industry was very remarkable. Second only to Azimghurh

stands the district of Allahabad, in which the work performed by the judges, especially by Mr. G. P. Money, was very large."

Messrs. Spankie, Lindsay, Lind, and Horne, are creditably mentioned. "In the year under review Moradabad occupied the lowest position in regard to the amount of work performed by the judge, and the court have censured the zillah judge for his want of industry and diligence." They observe with regret that Moradabad shows the worst results also in respect to civil and criminal duties combined. With regard to the "percentage of appeals to cases and appeals decided," the best results were obtained by Messrs. Fane, Drummond, and Carnac, the worst by Messrs. Horne, Andrew Ross, and Edmonstone. With regard to the "percentage of modified or reversed cases to total number decided by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut," the most favourable were those of Messrs. Pearson, Swinton, Batten, and Spankie, as in the previous year. With regard to the "percentage of modified or reversed cases to total number of cases and appeals decided by the judge," the best results were those of Messrs. Spankie, Drummond, Lind, and Carnac, and the worst those of Messrs. Masson, Vansittart, and Patterson. We would observe, however, that there is a great fallacy in this determining of merits by separate percentages. It lies in not taking into consideration the relative value of the amounts on which the percentage is struck. It is true that this is done in a measure by having the three different percentages. But the error as regards the comparison of man with man runs through them all.

Thus take the cases of Mr. Fane and Mr. Ross in the first percentage. The former attains "best results" and the latter "worst results." But, then, on examining the table we find that Mr. Ross decided 458 cases, Mr. Fane only 172. It is evident that for the purposes of fair comparison an allowance ought to be made for the greater amount of work done in the one case than in the other, for the greater risk.

Thus, if A decides 100 cases, B 50, and 10 of the former and 5 of the latter are appealed, they are both 10 per cent., but that does not show equal merit; B ought to have a less percentage appealed out of his smaller number of cases decided; in fact, as he had only half the number of cases his percentage ought to be only half that of A, that is 2½ per cent. Again, if on appeal 5 of A's cases are confirmed, and 5 of B's, the former shows 50 per cent. reversals, the latter has a clean bill altogether, and heads the list; whilst it is evident that there was more chance of 5 cases being all confirmed than 10 cases.

Mr. Spankie seems to us to come out in all respects, best in the list of judges, deciding the second greatest number of cases, and yet appearing well in the matter of appeals and reversals.

With regard to the principal Sudder Ameer, "the largest amount of work was performed by Mr. R. H. Smith, who disposed of an average of 45 cases per mensem, only 3 per cent. of which were modified or reversed on appeal. After him Mahomed Buksh, P.S.A. of Agra, decided 42 cases monthly, of which only 4 per cent. were reversed or modified."—*Delhi Gazette*.

FUTURE CHANGES IN INDIA.

The time is now apparently approaching when the scheme is fairly to be tried of bringing the P. & O. mail steamers to Bombay and Beypore only, leaving passengers, letters, and goods to find their way as they best can from Bombay to Calcutta, and from Beypore to Madras. The whole arrangement, if successful, is fraught with grave results. The establishment of an imperial capital on the western side of the Indian Peninsula would be carried out as a matter of necessity without any interference from home; whilst the trade and importance of Madras would be irresistibly drawn in the same direction. If, however, we may judge from reports which have recently reached us, we might be inclined to doubt whether these dreams of future changes are likely to be realised to the full extent which some appear to imagine, or at any rate before Bombay and Calcutta are in direct and unbroken

communication by rail. No doubt, when passengers for Calcutta are enabled to land in a fine harbour like Bombay, and then proceed direct to their destination by rail, the change will be preferred to the hot, weary voyage round Galle. But Beypore is far less favourably situated. The port there is said to be on an open and unprotected coast, where landing and embarking would be both uncomfortable and unsafe for several months in the year; when, indeed, it is exposed to all the fury of the south-west monsoon. Consequently, to expect Calcutta passengers to land at Beypore, then to proceed, across the hottest part of India, to the hottest of all the presidencies, and finally to embark amidst all the unpleasantness, to say nothing of the peril, of the Madras surf, in order to proceed up the Bay of Bengal to the so-called Imperial city, is simply a hope that never will be realised. The mails may be carried that way, inasmuch as the Post-office authorities appear to have exerted themselves from time immemorial to select the most difficult and impracticable routes for the conveyance of despatches; but we should be induced to imagine that Calcutta passengers will not willingly incur such evils, and indeed will rather prefer going round the Cape even to the pleasures of a journey through the beautiful and prosperous country of Malabar, and Italian climate of Mysore, to that concentration of dust and sunshine which prevails in Madras and its neighbourhood.

But if Calcutta traffic might prove strong enough to induce the P. and O. steamers to continue running until the completion of the Bombay railway, it will then remain to be seen what will become of Madras. Calcutta is really bearable to the European, excepting, perhaps, in May and September; but even here, where the thermometer ranges some degrees lower than Madras, and where for four months in the year we have a really beautiful climate,—even here people are dissatisfied, and the capital does not appear to be a favourite Viceregal residence. But at Madras the summer heat is invariably described as grilling; and whilst the Governor is anxious to fix his permanent residence at Ootacamund, the whole European population seem to take frequent flights to the Shevaroy and Neilgherries. The railway will indeed enable everyone to gratify this continual desire to fly away to the Land of the West, but at the same time the result must be the transference of the permanent head-quarters of the Governor of Madras to some locality sufficiently near to Beypore and sufficiently distant from Fort St. George.

Such are some of the changes which appear likely, even in the minds of the most sober-minded people of the day, but which would have been regarded as downright madness five years ago. People's ideas are, however, being revolutionised in more ways than one; and whilst we are speculating upon the transference of capitals and the creation of new cities the railway trains are passing amongst large communities that have never been without the limits of their respective villages, and fairly opening their eyes and compelling them to think. The sneer of the Brahmin, and the depreciation attempted by the Mussulman, are less and less regarded as the natives see trains full of people carried by a mysterious agency through mountains and over rivers, with all the thousand and one marvels connected with such achievements. Under these circumstances, therefore, we may hope that the changes in progress may be prolific of such results in all directions as may prove beneficial to future generations.—*Englishman*, Oct. 16.

THE MISSION TO BHOOTAN.

In the long-stretching extent of fifteen hundred miles covered by the Himalayan range from Peshawur to Suddya, there are two vast tracts which are entirely independent of British power, and carefully exclude English influence. These are Nepal and Bhootan. As the former stretches no less than five hundred miles in length from the Kali river to Darjeeling, and the latter two hundred and thirty miles from Darjeeling to Assam, we may be said to possess little more than half the southern slope of our great

northern bulwark. The two countries differ as much in their civilisation as in their extent. Nepal has been conquered by a Hindoo race; is the last asylum of Brahminism; is governed by a Prime Minister who has been feted in the palaces of English nobles, and observed the sources of English power; and has, after one great war and many little quarrels, an English Resident at its capital. The latter is still the abode of Indo-Chinese barbarism, and acknowledges a distant fealty through Thibet to Peking. Inhabited by a sparse and miserable people, Bhootan has hitherto escaped the attraction of the English power only by its insignificance, and it would long have continued unnoticed by the Viceroy who governs Southern Asia from Calcutta, if for a whole century it had not persistently harassed our frontier. Those political *petits maitres* who scent in every defensive movement and every commercial treaty of Government the odour of annexation, suspect in the proposed mission a covetous desire to seize nineteen thousand square miles of tea land, fine forest, and sanatoria. But, whatever the result may be—and it will probably be territorially as unimportant as that of the last Sikkim war—all that our Government means to secure by this mission is a quiet frontier. Science may benefit a little, and commerce less, but annexation has nothing to hope for at present.

Our connection with Bhootan goes as far back as the time of Warren Hastings, who, in 1774, "wholly from consideration for the distress to which the Bhootans represented themselves to be reduced," restored to them all the lands which we had taken as a punishment for their invasion of Cooch Behar, on the sole condition of their ceasing to molest our native subjects, and paying to us, instead of Cooch Behar, the annual tribute of five horses for a district at the foot of the hills. All their traditions and superstitions point to the fact that the Bhootens took their present country from the people of Cooch Behar. The story is that the Dhurm Rajah, who is to Bhootan what the Mikado is to Japan, dwelt to the far north of Lhasa, migrated south to that capital, and finally to Punukka, the present hot-weather capital of Bhootan, where he played so miraculously on a pipe made out of a man's thigh bone that the Cooch Raja disappeared under ground. The Dhurm Raja thereupon deprived all the people of their caste, introduced the present form of spurious Buddhism, and appointed a Thibetan as his vizier under the name of Deb Raja. In Bhootan, as in Japan, the latter soon exercised the chief power, and as each Dhurm Raja was an incarnation of his predecessor, the office was generally held by a mere boy who was said to be "regenerated" and proved his title by recognising the property and clothes of his predecessor. In time the Dhurm Raja was "regenerated" in Bhootan instead of in Lhasa, to save trouble—a tradition which marks the time when Bhootan became virtually independent of Thibet. The whole country is divided into the three provinces of Paro, Tongsa and Tacca, each under a Pillo corresponding to our Lieutenant-Governor, and these again into districts under Soubahs like our Commissioners. Were the Deb Raja a man of recognised power, the country might be as decently governed as Nepal. But being generally elected from among the three Pillors, he is continually controlled by them, while he dare not interfere with them so long as they pay their trifling tribute. After he has enjoyed office for a few years they force him to resign.

Thus, what with Soubahs who care little for the Pillors, Pillors who quarrel with each other and scorn the Deb Raja, a Dhurm Raja who is a mere boy kept as a State prisoner, and Lhasa priests who constitute half the population and help the civil rulers to grind the rest to the dust, Bhootan may be pronounced the most ill-governed country in the East, not excepting the independent Malay States of the Archipelago. To increase the scantiness of the population, thinned by misrule, polyandry prevails, while chastity is as unknown as cleanliness of life, the Bhoota, and all the more if he is a priest, considering clean water his greatest enemy. Cowardice, treachery, false-

hood, ignorance, and petty insolence are declared by all who have visited the country to be the prevailing characteristics of its people, and the priests are the worst of all. The only beings who work are the women. Over them the labourers tyrannise, over them those whom we would in Japan term the retainers of the Daimios or governing class, and over the whole the priests and rulers. The lower a man is the more cheerful and honest he seems to be, for the best safeguard in Bhootan is poverty. Living in a country which for a breadth of a hundred and twenty miles is one succession of snowy hills and malarious valleys rising from a thousand to twenty-five thousand feet high, the religion of the people consists of a belief in hosts of spirits to which they offer flowers and rags, with incantations loudly uttered as they pass the haunted spots, and in counting Buddhist beads while they utter the everlasting mystery, "Oom manee paimee oom." They live on the lowest kinds of grain, and a favoured few use the flavourless brick tea of Western China. Their drink is "chong," a sort of bad gin made from rice, which they gulp down in enormous quantities from large horns.

We have more than once sent a mission to Bhootan, of a combined political and scientific character. But as we have from the first acted towards the Bhootas with liberality, they despise us and our messengers, whom they have always treated with a baseness which measures the extent of our long-suffering patience. Of the last mission under Captain R. Boileau Pemberton in 1837-38, Mr. Griffith, the Madras Assistant-Surgeon who accompanied it, has left us an interesting account. Starting from Gowhaty on 21st December, 1837, the mission were struck by the change from the highly cultivated Doosars or passes of Assam to the desert of Bhootan, marked by a stream eighty yards wide, although the soil of the latter is as fertile as the jungle of the former is deadly. By 3rd January the hills were entered, and the first sign of habitation witnessed was a Bhoota post at the height of a thousand feet. The Soubah of this place was the only "gentlemanly" man met with by the mission, not excepting the Dhurm and Deb Rajas. The only priest who was ever found working, asked with much condescension for the health of the "Goombhane" and the Governor-general. Pines and rhododendrons, oaks and chesnuts, with violets and primroses at their feet, marked the prevailing vegetation. The oak resembles that of England. The streams are mountain torrents, the largest being the Monass which drains Eastern Bhootan. Up the many valleys blow gusts of wind carrying abundant dust, but this is the only drawback which the climate presents to the traveller. On a precipice above the Monass stands Benka or Tassgong, the Gibraltar of Bhootan, which the mission reached on 1st February. The highest peaks are Dongdola and Rodola, the pass through the latter of which was found to be 12,900 feet. Valley succeeded ridge, and snowy ridge valley, till Captain Pemberton reached Punukka, on 1st April, after more than three months' toil, at the rate of about fifteen miles a day. Here the Rajahs spend the six summer months of the year, going afterwards to Tasisudon, not only because that suits the cold season better, but because the limit of oppression which the ryots of each district will bear is reached in six months. This "capital" is a miserable collection of fifteen ruinous houses on either side of the Patchien stream. The Deb Raja is described as an ordinary looking man, who, after nine days' delay, received the mission in a low room supported on pillars hastily hung with silk, beside which sat a man counting cowrie shells to make a display of the wealth of the kingdom! The Dhurm Rajah was a boy of eight years of age, and the son of the leading Pillo. Sitting in a recess lighted with lamps, and in a room even meaner than the Deb Raja's, and surrounded with priests who muttered charms from gilt-lettered black books like those of the Burmese, the boy was prompted by a grey-headed priest. After more than a month's exposure to roguery, insolence, and lying, the mission departed fruitlessly by a new route, leaving the trade track to

Rungpore to the right, and arriving at Goalpara after six months' absence.

We expect for the Hon. A. Eden a much better reception. He discharged his mission to Sikkim well three years ago, and on this occasion he will be attended by fifty Sikhs of the 25th Punjab N.I., as well as a detachment of sappers and miners from Darjeeling. Accompanied by a military and medical officer, this force of a hundred men ought to ensure respect from savages who thirty years ago ran away in thousands from a few Assamese Sebundies. Avoiding our mistake in Japan, Mr. Eden must see that both the Dhurm and Deb Rajas, as well as the three Pillors, are parties to any treaty that may be formed. Commerce has little to hope from a country which may produce copper, as is said, but the great attraction of which is its soil. We shall not want Bhootan for the next half century, and meanwhile, if Mr. Eden can teach its savage rulers to respect treaties, the Bhootas will be the gainers. —*Friend of India*, Oct. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALCUTTA BUDGET.—The Budget of the Calcutta Municipal Funds for the year ending 31st December, 1864, calculates the income at about twelve lakhs and a quarter of rupees, of which three lakhs will be derived from trades licenses. The expenditure, which will greatly exceed this amount, is to be met by a series of loans, to the amount of twenty-four lakhs, raised by debenture on the security of the rates, taxes, and dues imposed by the Municipal Act.

DIVIDENDS.—The following dividends are now in course of payment at the official assignee's office, Calcutta:—Estate Margaret Lee, first dividend, at 39 per cent.; estate John Brightman Vandenburg, fourth insolvency, first dividend, at 18 per cent.; estate Joseph Anderson, first dividend, at 8½ per cent.; estate Edmond George Collinet, second dividend, at 8 per cent.; estate Assaram and Soaklall, first dividend, at 5½ per cent.; estate William Samuel Palmer, first dividend, at 2½ per cent.; estate George Ripley (or Birrell and Co.), third dividend, at 1½ per cent.; estate Manuk Malcum Manuk, second dividend, at 1 per cent.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—We publish in our official columns some correspondence relating to the extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Jumooona, in which Sir Charles rather neatly endeavours to throw the whole blame of refusal on the shoulders of the directors. Those interested will be able to judge, from the correspondence, of the comparative merits of the case put forward by the respective parties; but, as it stands, the whole question is simply this:—Sir Charles Wood requires the line to be extended under a guarantee of 4½ per cent., on the ground that he cannot afford, in the present state of the money market, to offer more; and the directors decline to take up the work in the mode he requires at less than 5 per cent., for the same reason. Sir Charles Wood, however, wishes them to bear his share of the odium of refusal as well as their own, and Lord Elgin is "therefore at liberty" to make other arrangements with some other company within the limits already sanctioned for grant of assistance to unguaranteed companies, or to propose to Sir Charles such other scheme as he may consider desirable for the construction of other lines of railway in Eastern Bengal. This is certainly extremely considerate and kind on the part of the Secretary of State for India; but the fact of its being tolerably well-known that the directors were perfectly ready to extend the line as originally proposed by the Government scarcely says as much for the justice of the proposal, and the probability of the company having their interests guarded by some such little trifle as a charter or an Act of Parliament, raises a very open question as to the power of the proposer. —*Englishman*, Oct. 22.

THE PRICE OF COTTON AT UMRAITSUR.—As much as thirty-two rupees per maund has been given for cotton at Umritsur during the present month. About the same time last year the price was only eight to ten rupees.

LIEUT.-COLONEL DRURY, the well-known botanist, is now engaged, as we are informed, in completing a "Handbook of the Indian Flora," in two volumes. This work will contain the scientific, English, and native names of every hitherto discovered flowering plant indigenous to India, with a full description of its properties and characteristics.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 22.

CACHAR TEA-PLANTERS.—We deeply regret to learn, from the *Dacca News*, that four Cachar tea-planters have fallen victims within the last few weeks to the malarious influences which prevail in that province at this season of the year. The names of these ill-fated gentlemen were Messrs. C. P. Arkwright, J. Webster, A. Boucat, and H. E. Jewsbury. The present season is said to be a particularly unhealthy one, from the want of the usual fall of rain. The vegetation, being thus prematurely exposed to the sun's heat, is withering and rotting on the ground. The temperature, too, has of late been excessively high, and consequently a deadly miasma evolved from the reeking jungles and swamps. As a rule, the Cachar planters dwell on the tops of *teelas*, or little hills, and thus in ordinary seasons escape the deadly effects of the malaria of the plains. This year, however, not even that precaution has saved them from sickness and death.

TEA GARDEN AT NUNCLOW.—Extract of a Travelling Diary of the Officiating Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier:—"One of the chief objects I had in view in coming to Nunclow was to see a tea garden said to have been planted by David Scott. I had not visited it on my way from Assam, as I was told the garden contained but a few orange trees. I found that the garden was entirely neglected, no boundary or trace of one remaining; it has, therefore, been open to cattle for years. The garden contained about four hundred tea shrubs. These had been planted a great deal too close together, that is, with space only of from two to two and a half feet, and had thus run up into poles ten or twelve feet high. The leaf, however, appeared to be unusually large, and the shrubs as healthy as could be expected under the circumstances. The plants were, in my opinion, too much exposed. All plantations in the hills should have a western aspect—that is, be upon slopes facing the west. Many of the shrubs had thrown up strong and vigorous shoots from the roots. There has been a report current that tea would not thrive in the hills, and I was most anxious to ascertain, by personal inspection, how far this report was founded on fact. From what I have seen I have no reason to doubt but that with ordinary care the plant will thrive in most situations, at least those not exceeding 4,000 feet elevation, and not exposed like Cheera to deluges of rain. Mr. Hudson has for some years collected about a maund and a half of seed from the Nunclow shrubs. The whole, however, I believe to be Government property, and I shall endeavour to ascertain the point. There is another tea garden in Khyrim, planted and abandoned by Mr. Stainforth about twelve years ago. The seed of these is also collected by Mr. Hudson. It is my belief that the slopes of the hills towards Assam from 4,000 feet downwards will prove to be eminently suited for tea, and if so, the advantage to Europeans of being enabled to reside in a healthy climate will be incalculable. Mr. Shadwell, the oldest resident at Cherra Poonjee, states his belief that tea has not been cultivated merely from ignorance as to whether it would grow or not. Mr. Hudson has commenced a small garden at Moosmye, near Cherra, about the worst situation in the hills, I should say, for such an experiment, as it is exposed to the Cherra rain deluge."

PUNJAB TRADING COMPANY.—Amongst the trading speculations of the present day the limited liability project of Messrs. Peake and Allen deserves to be noted as a wonder. The whole of the shares were taken up—value six lacs of rupees—the first week of the announcement of the company, and before Mr. Firze, in charge of the Calcutta office, and Mr. Allen, in charge of the Simla and Umballa offices, could communicate on the subject, applications for several thousands more were received and regis-

tered at all three places. This overwhelming success has, I suppose, on the principle that "too much of a good thing is good for nothing," led to a considerable amount of confusion and trouble. All the applicants are alike clamouring for the number of shares each applied, and get an acknowledgment for, but since the number applied for exceeds by thousands the number proposed for allotment, it is simply impossible that the demand can be met. The only solution, therefore, that I can see of the difficulty is, to add up the total number of shares applied for, and allot to each applicant the number which the proposed lot of shares will proportionably give. I believe it is the intention of Messrs. Peake and Allen to adopt some such plan; meanwhile, recourse to law is threatened by some of the more doughty applicants. Dr. Macrae, who succeeds Dr. Beatson shortly as the Viceroy's surgeon, has gone in for a lac of rupees worth of shares, and so is the proprietor of one-sixth of the whole concern. I certainly do wish the Punjab Trading Company every possible success, for the firm of Peake and Allen has established a reputation in these provinces for civility and business habits, the best proof of the value of which has been more than realised in the unprecedented success which their new undertaking has attained.—Correspondent of the *Times of India*.

CAPTAIN EYRE AND THE BURNEY CASE.—The Government have summarily dismissed Lieut.-col. Turner from his appointment of deputy judge advocate-general of the Benares division of the army. Lieut.-col. Gordon, and not improbably Brigadier Macpherson, will be dealt with according to such facts and circumstances as may be developed and confirmed in the court-martial to be held on Captain Eyre. Orders have been sent to England for sending this officer back to India as quickly as possible, in view to his being placed on his trial; so that, as matters now stand, nothing more will be done in the Burney case until the arrival of Captain Eyre in this country, if that may be an event which may be looked forward to with any degree of certainty. Meanwhile the names of the several officers who appeared for the defence in the late trial at Calcutta will remain distinguished by the well-known red cross.

THE UMRITSUR RAILWAY.—*Apropos* of railways, I see some of your contemporaries are floundering for information as regards the line between Delhi and Umritsur. I can so far enlighten them as to state that the mail of August 18 brought out the tenders for the construction of the portion between Umballa and Umritsur. The contractors in the field are Sir Morton Peto, the Messrs. Brassey, and the Messrs. Fleming. The lowest tender is for Rs. 14,000 a mile; but as there is barely a difference of Rs. 100 between the tenders of the whole three, it has given rise to a suspicion that there is some collusion between the different contractors. Rs. 14,000, moreover, is thought too much for a mile, and it is strongly believed that the authorities in this country will have nothing to say to it. The probability, however, is that Sir Morton Peto, with his home interest, will eventually be the successful competitor, and, to judge from his English reputation, we should be fortunate in having him as the contractor for this, the most difficult piece of work on the line.—*Hurkaru*.

HOSPITALITIES OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The *Lahore Chronicle* was correctly informed the other day that the Commander-in-Chief intended giving a grand fancy-dress ball at Lahore next December. Indeed, his Excellency is going to carry out the same series of princely hospitalities during the three months that he is to be in camp at Lahore as he has just ended at Simla. Every arrangement for these magnificent entertainments is in course of completion. More than the usual number of tents is to form his suite of canvas apartments at Lahore. They are to be pitched on a raised floor, which is to be planked, and the planks smoothed. Pianos and billiard tables are to be sent down from this, and no requisite of amusement is to be left wanting to complete the arrangements for carrying out his Excellency's noble and hospitable inten-

tions against his arrival at Lahore. I trust this is giving timely notice enough to the *élite* of the capital of the Punjab to prepare for a course of gaieties which will be as varied as they will, indeed, be on a most liberal scale.

H.M.'S 43RD.—On the occasion of the departure for New Zealand of H.M.'s 43rd L.I., Major-general Becher, commanding the Presidency Division, has published a valedictory general order, laudatory of the discipline and good conduct of the soldiers of that distinguished regiment, and expressing his thanks to Lieut.-colonel Booth for their constant zealous co-operation in carrying on the military duties of the garrison since the regiment entered Fort William. It is, we believe, usual for the Government also on these occasions to express its approval of the services and exemplary conduct of a deserving regiment leaving the shores of India; and although the war services of H.M.'s 43rd L.I. in this country have not been arduous or brilliant, from want of opportunity, a better behaved corps has never, we believe, taken its departure from amongst us.

TRADE WITH INDIA.—The statistics of the trade of Calcutta, which have been compiled by Mr. Wood, the secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, show that the import trade for the thirty-two years, 1830-1862, was £244,044,215, of which £69,652,061 represents treasure, and £174,392,154 merchandise. It is to be regretted that we have not similar figures for Bombay and Madras, but we shall not err if we double these to represent the trade of both. We thus learn the astounding facts that, for a period less by a year than the third of a century, nearly £70,000,000 of bullion and more than £170,000,000 of merchandise were poured into Calcutta; and that in the same period India took not less than £140,000,000 of treasure from Europe and £350,000,000 worth of goods.—*Friend of India*.

THE NEW PROCEDURE BILL.—As might well have been expected, the native papers and their supporters are loud in their indignation against Mr. Maine's new Procedure Bill. They cannot call it a contract law, but they are sure that it will, to a certain extent, have the ill effects of one, viz., that it will interfere to a great and alarming degree with their "peculiar habits and customs" by doing away, as it proposes to, with many of the legal cobwebs that now offer a convenient shadow to the practices of forgery and fraud. But their abuse of the measure recoils upon themselves, and Mr. Maine must see, as all unprejudiced men see, that the best comment on the certain success of his Bill is the indignation in prospect of those whose evil practices it will restrain.—*Englishman*, Oct. 20.

THE FORCE AT THE CAMP AT MEEAN MEER, when the escorts of the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief have joined, will consist of:—4 batteries of horse artillery; 3 light field batteries; 1 heavy field battery; 4 companies of sappers and miners; 20th Hussars; 21st Hussars; 2nd Bengal Cavalry; 9th Bengal Cavalry; 10th Bengal Cavalry; 19th Bengal Cavalry; 7th Royal Fusiliers; 42nd Highlanders; 93rd Highlanders; 24th Foot; 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 1st Goorkha Regiment; 2nd Goorkha Regiment; 6th Native L. I., 24th Punjab Infantry, 27th Punjab Infantry, and probably the 14th Native Infantry (Ferozepore Regiment). Brigadier-general Brind will command the artillery, Major-general Lord George Paget the cavalry division, and Major-general Cunningham and Colonel Sisted the infantry divisions. The two cavalry brigades will be commanded by Colonel Stannus, 20th Hussars, and Colonel Thompson, 7th Dragoon Guards, and the four infantry brigades by Colonel Macdonnel, C.B., Rifle Brigade, Colonel Shipley, 7th Fusiliers, Colonel Prior, 1st Goorkha Regiment, and Colonel Priestley, 42nd Infantry. The whole of these troops will not be assembled till the middle of January, but the bulk will be at Lahore by the 10th of December.—*Friend of India*.

KING OF THE ANDAMANS.—"It is not often," writes the *Englishman*, "that a removed or abdicated monarch returns to his throne and the seat of his power and government; but we understand that Government has prepared an instance of

such reinstatement by the appointment of Lieut. colonel P. H. Haughton, now a commissioner in Assam, to succeed Lieut. colonel Tytler as King of the Andaman Islands, the government of which he formerly held. The salary of the King is, we understand, to be raised, and will in future be Rs. 1,750 a month."

ENSIGN KENNEY AGAIN.—Ensign Kenney, whose acquittal of a heinous charge we have mentioned before, is stated by the *Oude Gazette* to be still under arrest, preparatory to being brought to trial on fresh charges that have been preferred against him.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 11. *Nemesia*, Castle, Suez; *Shah Allum*, Pullock, Zanzibar; City of Poonah, Nacoda, Muscat; Mirzapore, Longwill, Sunderland.—12. *Futtul Currcem*, Muscat; General Goodwin, Rangoon.—13. Rangoon, Lowen, Singapore; *Smadbad*, Bior, Mauritius; *Gyptis*, Alezian, Renni n; the Duke, Hawkins, Liverpool; *Fazel Currim*, —; William Prouse, Fish, Liverpool.—14. Sir George Pollock, Carter, London; James Booth, A'len, Madras; Iskender Shah, Muscat; Elvira, Andrew, Liverpool; *Futtul Elia*, Ebrahim, Muscat; Jadelmanian, Grant, Bombay; Express, Jamieson, Melbourne; Victor Emmanuel, MacDonnell, Liverpool.—17. Goethe, Jones, Cardiff.—18. Renown, Light, London.—19. Thorne, Hamilton, Mauritius; Indian, Averill, Mauritius; Hippogrieff, Andy, Colombo; Hamoudy, Jeddah.—20. Waverley, Majue, Muscat; Erymanthe, Macaire, Galle; *Lady Caning*, Spence, —.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Renown*.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Hight and sons, Mrs. Bourton, Buxton, Mrs. Crank, Mrs. McArthur and infant, Miss Cromlin, Miss Voyle, Miss F. Voyle, Miss Burton, Miss Ross, Mrs. Barber and four children, Capt. Ruxton, Mr. Crank, Dr. McArthur, Messrs. Gerrard, Russell, Hewick, Burton, McArthur, Bright, Hart, Goddard, Kirkpatrick, and Hobson.
Per Turkey.—Sacad Abdorazae, Sacad Catib Shaw, Essa Tayeb Sabou, Sedick Seleman Hadjee, Dawd, Meer Nuzafaly, Dr. D. Macdonald.
Per Erymanthe.—R. B. Yates, E. Bernard, O. Lash, F. Milner, J. P. Stuart, Mohamed Shaub, Mohamed Coyamootty, Stowpachet Annamall Chetty, Alagapa Chetty.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 14. *Armenian str.*, New Zealand.—15. Sagamore and Devonshire, London; Lightning str., Penang, Sec.—16. *Tornado*, London; *India str.*, Akyah, Sec.; *Kurachee*, Bombay, Sec.—19. *Duamail*, Liverpool; *Rutland*, Mauritius; *Melaute*, Melbourne.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Kurachee*.—For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. L. W. Toulmein, Mr. F. Ryall. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Simkins. For COLOMBO.—Mr. J. H. Adams. For BOMBAY.—Maj. Barclard, Mr. A. D'Souza, Mr. John Tweedie.
Per str. *India*.—For AKYAH.—Mr. J. M. Alexander. For RANGOON.—Mr. M. M. Walker. For MOULMEIN.—Mr. E. Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. Keighly, Mr. J. F. Rutherford, Mr. S. Jennings, Mr. W. P. Jacobs, Miss Hannay, Rev. Mr. Fyfe, Mr. J. L. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Haddon, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. C. Norman, Mr. G. H. Peel, Mr. C. W. Bagshaw, Mr. Wm. Duncan, Mr. G. F. Newburn, Mr. A. B. Ingles, Mr. Emil Coenen, Mr. W. Barnfather, Mr. P. S. Goddenho, Capt. Innes, Mr. J. F. Trafford, Mr. W. C. Pott, Mrs. Richardson and children, Mrs. Charles Hughesdon, Mr. W. S. Meilard, Dr. Bremner, Mr. A. W. Capel.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 23, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100	Rs. 98 8 to 98 12
Do. Transfer Stock.	Sa. Rs. 100	100
4 per Cent. Co's Rs.	Co's Rs. 100	100
5 per Cent. P.W.	Co's Rs. 100	107 12 to 108 0
5 per Cent. Co's Rs.	Co's Rs. 100	118 4 to 118 12
5 per cent., 56-57.	Co's Rs. 100	108 4 to 109

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight	2 04 9-16
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight	2 09-16
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight	2 04 to 2 04-16
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra and United Service Bank	500	1150 to 1200
Assam Tea Company	200	570 to 575
Bank of Bengal	4000	10000 to 10050
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	1600 to 1610
Do.	200	300 to 320
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1960 to 1980
Bengal Printing Company.	100	1000 to 1020
Bengal River Company	1000	260 to 280
Bengal Tea Company	100	20 to 25
Bishnauth Tea Company	200	720 to 745
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	par to 5 p.m.
Cachar and Assam Tea Company.	200	750 to 760
Cachar Tea Company	600	1200 to 1280
Calcutta Docking Company	700	935 to 940
Calcutta Steam Tug Association	600	130 to 140
Central Assam Tea Company	100	540 to 560
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	625 to 650
Delhi Bank Corporation	500	

Dool Teria Tea Company	90	90
East India Coal Company	100	55 to 60
East India Railway Company	218	230 to 232
East India Tea Company	50	145 to 150
Do.	100	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	218	Nominal.
Eastern Steam Tug Association	1000	1700 to 1750
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	380 to 390
Gola Ghaut Tea Company	250	25 to 50 p.m.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	400 to 415
Houghly Steam Tug Association	1000	300 to 350 p.m.
Hope Town Equitable Tea Company	100	10 to 20
Hope Town Tea Association	100	50 p.m.
Hunter and Company	250	Nominal.
Hurkaru Press Company	1000	Quite nom.
India General Steam Navigation Co.	1000	1000 to 1050
Leibong and Minchou Tea Company	300	5 to 10 p.m.
Mutual Tea Company	100	30 p.m.
New Fort Gloster Company	600	1600 to 1700
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	21	16 to 17
Oriental Tea Company	230	Nominal.
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50 to 60
Punjab Bank (Lim.)	85	105
R. Scott Thompson and Company	500	700 to 710
Simla Bank	500	600
Soom Tea Company	30	30 to 40 p.m.
Spence's Hotel Company	250	30 to 40
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company	200	220 to 225
Tukvar Tea Company	100	
Victoria Tea Company	250	20 to 30
Upper Assam Tea Company	210	120 to 130

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre	£2 0 0 to £2 0 0	£0 0 0 Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	0 0 0
Rice	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0
Seeds	4 7 6 to 4 8 0	4 0 0
Jute	4 12 0 to 4 17 6	4 7 6
Cotton	4 17 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0

MADRAS.

THE LATE AFFAIR AT SAUGOR.

The following has been furnished us as a more accurate account of the affair at Saugor we recently noticed.

A captain of H.M.'s 97th Regiment being on the sick report, and in arrest, was permitted to take convalescent exercise morning and evening. This officer made arrangements to change his quarters, and during the time allowed him in the morning for exercise, he repaired to the house of a subaltern of the cavalry, there to take up his abode. On the morning of his leaving his old residence (where two other officers lived also) he sent an official letter informing the adjutant of his regiment of his having removed to another bungalow. He also wrote to the same effect to his medical attendant. Towards the evening the adjutant of H.M.'s 97th Regiment came down to the subaltern's bungalow for the purpose of removing him to his old quarters. He (the adjutant) said he had been ordered by the commanding officer to tell him (the captain of the 97th Regiment) that he was to go back to his old house, which he had quitted that morning without permission. He said he could not possibly go back to his old residence, as he had renounced all claim to the house, and further added that he did not consider the commanding officer was authorised to make him go to another man's bungalow, as a third party would naturally have something to say to that (referring to the other occupants of the house in question). An official letter was then sent to the captain, ordering him back, the answer to which embodied a respectful objection to return to his old house. About eight o'clock p.m. the adjutant came down with an European guard to remove the captain by force, if he still refused to go. At this the latter officer became highly excited, and it is stated that he drew his sword, but there are contradictory statements on this head, the captain alleging that the sword was put into his hand by another cavalry subaltern, who is likewise in arrest, and stated to have been drunk, and that he merely took the drawn sword, as it were mechanically, and almost immediately afterwards threw it down. The adjutant then went to the commanding officer's house, and after the medical officer had been consulted, it was considered that to remove the captain in his then highly excited state would be injurious to him, and the guard was consequently removed. The day following sentries were placed at the gates of the bungalow, the captain being then in close arrest. On this day about five p.m. the adjutant of the Cavalry came and placed the subaltern in arrest, but could not inform him on what charge,

as he did not know himself. The day after, at the court of enquiry, the adjutant of the 97th Regt. stated that the subaltern was drunk, but did not interfere in any way with the guard, as appears to be the unfounded report. It was a very gratuitous, unnecessary, and most uncalled for information. There are two officers who considered that he (the subaltern) was not drunk, but greatly excited. This was natural enough, considering they (the guard) were about to remove forcibly an officer in a highly excited state, who, the chances were a hundred to one, would have resisted to the last. The captain was in error in not having obtained permission to change his quarters, which unfortunately constitutes his breaking his arrest, but it can only be ascribed to a mistake on his part, as it was not done wilfully. However, it will be with a court martial as to the light they view it in. The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry have gone up to Army Headquarters, and it remains to be seen what will be the issue. As to the Commander-in-Chief being telegraphed to, nobody at Saugor seems to have heard anything about it, though apparently the report has gained ground somehow.

THE GALES.

MADRAS.—MORE DISASTERS.—It is our painful duty to add another to the list of shipwrecks in the gale of Monday last. The ship *Mencius*, 510 tons, Captain Wood, which left here along with the others on Monday, drifted stern on to the beach at Sadras about ten o'clock the same evening. Finding the water shoaling, the captain made several attempts to put her about, but she would neither stay nor wear, and soon afterwards struck. Three men belonging to her crew walked up to Madras early yesterday morning, but were refused admission to the Home as deserters, in consequence of their refusal to return to their ship and render what assistance they could. This unfortunate vessel was advertised to sail for Calcutta on the 21st.

The barque *St. Owein*, from Adelaide, with horses, arrived here on Tuesday evening, and reports a collision with the barque *Adelaide*, one of the vessels which left here on Monday. The *St. Owein* lost her jib-boom and bowsprit in the collision.

The ship *Sir Robert Seppings* returned on Tuesday afternoon, but put to sea again yesterday morning.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 23.

COCHIN.—A friend has obligingly communicated to us the following telegram, dated the 20th of October, from Cochin:—"Heavy gale of wind. Ship *Wings of the Wind* on shore; total wreck." The *Wings of the Wind* was loading a cargo of coconut oil, coir, &c., for London.

Another telegram of the same date from Cochin states that the ship *Fathel Razac* was also totally lost, with several lives. The gale was still raging, and the ship *Indomitable* was considered to be in great danger.

This may account for the wind hanging from the southward at Madras for the last day or two. No mention is, however, made as to the direction of the wind at Cochin, so that it is merely matter of conjecture that we should be so affected.

The captain of the ship *Mencius* reported that he saw a white ship ashore about six miles north of his own disaster. The *Lady Saliant* was the only white ship that left our roads, but she was in sight last evening, and had been since the day before; it may be some other white vessel coming up from Mauritius.

A telegram was received in town yesterday morning from Captain Syme, from Cuddalore, saying that he had been wrecked off that port, and wanted the steamer to call for him to take him to Colombo; what vessel he was in he did not say.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 23.

During the night of the 19th and the morning of the 20th instant, the north-east monsoon came upon the port of Cochin with fearful severity, producing painful disasters to the shipping. The Arab ship *Fatal Rosack* went to pieces, and all hands but one were lost. The *Wings of the Wind*, Captain Whyte, bound for London, with a large cargo of oil and sundries, also foundered; with the exception of seven, who were drowned, the

other hands reached the shore. The crew of a lifeboat, seven seamen of the *Victoria*, who volunteered on the noble adventure of saving the lives of the crew of the *Indomitable*, another fine vessel in the country trade, were all drowned except one man, who on reaching the shore was sent to the hospital. The *Indomitable* was still safe at her anchors late in the afternoon, the gale still blowing; she had lost her foretop mast. The *Victoria*, the *Euglet* and a vessel arrived the previous day from Colombo, were happily safe in the inner harbour. Great praise is due to Captain Castor, Master Attendant, who went out with his boat over the bar with the hope of bringing off the crews of these ill-fated vessels, but was compelled to return on seeing the lifeboat of the *Victoria* disappear in advance of him. At the same time all the authorities on shore exerted themselves to the utmost in affording relief to the sufferers.

After narrating these disasters, there is a pleasure in recording another trait of heroic disinterestedness. Captain Whyte, of the *Wings of the Wind*, said to his men, when in the agony of their peril, "Save yourselves, men, before the mast goes over upon you. Good bye, I shall be the last to leave the ship." Captain Whyte was saved. The morning of the 21st was fair, after a calm night, though wet. *Indomitable* in safety.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 26.

PONDICHERY.—The gale blowing here on Monday has, we learn, been severely felt at Pondicherry, and we regret to announce the total loss of the English barque *Briton*, which came on shore about 5 p.m., in trying to put to sea. The full force of the gale must have been felt at Pondicherry before noon, and we are at a loss to understand why so great a delay was allowed to take place before the ships were ordered off. At 5 p.m. the wind must have been blowing dead on shore, rendering it almost impossible for a ship to clear the coast. It would appear that the master attendant of our neighbouring port is not so active as our friend Captain Crowther, or that he is obliged to wait for orders from superior authority.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHIP "HURKAIRAH," from London 8th June for Madras, put in at the Mauritius leaky on the 9th of September.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The receipts of the Madras Railway of the South-West Line for the week ending Oct. 10, 1863, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 22,588-10-6, for goods, &c., to Rs. 28,545-15-0, making together Rs. 51,134-9-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 125-15-2. During the corresponding week in 1862 the receipts were Rs. 32,101-8-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 79-1-1. The receipts of the North-West Line for the same week amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 1,188-0-10, for goods, &c., to Rs. 791-8-2, making together Rs. 1,979-9-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 48-4-6. During the corresponding week in 1862 the receipts were Rs. 1,962-12-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 47-13-11. The receipts of the Great Southern of India Railway for the week ending 10th Oct., 1863, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 2,749-0-0, and for luggage, goods, &c., to Rs. 2,840-13-0, making together Rs. 5,589-13-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 70-12-0. During the corresponding week in 1862 the receipts were Rs. 4,609-11-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 59-2-0.—*Madras Times*.

CANNANORE, Oct. 15.—The weather for the last few days has been hot. Three gentlemen while going out "boating" a few days ago had a very narrow escape from drowning; fortunately they only got a ducking. On Monday, between four and five p.m., an officer of H.M.'s 102nd Regiment had an encounter with some "Moplah hawkers." It appears that he went into the shop of a hawker named Moideen Cooty to make a purchase, which he did, and was giving the same to his servant to place in his conveyance, when he was prevented and struck. Not liking the salutation he returned the compliment, and being plucky he convinced them that he had

got a bit of "Tom Sayers" in him, when he was assailed by five or six Moplahs, who had a hit at him, and into it right and left he was obliged to go in self defence; but one of the rascals threw a missile at him, which struck his eye, and away he ran towards the barracks, leaving the Moplahs masters of the field, since which the Moplahs have found out that they have made a mistake, and are willing to compromise the affair for any amount. Now, I do not know how this matter will end, but a similar affair about two years ago ended in the hawkers being placed in "durance vile," besides paying a fine. How this affair would have ended had this officer had his sword on can easily be conjectured.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 21.

ZINC FOR ROOFING IN INDIA.—In 1858 Government sanctioned the use of zinc for roofing the railway station houses in Malabar. In April, 1861, the chief engineer reported that the zinc had stood remarkably well, and appeared to be adapted for roofing buildings upon the Malabar coast. It is now satisfactory to learn from a report of the present chief engineer that, on examination of the roof of the Beypore goods shed, which has now been up about three years, it has been found to have suffered no perceptible deterioration during that period, and is in every respect as good as new. This is the only zinc roof at Beypore, and it has needed no repairs.

SEPOYS' GARDENS.—We learn that a proposition has recently emanated from the Quartermaster-general's Department, which has met with the cordial approval of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government, to establish sepoy's gardens in connection with every native corps, on the same plan as those established for European troops; annual prizes being offered for the best show in vegetables, &c. The experiment is certainly worthy of a trial, and if those whose benefit is sought could be induced readily and cheerfully to co-operate, sepoy's gardens will give occupation for a large body of men, for whom it is no easy matter to find recreation and amusement.—*Madras Athenæum*.

"SHEPHERD KINGS."—On the 30th of Sept. the collector of Vizagapatam wrote as follows to the Chief Secretary to Government:—"I happened to be at Yellamanchili the other day, where there stands on the hill an old ruined fort, which local tradition points to as the stronghold of a dynasty of 'shepherd kings.' A few days before my arrival two cow boys discovered in the neighbouring jungle an earthen pot full of copper pieces, which are believed to have been coined in the time of these kings; but the savans at Madras must settle that point. I thought proper to secure the whole for the Government Museum, and bargained with the boys that they should get five rupees each, which is about double what they could have obtained in the bazaar for the coins as old copper. Sanction for ten rupees is requested. I send a dozen specimens of the coin with this letter. The rest, amounting to 3,193 pieces, shall be sent down in the next steamer. Regulation XI. of 1832 refers to hidden treasure, 'consisting of gold or silver coin, or bullion, or precious stones, or other valuable property,' and therefore I was clear it did not apply to the present case. The jungle where the discovery was made is within the bounds of a Government village." Government sanctioned the payment of rewards of five rupees each to the two boys referred to in the foregoing letter, and ordered that the coins sent by Mr. Carmichael should be forwarded to the Central Museum.

H.M.'s 68TH.—We (*Englishman*) have received Rangoon papers to the 3rd inst., and note that the inhabitants of the station intend giving a ball in honour of, and presenting a valuable piece of mess-plate to, the officers of H.M.'s 68th Durham Light Infantry, under orders for New Zealand. The regiment is deservedly popular among all classes.

FATE OF MYSORE.—That Mysore will revert to its native ruler is highly improbable, as we see from the local journal that Government has been examining different sites with a view to the construction of barracks for the location of troops. The death of the present Rajah, who is a childless octogenarian, cannot be far off.

THE INAM COMMISSION.—We learn from the *Madras Examiner* that Mr. W. T. Blair, Acting Inam Commissioner to Government, in his report for August, 1863, states that the number of cases decided by the deputy collectors during the month was 2,480, which raises the total number of cases decided from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of August to 3,15,636. Besides these, 4,022 cases of village service inams have been registered during the month, of which 3,305 come under the head of Government village servants, which under the rules are enfranchised on five-eighths of their assessment, and 717 under the head of village artisans. The total number of the several descriptions of service inams registered up to the end of August is 1,35,407.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The receipts of the Madras Railway of the South-West Line for the week ending 19th Sept., 1863, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 17,845-0-10; for goods, &c., to Rs. 24,756-15-7; making together Rs. 42,602-6-5; or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 104-14-11. During the corresponding week in 1862 the receipts were Rs. 30,337-14-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 74-11-7. The receipts of the North-West Line for the same week amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 1,341-10-9; for goods, &c., to Rs. 815-9-3; making together Rs. 2,157-4-0; or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 52-9-10. During the corresponding week in 1862 the receipts were Rs. 1,557-8-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 37-15-10.

A PIER FOR BEYPORE.—Sir Charles Wood having taken into consideration several methods proposed by the directors of the Madras Railway for the improvement of Beypore harbour, has decided that a pier shall be constructed. This pier will run from the railway terminus into the harbour, and afford facilities for landing and embarking passengers and goods. It is to be regarded as an experimental attempt, and the cost must not be much in excess of Rs. 50,000. The *Madras Daily News* advocates the employment of a dozen mussoolah boats as likely to be of more service to the public. The jealousy of the P. and O. Company, combined with the apathy of the Madras Government, has hitherto been powerful enough to keep Beypore a mere fishing village, and so to deprive the Madras Railway of the profits of the overland trade to the east coast of India. The public, who pay the five per cent. guarantee, and are detained four days going round by Galle, are the sufferers.

AN INSTANCE OF HINDOO BRAVERY.—The difference in national character between the European and the Hindoo is very fairly gauged in an official paper published by the Madras Government. One Sonnan, hearing that his brother's house in Salem had been entered by a gang of robbers, ran to the rescue, and was wounded in three places. He was disarmed and seized by one man, whom he hit in the chest till he let him go. Then he was seized by others and pressed down under a bamboo, till he contrived to wriggle out and make his escape. He ran straight to his own house, and came back armed with a spear, and struck the first man in the bowels. The magistrate writes to Government—"You are aware of the importance of making an encouraging example of men who show what this country so much wants—courage in resisting the attacks of robbers;" and the Governor in Council authorises the magistrate to present a reward of Rs. 100 to Sonnan for his courageous resistance. From an Indian point of view the reward was fully deserved.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 20. Cornelia Henrietta, Thomas, Sea; St. Oswin, Stratton, Port Adelaide; str. Kurrachee, Colner, Vizagapatam.—21. Castleman, McGill, returned from a sea.—23. Hero, Mordue, London.—24. Renown, Bang, Calcutta; Nepal, Poyon, Masulipatam; Nonlyn, Ballantine, Cardiff.—25. Sir Robert Sale, Lansdown, Calcutta; str. Persa, Greig, Bombay.—26. Ceylon, Sullivan, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per St. Oswin.—Mr. C. Halford.
Per str. Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Sumken, Mr. and Mrs.

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COTTON FRAUDS.—We hear on reliable authority that forty-two bales, shipped on board a vessel now in harbour, and represented as cotton, were seized by the Customs authorities on Saturday last. On examination the so-called cotton bales were found to contain the veriest rubbish. A more flagrant instance of adulteration than the present it would be scarcely possible to find.—*Times of India.*

COTTON.—The landholders of Kattywar have gained largely by the increased stimulus given to the growth of cotton by the American war, but numerous complaints have reached the Political Agent that adulterations of various kinds have been employed in the trade. The cotton has been wetted, dirt has been mixed with it, and different sorts of cotton have been put up in the same bale. Major Keatinge warns these dishonest traders that, should they persist in this system, their profits must for ever cease at the close of the war, and the trade which he calls "a flood of silver" come to a dead stop.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Oct. 29, 1863.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d.	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 1½d. for Cred. Bills.	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 1½ 5-16d. for Doc. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at sight, per 100	98½
Ditto at 30 days' ditto	97½
Ditto at 60 days' ditto	97
On Madras, at 30 days' ditto	99½
On China, at 60 days' ditto	Rs. 233 per 100 dols.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	155 pr. cent. pm.
Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	235 do.
Bank of India (Rs. 25)	4 do.
Broker's Banking Co. (Rs. 20)	20 do.
Central Bank (Rs. 250)	45 do.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, & China (Rs. 200)	55 do.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 500)	72 do.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris (Rs. 200)	50 pr. cent. pm.
Joint-Stock Bank (Rs. 20)	40 do.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	165 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	165 do.
Royal Bank of India (Rs. 25)	8 do.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	132 do.
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 11,000)	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 2,700)	Rs. 6,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co. (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 11,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co. (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 6,500 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co.—	
(A) share (Rs. 6,000)	} Rs. 35,000 pm.
(B) share (Rs. 6,000)	
Frere Press Co. (Rs. 250)	Rs. 28,000 pm.
Victoria Land and Press Co. (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 1,300 pm.
Bombay Press Co. (Rs. 1,200)	Rs. 12 prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Co. Consolidated Stock (Rs. 218-3-0)	Rs. 10 prem.
Ditto, New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 6 p. c. p. nom.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Co. (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 125 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co. (Rs. 850)	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,000)	Rs. 250 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co. (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Corla Spinning Co. (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 140 dis.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co. (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 prem.
Colaba Land Co. (Rs. 10,000)	Rs. 25 prem.
Bonded Warehouse Co. (Rs. 400)	Rs. 130 dis.
House and Land Investment Co. (Rs. 200)	
Bombay Shipping Co. (Rs. 1,500)	
Iron Ship Co. (Rs. 1,000)	
Oriental Ship Owning Association (Rs. 250)	
Prince of Wales Ship Co. (Rs. 1,000)	
Western India Ship Co. (Rs. 1,000)	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sissa Rs. Trans. Loan	98
" " Sissa Rs. Loan 1832-33	nom
" " Co's Rs. Loan 1835-36	98½
" " " " 1842-43	98½
" " " " 1854-55	104½
Five per Cent. Co's Rs. Loan	114½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carols Dollars	" 290
Mexican Do. ars	" 230
Five Franc Pieces, Rs. 233 tolas	" 214½
German Crowns	" 106-10
Bar Silver, 17 and 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	" 105
Sycee Silver	" 16-19
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	" 16-10
Gold Bars, English	" 16-8
Ditto, Pekin	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 5s. to £4; Seeds, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s.	
To London—Cotton, £3. 5s. to £3. 10s.; Seeds, £2. 15s. nom.	

CEYLON.

SIR CHARLES MACCARTHY AND THE PROSPECTS OF CEYLON.

If the different reports regarding the plans of His Excellency the Governor for his expected departure for England, which have appeared in our own and our contemporaries' columns, have been founded on good authority, Sir Charles MacCarthy must be a very changeable man! Both the time and the conveyance have been differently represented, and the widely differing stories to which we gave publicity were all traceable to some good authority. The only other individual whose plans are surrounded by a haze is the treasurer, Mr. Saunders (who, we now learn, has obtained an extension of leave for six months;) but we suppose there is no more connection between the movements of the two gentlemen than there is in two advertisements which appear in another part of our paper: one announcing the sale of Dr. Charsley's household goods, and the other the sale of a Bath invalid chair, for which the owner has now no further use! One thing, however, is beyond doubt. Sir Charles MacCarthy could not have a more auspicious time for taking a temporary leave from Colombo than the present. The Supply Bill, framed as it is on principles apparently opposed to those hitherto acted on, cannot but be gratifying to the public; while the numerous ordinances passed or proposed which have the benefit of the native population in view, will justly cause him to be popular with the more thinking portion of that community.

We infer that no change is to be made in the ordinary course of events on this occasion; and, Mr. Gibson not having the commission held by two of his predecessors, that General O'Brien will undertake the duties of Lieut.-governor. The post will be best served by his making it as much of a sinecure as possible.

It will be seen, therefore, that the date of our Governor's departure for England is still a matter of uncertainty. It is a fortunate thing that his health latterly has improved, enabling him to continue to preside over the deliberations of the Legislative Council, as the Colonial Secretary is still absent from indisposition, and Government are not particularly well represented in the majority of its members there. Still a great deal of legislative work has been gone through; and measures of vital importance to the interests of the colony have passed under, and yet remain for, the deliberation of our senators. The particular bills are fully noticed in our columns; and it will, no doubt, afford much gratification to home readers having a stake in the colony, to observe the liberal disposition displayed in the disposal of the large revenue expected to accrue during 1864. The sums devoted to reproductive works are by no means stinted; but, alas! just as even our everlastingly grumbling community must have had their mouths closed with the *bonbons* thus so liberally provided for them, our hopes are dashed to the ground, and the gravest fears excited by the purport of a despatch from the Colonial Secretary of State, made to our governor, informing him that, on account of the strong feeling raised in Parliamentary circles by the motion of Mr. Lyall (pointing out that by our annexation to India a clear saving to the Home Government of so many thousand pounds of military expenditure would be effected), his Excellency must retain out of the general revenue a further sum of £30,000 in addition to the £24,000 already contributed to the Queen's chest. This will raise our total outlay for internal defence and military purposes to between £140,000 and £150,000, the one item of "colonial allowances" to the troops stationed in this small island in 1862 being £40,037. The following figures will show our total military expenditure for 1862:—

Military Expenditure, 1862.

Contribution to Queen's chest	£24,000
Colonial pay and allowances	40,037
Military pensions	30,613
Works and buildings	9,292
Colonial commissariat, deducting stoppages, &c.	16,439
Total	£120,381

The amount now expended by the Imperial Government on behalf (nominally, for our great military expenditure is for Imperial, not local purposes) of Ceylon is about £50,000, so that when we contribute £30,000, in addition to the above, the figures will stand as follows:—Out of the colonial revenue, £150,381; paid by the Home Government, £20,000, or less than one-eighth of the whole; while in Mauritius the Imperial Government defrays somewhere about three-fourths of the entire military expenditure of over £130,000. Can anything show more plainly the injustice of the treatment Ceylon is experiencing at the hands of the mother country in this respect. Well might the Sub-Committee on the Supply Bill for 1862 report on this subject:—"It is impossible to justify in Ceylon an expenditure which is not warranted by any colonial requirements, and is so utterly out of proportion to the expenditure of other colonies, and to its own annual revenue and civil expenditure."

And, moreover, we have not the slightest control over this expenditure. It may go on increasing at the pleasure of the Imperial authorities, who may send us more troops, or fill posts for which there is no necessity, with officers drawing salaries and allowances utterly disproportionate to the duties they have to perform. Here is where we complain most, and with the greatest justice.—That we are not permitted, through our Legislative Council, to have a voice in the expenditure for military purposes, on behalf of this colony.—*Colombo Observer*, Oct. 30.

CEYLON RAILWAY.—On Tuesday morning, owing to the sudden rise of the Kalany from the heavy rains of the preceding few days, a number of the piles and great part of the temporary wooden bridge erected over that river for railway purposes were carried away. This part of the work has been the most unfortunate, as it is perhaps the most difficult operation yet carried out, for while in course of construction the piles, after being considered firmly fixed, were washed out, and the work had to be repeated. Since the contractor's arrival in Ceylon we have not had rains which could afford him a fair criterion of the very heavy deluges we are often visited with in the south-west monsoon, the burst of which was this year unusually mild. The late wet weather, and which we may expect to continue, with greater or less intervals, for a couple of months to come, will afford the contractor and his staff a valuable, if expensive, experience of the dangers to be guarded against from such inundations. The present catastrophe is chiefly to be regretted from the delay it entails, not alone in the reconstruction of the bridge, but in the various operations further down the line, material for which was carried by this route. Another accident occurred at the Bridge of Boats by some of the heavy beams of the Railway-bridge dashing against the chains, one of which snapped. Fortunately the exertions of those in attendance prevented our communication with Kandy from being completely stopped.—*Colombo Observer*, Oct. 22.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.—COLOMBO, Oct. 16.—Lieut. Hunter, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, will join the detachment of his regiment stationed at Jaffna. Staff Assistant-surgeon Roe, in addition to his present duties, will take medical charge of the Garrison Staff and Military Department at Kandy. The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence:—Captain G. A. Tranchell, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, from 23rd inst. to 30th of November, 1863, to visit Batticaloa. Lieut. Walker, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, will perform the duties of staff-officer at Trincomalee, during Captain Tranchell's absence.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

INCOME TAX AND STAMP SALES.

Financial Dept., Fort William, Oct. 16.—In continuation of the notification No. 179, dated April 28 last, the following approximate statement of receipts from Income-tax and the sale of stamps from Feb. to April, 1863, is published for general information:—

	Income-tax Collections.	Stamp Collections.	Stamp Receipts in 1858-9
Government of India.....	Co.'s Rs. 3,22,011	Co.'s Rs. 40,667	
" Bengal.....	14,77,937	15,10,109	7,61,057
" N.W. Provinces.....	7,10,491	5,65,546	3,38,237
" Punjab.....	2,43,630	2,47,039	1,06,977
" Madras.....	5,16,082	5,12,384	1,84,927
" Bombay.....	10,30,966	8,26,211	1,68,752
Total.....	43,70,176	37,67,446	16,06,614

N.B.—The stamp receipts in the corresponding period of the year 1858-59 is shown in the last column.

CASH BALANCES.

In continuation of notification No. 4,779, dated the 29th ult., the following statement of cash balances, as reported up to this date in the Govt. treasuries in India at the close of the month of August last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1861. Aug.	1862. Aug.	1863.
Govt. of India.....	Co.'s Rs. 4,32,72,055	Co.'s Rs. 5,69,64,038	3,74,46,056
" Bengal.....	1,50,91,168	1,81,07,869	1,90,35,626
" N.W. Provinces.....	2,35,63,163	3,01,85,020	3,04,36,549
" Punjab.....	1,18,38,786	1,37,15,988	1,04,38,574
" Bombay.....	3,61,51,509	3,02,83,679	2,29,34,914
" Central P.....	57,30,411	55,32,754	50,41,122
" Deccan.....	10,52,439	16,24,632	29,08,638
" Madras.....	1,85,25,227	2,66,08,687	2,88,84,357
Total.....	15,52,09,758	18,22,33,067	15,71,25,836

Home Dept., Oct. 19.—No. 6,681.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen., under the authority vested in him, is pleased to nominate C. H. Brown, Esq., to be an additional member of the council of the Gov. gen. for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

Oct. 20.—No. 6,664.—The President in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr. D. Blenman, superint., city police, Lucknow, leave for 1 mo. from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Foreign Dept., Simla, Oct. 14.—No. 816.—Lieut. W. S. Macleod, 1st Madras L.C., is app. an asst. commr. of 3rd class in the Central Provs. Commission, v. Capt. J. J. Fulton.

No. 217.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to invest the cantonment joint mag. of Neemuch with the civil powers.

MILITARY OFFICERS' SALARIES ON CIVIL EMPLOY.

Financial Dept., Fort William, Oct. 17.—No. 5,209.—Read again the undermentioned papers:—

Notification No. 4, published by this department, under date Jan. 26, 1854, declaring that "military officers removed from one civil appointment to another shall, in future, be entitled to the salary of the lowest paid appointment of the two during the period occupied in transit, provided always that no additional expense to the State beyond the entire emolument of the two offices shall be thereby incurred."

Resolution No. 3,567, passed in this department on Aug. 5, 1863, laying down rules for the grant of deputation allowances to acting officers in the police department.

Resolution.—As the deputation allowances of officers, including military officers in the police, are, by financial resolution dated Aug. 5, 1863, regulated on the principle of the covenanted civil service rules, his Honour in Council is pleased to determine, in further assimilation with those rules, that a military officer transferred from one station, district or province to another in the police department shall be allowed a salary equal to that of the lower paid of the two appointments affected by the transfer during the time allowed for joining.

This allowance will entail no additional charge on the State, as it will be met under the new rules out of the total savings of the salaries of absentee police officers.

Military Dept., Simla, Oct. 12.—No. 155a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to confirm Lieut. Col. H. Nicoll, of Bengal staff corps, in the app. of asst. adj. t. gen. of division in which he is now officiating, in success to Lieut. Col. D. S. Dodgson, who vacates the situation under paragraph 16 of the new furl. regulations.

Oct. 20.—No. 643.—The undermen. sub-assistants of the topographical branch of the survey dept. are promoted to the grades specified opposite their respective names, with effect from Oct. 1, 1863:—

Mr. H. M. Atkinson, 2nd class sub-assst., to grade of 1st class sub-assst., topographical survey (temp. attached to the Drawing branch, surveyor general's office).

Mr. J. A. May, 3rd class sub-assst., to the grade of 2nd class, ditto, ditto, No. 3, topographical party Ganjam and Orissa Survey.

Mr. R. D. Farrell, 3rd class sub-assst., to the grade of second class, ditto, ditto, No. 2 ditto, Hyderabad Survey.

Mr. F. Adams, 3rd class sub-assst., to the grade of 2nd class, ditto, ditto, No. 3 ditto, Ganjam and Orissa Survey.

Mr. E. S. P. Atkinson, 3rd class sub-assst., to the grade of 2nd class, ditto, ditto, No. 1 ditto, Gwalior and Central India Survey.

Mr. G. P. Chill, 3rd class sub-assst., to the grade of 2nd class, ditto, ditto, No. 1 ditto, Gwalior and Central India Survey.

No. 644.—Mr. H. H. Taylor, 2nd asst., Great Trigonometrical Survey, has leave for 12 mo., to England, on m.c.

No. 645.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Maj. N. C. Boswell, of the late 2nd N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 9.

Maj. gen. St. G. D. Showers, C.B., Bengal inf., comdg. Pres. div.; Oct. 11.

Lieut. col. C. J. Hodgson, R.E.; Oct. 11.

Maj. J. Dawson, Bengal staff corps, exec. engr., Sylhet div., public works dept., Bengal; Oct. 11.

Maj. F. P. Layard, Bengal staff corps, suptg. engr., N. Circle, public works dept., Bengal; Oct. 11.

Maj. B. H. Baugh, Bengal staff corps; Oct. 11.

Lieut. W. G. Waterfield, Bengal staff corps, asst. commr., Delhi; Oct. 11.

Lieut. J. C. C. Daunt, v.c., 11th N.I., district supt. of police, Beerbhoom; Oct. 11.

Lieut. H. V. Riddell, of the late 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.; Oct. 11.

Surg. F. Douglas, M.D., medical dept.; Oct. 11.

No. 646.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the right hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 326, of the 16th ult., are published for general information:—

Para. 1.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz:—

Lieut. col. C. J. Hodgson, per steamer, Aug. 20.

Lieut. col. S. H. J. Davies, *via* Bombay.

Major T. H. Sibley, per steamer, Sept. 20.

Major C. W. Miles.

Capt. R. E. Oakes, per *Marlborough*.

Capt. H. T. Oldfield.

Capt. T. F. Forster, per steamer, Sept. 20.

Capt. R. F. Grindall.

Capt. J. R. Currie, per steamer, Sept. 20.

Lieut. W. Pickard.

Lieut. B. R. Chambers, per steamer, Oct. 4.

Lieut. R. D. Beeston, per *Madeline*.

Lieut. G. E. Muidman, per *Marlborough*.

Lieut. M. O. Boyd, per *Agamemnon*.

Lieut. G. H. Heavside, per steamer, Sept. 20.

Surg. F. Douglas, M.D., per steamer, Oct. 4.

Surg. St. G. W. Tucker, M.D.

Assist. surg. J. B. Collison, per steamer, Sept. 20.

Apothecary W. A. Kidd, per *Athlete*.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Major L. Forbes, 6 months.

Capt. Sir M. Barlow, 2 months.

Lieut. G. N. Saunders, 2 months.

Lieut. G. C. Swiney, 6 months.

Lieut. A. Bruce, 3 months.

Surg. S. G. Bonsfield, 4 months.

Lieut. F. A. D. Cox has been permitted to retire from the service. His retirement has effect from July 29.

Assist. surg. C. Cameron, of the Bengal estab., who came to this country from Bombay in charge of invalids, has been granted six months' leave on m.c., and he will be allowed during the voyage the same pay and allowances as the officers who came home on duty with discharged troops.

No. 647.—The following regtl. orders issued to the Calcutta volunteer rifle corps are confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 20, 1863.—Permitting Ens. H. Thompson to resign his appointment in No. 3 company.

Dated Oct. 1, 1863.—Permitting Lieut. T. W. Payne to resign his appointment in No. 5 company.

Memorandum.—In G.G.O. No. 602 of 1863, promoting Lieut. Bruce, for Lieut. "C. J. Bruce," read Lieut. "J. Bruce."

Home Dept., Oct. 15.—No. 6,574.—The President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. W. Hammond to resign the civil service from April 16 last.

No. 6,575.—The President in Council is pleased to permit Sir F. B. Outram, Bart., to resign the civil service from Feb. 6 last.

No. 6,576.—Mr. C. Donovan, a junior civil servant, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Hindi, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 800.

No. 6,577.—The President in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr. G. O'Donnell, superint. of telegraphs, Pegu circle, leave for 1 mo., under paragraph 16 of the new uncovenanted absentee rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Oct. 16.—No. 6,578.—The undermentioned covenanted and uncovenanted civil servants having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by the Secretary of State extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.—Messrs. G. D. Turnbull, J. H. Prinsep, J. W. Sherer—2 mo.

Uncovenanted.—Mr. J. G. Pugh—6 mo.

The original leave to Lord F. Hay, which expired on July 12, 1862, has been extended, on m.c., till the 31st Dec. next.

No. 6,580.—Capt. F. A. Dickens, dist. superint. of police, Jubbulpore, has priv. leave for 2 mo., with effect from Sept. 10, or date he may avail himself of same.

Simla, Oct. 6.—No. 795.—Capt. E. Thompson, offic. 2nd asst. agent of Gov. gen. for Central India, on special duty in Bundelcund, has leave for 1 mo. from date he may avail himself thereof.

No. 797.—Mr. A. H. Harington, C.S., is attached to the Oude commission as a supernu. asst. commr. 3rd cl. till the occurrence of a vacancy.

Oct. 9.—No. 808.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to invest Mr. W. F. Goss, civil asst. surg., Sumbulpore, Central Provinces, with powers of a magistrate, under chap. 2, sec. 22 of Act 25 of 1861.

Oct. 10.—No. 673.—The services of Lieut. O. B. G. St. John, roy. engrs., are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for employment as an assistant in the construction of the Persian electric telegraph.

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.

Oct. 16.—*Judicial.*—No. 316.—A commission of the peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature of Fort William, in Bengal, on the 1st inst., directed to the underment. officers serving in the Punjab and its dependencies, viz:—

Mr. R. I. Bruce, Mr. A. R. Bulman, Lieut. C. A. Dekantow, Maj. W. Elwyn, Mr. J. A. E. Miller, Mr. W. H. Rattigan, Mr. G. J. Ryall, Mr. T. W. Smyth, Lieut. E. G. Wace.

General.—No. 1,498.—Lieut. P. B. P. Gough, 1st class asst. superint., and offic. dep. superint. of the Cudoor district, in Mysore, has obtained priv. leave of absence for 2 mos. from 1st ult.

No. 1,495.—The Rev. Dr. J. J. Carshore, chaplain of Seetapore, in Oude, has obtained priv. leave of absence for 1 mo. from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1,499.—Surg. major W. Mackenzie, acting dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Mysore div., assumed charge of the duty of superintg. civil med. estab. in Mysore on the 1st ult.

No. 1,500.—Asst. surg. J. C. Dickinson, in medical charge of the Ulwur political agency, has obtained 1 mo.'s leave of absence in ext. of that granted to him in G.O. No. 1,465, dated 9th inst.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE NATIVE GOVERNMENT.

Judicial.—No. 318.—In supersession of the notification dated May 12 last, No. 136, notice is hereby given to the parties named below, or their heirs or representatives, that a commission for the investigation of the claims preferred by them against the late native Govt. of Oude will sit at Calcutta as soon as possible after Dec. 1, before which they should produce such evidence as may exist in support of their claims:—

Capt. Frith, Mr. Grant, Maj. Darrell, Maj. Webber, Capt. Edwardes, Mr. Clark, Mr. Prendergast.

Oct. 9.—No. 154a.—Brig. gen. G. H. Swinley, inspector gen., royal arty., Southern division, Bengal, has leave to be absent from his duty within the limits of the Bengal presy. for 6 mos. from the 20th inst., on m.c.

Col. H. Hugshe, royal horse arty., is appointed to offic. as inspector gen. during the absence of Brig. gen. Swinley, and while so employed will have the temporary rank of brig. gen.

Financial Dept., Oct. 15.—No. 5,168.—Col. A. Broome resumed charge of his duties as offic. chief of the Military Finance Dept. on the 9th inst.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon. the President in Council observes that, under the Financial Resolution of Aug. 29, 1862, the distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Service in the Financial Dept. was abolished, and that under the Financial Resolution of July 26, 1863, all the officers of the dept. were placed, in respect to deputation allow-

snore, under one set of rules, based on those for the Covenanted Civil Service.

In respect, however, to travelling allowance, two sets of rules are still in operation in the Financial Dept., one applicable to the Covenanted and the other to the Uncovenanted officers; but as the latter equally with the former are required in the Financial Dept. to travel from one presidency to another, thereby incurring heavy transit expenses for which the inferior rates of travelling allowance for Uncovenanted officers are inadequate, the superior rates for Covenanted officers will be given in lieu, in future, under the ordinary rules on that head.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information, and that a copy be forwarded to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for information.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Military Dept., Oct. 15.—No. 635.—The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. A. H. F. Campbell, of the late 4th Eur. regt.; arrived at Fort William Oct. 5.

Lieut. E. W. DeLousada, of the Bengal staff corps; arrived at Fort William Oct. 6.

No. 636.—The following promotion is made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey Dept., with effect from the 1st inst., to fill an existing vacancy:—

Mr. R. Clarkson, civil asst. of the junior grade, to be civil asst. of the senior grade.

No. 637.—The furl. to Eur. granted to Major and Brev. Lieut. col. D. S. Dodgson, of the late 30th N.I., asst. adjt. gen. of div. in G.G.O., No. 131, of Feb. 13, is extended for a period of 18 mo., on the same account.

No. 640.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur.:—

Lieut. E. H. Willock, of the gen. list, cav., doing duty with the 3rd Bengal cav., for one year, without pay.

No. 641.—The following promotion is made in the warrant grades with effect from Aug. 23:—

Ordinance Commissariat Dept.—Mr. Deputy asst. commissy. T. Newbold to be asst. commissy., v. Cooper, dec., and in conformity with para. 10 of G.G.O., No. 724, dated Aug. 19.

No. 642.—Mr. W. J. O'Sullivan is app. 3rd class sub asst. in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from Oct. 1, v. Mr. Civil 2nd asst. DaCosta, superannuated.

Public Works Dept., Simla, Oct. 5.—No. 121.—Lieut. col. A. Robertson, Madras staff corps, suptg. engr., 3rd Circle, N.W.P., is transf. to Punjab, to officiate as suptg. engr., 1st circle, during the absence on leave of Col. H. Bighy.

Capt. J. G. R. Forlong, Madras staff corps, suptg. engr., 2nd class, Bengal, is app. to officiate as suptg. engr., 3rd circle, N.W.P., in the room of Lieut. col. Robertson.

Maj. D. Briggs, staff corps, officiating supt. of works in Assam, is confirmed in that appt.

Oct. 9.—No. 123.—The services of Lieut. O. B. C. St. John, R.E., asst. engr., 1st class, N.W.P., are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Sept. 29.—No. 7,147.—Appointments.—Mr. J. W. J. Stephenson, B.A., officiating professor, to be a professor in the presidency college from the 1st inst.

Sept. 30.—Mr. A. C. Mangles to officiate as extra joint mag. and dep. collector in Jessore.

Oct. 1.—Lieut. N. Lewis, asst. commr., Assam, to the charge of North Luckimpore, and to exercise the powers of a mag., Sudder Ameen, and dep. collector.

Dr. N. Jackson, to be sec. to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Balasore.

Mr. E. J. Shuttleworth, to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Balasore.

Oct. 3.—Mr. C. R. Hawkins, to be asst. to the mag. and collector of Monghyr, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class, in that district.

Mr. J. A. Ricketts, dep. mag. and collector of Burneah, is transf. to Howrah, in which dist. he will exercise the full powers of a mag.

This cancels his appt. of the 22nd ult. to Jessore, notified in the *Gazette* of the 30th idem.

Mr. J. H. O'Donel, jun., to be a jun. sub asst. in the 5th div. revenue survey, from the 1st inst.

Oct. 5.—Mr. H. Beverley to offic. as asst. to the supt. of Darjeeling, and to exercise the full powers of a mag., and also the powers of a Sudder Ameen.

Mr. D. J. Poole to offic. as asst. supt. of police in Singhbhum, and to have charge of that district.

Sept. 30.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. A. C. Wright, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Jenidah, for 2 mos.

Mr. T. F. Peppe, sub dep. opium agent of Tehta, for 20 days, to enable him to rejoin his appt.

Mr. W. Davey, dep. coll., 2nd or south div. survey, for 1 mo., under para. 16 of the new Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Oct. 1.—The services of Capt. S. G. Boon, offic. 2nd asst. master attendant, are placed at the dis-

posal of the Govt. of India, in the marine dept., from this date.

Public Works Dept.—Oct. 7.—No. 228.—Transfer.—Mr. F. R. Butt, asst. engr. of the 2nd class, from the Midnapore to the Lower Assam division.

No. 230.—The following engrs., upper and lower subordinate establishments, attached to the Nuddea (local road) division, are graded as follows in the local public works establishment in Bengal:—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

To be an Executive Engineer of the 3rd Class.
Mr. P. T. Smallwood, executive engr., Nuddea (local road) division.

To be a Probationary Assistant Engineer.
Mr. M. E. Durrup de Dombal, Nuddea (local road) division.

To be an Assistant Supervisor.
Mr. E. Durrup de Dombal, Nuddea (local road) division.

Oct. 9.—No. 231.—Lieut. R. C. Daubuz, R.E., assistant engr. of the 1st class, attached to the Berhampore division, having passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostanee, is promoted to grade of executive engr. of the 4th class to replace Capt. W. R. Tucker, R.E., executive engr. of the 2nd class, transferred to the supernumerary list, and is posted to the Dacca division.

No. 232.—Transfer.—Mr. T. H. Wickes, special asst. engr., from the Dacca to the presidency division.

No. 233.—Lieut. W. P. Tomkins, R.E., posted to the Lower Assam division, joined that division in the afternoon of the 4th ult.

No. 234.—Removal.—Mr. E. B. Toussaint, temporary supervisor, attached to the Burrakur Bridge division, is removed from the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Dept. in Bengal with effect from Aug. 14.

Oct. 3.—No. 7,179.—Capt. B. W. D. Morton, dep. comr. of 2nd class, Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, to be a dep. comr. of 1st class.

Lieut. H. Scence, offic. dep. comr. of Gawalparrah, to be a dep. comr. of 2nd class.

Lieut. J. Gregory, offic. asst. comr. in Assam, to be an asst. comr.

Dr. G. F. Hoff to offic. as medical officer of Bancoorah.

Oct. 5.—Mr. W. T. Tucker to offic. as addl. judge of Backergunge.

Oct. 6.—Mr. H. S. Thompson, judge of the Small Cause Court at Backergunge, to be district registrar of deeds of that district.

Oct. 7.—Dr. A. Fleming, officiating civil surg., to be civil surg. of Moorshedabad, from 3rd ult.

Mr. J. Johnson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Beerbhoom, is transf. to Howrah, in which district he will exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class.

Sept. 30.—Leave of absence:—

Dr. R. Fryer, civil asst. surg. of Bancoorah, for 6 mo., on m.c.

Mr. A. W. Cossarat, asst. commr., Sonthal Pergunnahs, at Doonka, for 1 mo., in ext. of leave granted him on Aug. 19 last.

Oct. 2.—The services of Dr. B. Simpson, civil asst. surg. of Darjeeling, are placed, temp., at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in foreign dept.

Oct. 6.—Dr. A. V. Best, civil asst. surg. of Ranee-gunge, having returned to his duties on 15th ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted him on Aug. 14 last is cane.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 13.—No. 236.—Capt. W. S. Trevor, R.E., controller and examiner of public works accounts, having returned from the special duty on which he was deputed, resumed charge of the Bengal Central Office of Account on 8th inst.

No. 237.—Mr. F. M. Avern, prob. asst. engr., joined the Nuddea Rivers div. on 21st ult.

Oct. 6.—No. 7,247.—Capt. W. R. Gordon, district supt. of police, Tirhoot, is transferred to Darjeeling.

Oct. 7.—Mr. C. W. Mackenzie to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. 3rd cl. in Cuttack, and to exercise full powers of a mag. in that district.

Mr. J. Tweedie, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Chittagong, has leave for 3 mo., m.c., under clause 1 sec. 6 of the covenanted absentee rules, from 28th ult.

Mr. P. Hordern, asst. professor, Presidency College, has leave for 6 days, in extension of leave of Aug. 10 last.

The priv. leave to Capt. W. H. Binny, by the officer comd. the Darjeeling Sebundy corps of sappers and miners, for 2 mo., from Feb. 9 last, is confirmed.

Oct. 8.—Dr. J. Elliot, civil asst. surg. of Hooghly, has leave for 1 mo.

Oct. 9.—Lieut. C. Hayter, asst. commr. of Kamroop, has leave to 6th prox., in extension of leave of July 22 last.

Mr. H. W. Barber, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Noncolly, has leave for 1 mo., under paragraph 16 of the new uncovenanted absentee rules.

Mr. T. C. Pennington, sudder ameen of Dacca, has leave during Dussarah vacation.

Oct. 10.—Dr. J. M. Coates, civil asst. surg. of Champarnn, has leave for 1 mo.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 14.—No. 239.—Transfers.

—Ensign G. Nolan, asst. engr. of the 1st class, from the Lower Assam div. to the garrison engr.'s dept., Fort William.

Conductor W. H. Manners, asst. engr. of the 1st class, from the garrison engr.'s dept., Fort William, to the Patna branch road div.

No. 240.—Capt. C. J. Mead, R.A., exec. engr. of the 2nd class, assumed temp. charge of the Behar circle in addition to his duties as exec. engr. of the 2nd div., Grand Trunk Road, on the afternoon of the 7th ult.

Oct. 15.—No. 241.—Transfers.—The following transfers are made in the grade of exec. engs. of the 4th class in Bengal:—

Mr. A. S. Stewart from the Jessore road to the Dacca div.

Mr. E. J. Meara from the Ganges and Darjeeling road to the Jessore road div.

Lieut. R. C. Danbuz, R.E., from the Dacca to the Ganges and Darjeeling road div.

No. 242.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. G. C. Cooke, asst. engr. of the 2nd class, attached to the Patna branch road div., is allowed 6 weeks' leave, on m.c., under secs. 11 and 20, Rule I. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Oct. 10.—No. 7,303.—Appointments.—Mr. A. D. Jones, to be dep. supt. of stamps from the 28th Aug. last.

Oct. 14.—Mr. W. Scott, offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshedabad, is transf. to Bograh, from May 21 last.

Oct. 15.—Mr. G. E. Makgill, to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Chittagong, and to offic. as supt. of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, exercising the full powers of a mag.

Oct. 15.—Mr. J. Thornton, extra asst. commr. at Golaghat, is transf. to the Sudder Station of Seebagur, making over his duties at Golaghat to the Sudder Ameen of that station.

Oct. 14.—Leave of Absence.—The privilege leave for 1 mo. granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to the Rev. F. Hinde, chaplain of Sylhet, is confirmed.

Mr. G. S. Fagan, sen. mag., Calcutta police, for 1 month.

Dr. C. J. Jackson, civil asst. surg. of Sarun, for 1 mo., making over charge of the medical duties of the station to the sub asst. surg., who will conduct the same during Dr. Jackson's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Field, sub dep. opium agent, Tehta, for 14 days.

Oct. 15.—Mr. H. S. Smith, prof. of mathematics, civil engineering college, having returned to his duties on the 12th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him Oct. 21 last is cane.

The leave granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Rev. H. Moule, sen. chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, is cane at his request.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Judicial Dept., Oct. 2.—No. 727.—So much of the *Punjab Gazette* order No. 281-6, dated 1st May, 1861, as constitutes Major S. B. Goad an hon. mag., is cancelled.

General Dept., Oct. 3.—No. 2,150.—Transfer.—Lieut. R. F. Nisbet, asst. comr., from the Rawulpindee to the Jhelum district, as a temp. arrangement.

No. 2,153.—Leave.—Lieut. F. D. Harington, asst. comr., Jhelum district, has obtained privilege leave for 3 mo., with effect from the 24th inst.

Oct. 5.—No. 2,162.—Transfer.—Major H. P. Bab-bage, asst. comr., from the Simla to the Rawulpindee district.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 5.—No. 2,329.—Leave.—Mr. D. Kirwan, executive eng., Indus Canals, has obtained 1 mo. privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

General Dept., Oct. 8.—No. 2,181.—Transfers.—Mr. C. Stephn, extra asst. comr., from the Kurnal to the Hissar district.

Mr. H. B. Becket, extra asst. comr., from the Dera Ghazee Khan to the Peshawur district.

Mr. J. G. Delmerick, extra asst. comr., from the Peshawur to the Rawulpindee district.

Lieut. R. P. Nisbet, asst. comr., from the Rawulpindee to the Jhelum district.

Oct. 9.—No. 2,188.—At an examination held at Murree, under orders of Government, by Lieut. col. J. L. Vaughan, comd. 5th Punjab infantry, and the Rev. Isidor Lowenthal, the following officer was declared to have passed, in Pushto, the standard prescribed in the orders of Government, No. 2,984, dated 22nd Sept., 1863:—

Capt. E. A. Raikes, aide de camp to the hon. the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab.

Oct. 10.—No. 2,202.—Capt. J. Havelock, asst. comr., officiated as dep. comr. of Kurnal, from the 4th Sept. to the 4th Oct., 1863, during absence of Major Elliott on privilege leave.

No. 2,203.—Mr. E. Parker is app. to offic. as extra asst. comr., on probation, in the room of Pandit Mun-phool, and posted to district of Umballa.

No. 2,204.—Leave.—Capt. C. A. McMahon, judge Small Cause Court, Umritsur, has obtained an ex-

tension of privilege leave from the 1st to the 9th Oct., 1863.

Oct. 12.—No. 2,205.—Transfers.—Mr. G. Thomson, extra asst. commr., from the Rawalpindie to the Ferozepore district.

Mr. J. Goldney, offic. extra asst. commr., from the Ferozepore to the Goojranwalla district.

Judicial Dept., Oct. 8.—No. 745.—Appointment.—Mr. A. J. S. Donald, extra asst. commr., to be a judge of Small Causes, 3rd class, and stationed at Hoshiarpur.

Revenue Dept., Oct. 10.—No. 945.—Leave.—Mr. G. M. Jones, coll. of customs, Sirsa, has obtained 2 mos' priv. leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF CIRCLES.

Educational Dept., Oct. 9.—No. 435.—A 4th circle of insp. having been created in the Punjab, the following re-distribution of all the circles is sanctioned and notified for general information:—

1. Umballa.—Head qrs. Umballa, comprising Delhi, Hisar, and Umballa divs., or 9 districts in all.

2. Lahore.—Head qrs. Lahore, comprising Jullundur div., and districts of Umritsur, Goordaspore, Lahore, Ferozepore, Googaira, Mooltan, and Mozuffurgurh, or 10 districts in all.

3. Rawalpindie.—Head qrs. Goojrat, comprising Rawalpindie div., and districts of Sealkote, Goojranwalla, and Jhung, or 7 districts in all.

4. Frontier.—Head qrs. Dera Ismail Khan, comprising Peshawur and Derajat divs.

No. 436.—Appointment.—Lieut. F. Wheeler, 39th N.I., is appd. 4th insp. of schools in the Punjab, and posted to the Frontier circle.

Marine Dept., Oct. 12.—No. 263.—Mr. J. Wise, 3rd class engr., during such time as Mr. Hogan may act as superint. engr. of the factory.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 10.—No. 2,166.—Leave.—Capt. J. Fulton, exec. engr., 2nd div., Baree Doab Canal, is allowed leave from Sept. 20 to Oct. 20.

General Dept., Oct. 7.—No. 2,174.—Transfer.—Mr. T. H. Thornton, judge of Small Cause Court, from Lahore to Delhi.

Mr. L. Berkeley, judge of Small Cause Court, from Delhi to Lahore.

Police Dept., Oct. 8.—No. 749.—Leave.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. A. R. Hutton, asst. super. of police, Umballa district, in Gazette order No. 531, dated July 21 last, is extended by a further period of 1 mo., on m.c.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 5.—No. 2,052c.—Leave.—Mr. E. J. Martin, asst. engr., Upper Sirhind div., has obtained 15 mos' leave to Europe, on m.c.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 30.—The appointment of Lieut. J. Stevenson, of the 4th (late 33rd regt. N.I.), to be adj. of 21st regt. N.I., published in G.O. of July 30 last, is cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Almorah garrison order, dated 1st ult., appointing Lieut. F. A. Buckley, late 37th N.I., doing duty 3rd Goorkha regt., to act as station interpreter.

By the Officer commanding 20th regt. N.I., dated 15th ult., appointing Lieut. J. Bartleman, late 23rd N.I., to act as paid doing duty officer, with effect from July 10 last.

By the Officer commanding 23rd foot, dated 22nd ult., appointing Lieut. W. J. Twyford, officiating interpreter, to be interpreter.

By the Officer commanding 32nd regt. N.I., dated 26th ult., appointing Lieut. T. H. T. Drake, gen. list, inf., to officiate as a paid doing duty officer from July 10 last.

By the Officer commanding 37th regt. N.I., dated 3rd inst., making the following appointments during the absence, on leave, of Major J. Nisbett, with effect from 21st ult.:—

Lieut. E. S. Fox, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant.

Lieut. F. A. Montriou, adj., to officiate as 2nd in command.

Lieut. D. Darroch, paid doing duty officer, to officiate as adj.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Major C. S. Lemarchand (G battery 19th brigade), from Nov. 12 to Nov. 30, in extension, to visit Dalhousie; Lieut. G. Swinley (G battery 22nd brigade), from Sept. 6 to Oct. 12, in extension, to remain at Nynee Tal; Lieut. A. H. Davidson (B battery 2nd R.H. brigade), from date of embarkation to England, to appear before a medical board.

27th Foot.—Lieut. H. Collingwood, from Aug. 15 to Nov. 1, to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

88th Foot.—Ensign C. T. W. Penton, from Sept. 2 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal.

97th Foot.—Major F. A. Walter, from date of embarkation to England, to appear before a medical board.

6th (late 43rd) N.I.—Capt. W. Q. Pogson, from Oct. 13 to Oct. 23, in extension, to visit Simla.

Lieut. F. A. Bertie is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment of adj. of the Lahore

light horse. Lieut. Bertie is directed to do duty with the corps.

HALF STAFF ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS ON LEAVE.

Oct. 1.—With the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy, the C. in C. is pleased to announce that the provisions of G.G.O. No. 952, dated Oct. 22, 1861, as regards the concession of leave to Europe to general officers on the staff, are extended to inspectors general of royal artillery.

Under instructions from Government the C. in C. is pleased to direct that in future, when officers of British regiments, including royal artillery, holding staff appointments other than regimental appointments, apply for leave of absence to Europe under circumstances entitling them to draw half staff allowance, they will obtain from the pay department and append to their applications a certificate specifying the nature of the appointment held, the amount of the half staff allowance to which they are entitled, and the period for which such is allowable under existing regulations.

H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to confirm Lieut. J. R. Pearson in his appointment as adj. of the Lahore light horse, in which he was officiating, v. Bertie, resigned.

The following Peshawur division order is confirmed:—

Dated 9th ult.—Directing Surg. major J. H. Jones, attached to R.A. at Peshawur, and at present on privilege leave, to remain at Murree on duty as a member of the annual invaliding committee about to assemble.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. the C. in C., Bombay, dated July 18 last, appointing Lieut. T. Hornblew, 28th foot, to act as instructor of musketry to the regt., v. Ensign R. B. Singer, resigned.

Meerut station order, dated Aug. 5 last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Col. H. Palmer, Bengal inf.

By Major H. B. Stevens, commanding 12th regt. N.I., dated Aug. 22 last, appointing Lieut. A. G. Hammond, gen. list, inf., to officiate as paid doing duty officer, v. Lieut. W. J. Parker, on general leave.

By Capt. J. Williamson, commanding 26th regt. N.I., dated Aug. 26 last, appointing Lieut. W. Atkins, gen. list, inf., to officiate as paid doing duty officer during such time as Lieut. A. Fitzgerald may act as adj., with effect from July 10 last.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Brev. major H. C. Cattley (2nd in command 19th Bengal cav.), from Sept. 7 to Sept. 30, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Mussoorie.

Late 4th Eur. L.C.—Lieut. G. T. Halliday (doing duty 10th Bengal cav.), from June 2 to June 27, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Late 2nd Eur. Bengal Fusiliers.—Capt. W. C. Hamilton (interpreter 104th foot), from Aug. 13 to Nov. 13, to visit Murree, on m.c. Lieut. T. N. Walker (doing duty 2nd Goorkha regt.), from Sept. 15 to Nov. 15, to remain at the Presidency, to study the native languages.

Late 4th N.I.—Lieut. W. J. Parker (doing duty 12th N.I.), from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, in extension, to remain at Kussowlie, on m.c.

Late 64th N.I.—Capt. R. M. Nott, from Aug. 10 to Oct. 1, to visit Mussoorie, preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service.

Medical Dept.—Surg. A. R. Atkinson (attached to 4th N.I.), from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for leave to the Cape and New South Wales, on m.c.

Oct. 2.—Lieut. F. D. M. Brown, v.c., 101st foot, is permitted to rejoin the Thomason College, Roorkee, in view to his completing the course of study prescribed at that institution.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

19th Hussars.—Cornet E. A. Money to be lieutenant, without purch., v. A. Hearsey, dec.; dated Aug. 22.

Lieut. E. O'B. Horsford, late 46th N.I., attached to 30th regt. N.I., is appointed to do duty with 20th foot, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to continue their studies at the Thomason College, Roorkee, until Nov. 1, 1864:—

Lieut. W. F. Badgley, staff corps, adj. 26th N.I.

Lieut. A. E. Downing, late 51st N.I., doing duty 32nd N.I.

Lieut. C. E. Shepherd, gen. list, inf.

Lieut. J. E. Sandeman, gen. list, inf.

Asst. surg. S. C. Amesbury is posted to the 31st regt. N.I., in room of Asst. surg. L. H. Lees, m.d., appointed to officiate as civil asst. surg. at Akyab.

Vet. surg. G. Kettlewell, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the C. in C. by G.O.G.G. No. 137a of 1863, is posted temporarily to the R.A. at Meerut.

G.O.C.C. of Aug. 15 last, appointing Lieut. D. C. S. L. Carnegie, late 4th Eur. L.C., to do duty with 10th Bengal cav., is cancelled.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. C. E. H. Cotes (No. 7 battery 21st brigade), from date of embarkation to England, to appear before a medical board.

6th Drags.—Lieut. H. Stevenson, from date of embarkation to England, to appear before a medical board.

8th Hussars.—Col. R. De Salis, c.b., from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and Hills north of Deyrah.

79th Foot.—Brev. major G. M. Miller, from July 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Cashmere.

88th Foot.—Lieut. F. N. Dew (instructor of musketry), from date of embarkation to England, to appear before a medical board.

Oct. 5.—With the sanction of Govt., the undermentioned officer is permitted to count as service for retiring pension, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,113 of Sept. 1, 1857, the period of sick leave specified opposite his name:—

Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, B battery 16th brigade R.A., 15 mo., from March 26, 1860, to June 26, 1861.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bengal Cav.—Lieut. C. E. Hunter, gen. list, inf., to be paid doing duty officer; dated Sept. 12.

16th Bengal Cav.—Cornet C. B. Horsburgh, gen. list, cav., doing duty with 12th Bengal cav., to be paid doing duty officer; dated Sept. 12.

Major gen. J. T. Lane, c.b., art., is permitted to reside in the Neigherry Hills, in addition to the places named in G.O. of Oct. 14, 1856.

Lieut. col. C. Harris, Bengal inf., is, on the expiration of his leave, directed to do general duty at Jullundur.

Lieut. A. England, late 44th N.I., paid doing duty officer of 10th Bengal cav., is attached to 7th drags., for the purpose of being instructed in the duties of a cavalry officer.

Lieut. J. M. Sym, late 58th N.I., was appointed paid doing duty officer to 37th regt. N.I. on Dec. 23, 1862.

The appointment of Lieut. F. F. Rowcroft, late 2nd N.I., to be paid doing duty officer to 19th regt. N.I., is cancelled.

Staff Asst. surg. T. P. Smith, m.d., attached to the 104th foot, passed the prescribed colloquial examination on 15th ult.

Leave of absence:—

Bengal Inf.—Lieut. col. C. Harris, from July 24 to Oct. 31, to Simla.

Late 1st Eur. Bengal Fusiliers.—Major T. Wholer (2nd in command 32nd N.I.), from Sept. 4 to Nov. 4, to visit Simla, on m.c.

Late 6th E.R.—Lieut. R. S. Robertson (officiating 2nd in command 21st N.I.), from July 28 to Oct. 28, to visit Calcutta and the Sandheads, on m.c.

10th Madras N.I.—Lieut. E. Shaw, from Aug. 21, 1863, to Feb. 20, 1864, to visit Madras.

Gen. List. Inf.—Lieut. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck (doing duty 12th N.I.), from Sept. 10 to Dec. 31, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.

Unattached List.—Lieut. J. S. Melvill (doing duty No. 2 garrison battery art.), from Aug. 20 to Oct. 1, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Dalhousie, on m.c.

Oct. 7.—Appointments:—

17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. E. Rutherford, late 28th N.I., to be paid doing duty officer; dated Sept. 18.

29th Regt. N.I.—Capt. E. G. Langmore, late 27th N.I., to act as 2nd in command, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. Hennessey, or until further orders; dated Sept. 21.

Asst. surg. R. T. Lyons, attached to 101st foot, is appointed to medical charge of 20th regt. N.I., v. Surg. J. Squire, transferred to 16th regt. N.I. Asst. surg. Lyons will join as soon as his services can be dispensed with in the 101st foot.

Capt. F. J. Ellis, late 58th N.I., is appointed to do duty with 5th regt. N.I., at Jullundur, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers are directed to do duty as specified:—

Lieut. col. J. Hennessey, late 70th N.I., at Meerut.

Lieut. M. K. St. John, late 49th N.I., with 4th regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. G. Maclean, gen. list, inf., with 10th regt. N.I.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Philour station order, dated June 20 last, directing Asst. surg. F. P. Staples to proceed at the public expense and take medical charge of 19th foot, stationed at Umritsur, v. Asst. surg. C. E. Wikely, appointed to a civil charge.

By the Officer commanding 54th foot, dated Aug. 30 last, appointing the undermentioned officers a committee of paymastership to carry on the duties of the paymaster's office until further orders, consequent on the death of Paymaster and Hon. major W. Marriott:—

Major J. S. Thomson.

Capt. T. S. Robin.

Capt. J. W. Hughes.

By the same Officer, dated 4th ult., appointing Capt. T. S. Robin to perform the duties of paymaster.

By the Officer commanding 12th Bengal cav., dated 1st ult., appointing Cornet C. B. Horsburgh, gen. list, cav., to act as 3rd paid doing duty officer, v. Lieut. R. E. Boyle.

Nowgong station order, dated 7th ult., appg. Cornet C. B. Horsburgh, in charge of the adjt.'s office 12th Bengal cav., to officiate as station staff during the absence on leave of Lieut. R. E. Boyle.

ERRATUM.—In G.O.C.C. of Aug. 12 last, page 272, granting leave of absence to Major W. T. Baker, staff corps, for commandant 8rd, read "4th" Goorka regt., and after Murree, add the words "on medical certificate."

The underment. officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Brevet major C. R. O. Evans (E batty. 11th brig.), from July 31 to Aug. 14, in ext. of priv. leave, on m.c.; Lieut. T. A. Davis (B batty. 5th royal horse brig.), from Aug. 25 to Oct. 15, in ext. to priv. leave to remain at Simla, on m.c.; Lieut. M. W. Daniell (D batty. 22nd brig.), from June 28 to Oct. 15, in ext. of priv. leave to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

77th Foot.—Ens. V. P. Byrne, from Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, to Calcutta, to appear before a med. board, and to the hospital ship *Bentinck* for 1 mo., on m.c.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. E. S. Mason, Oct. 20, to England for 15 mos., on private affairs.

61st Foot.—Capt. F. Pike, from date of embarkation to England for 17 mos., on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

91st Foot.—Lieut. J. M. Tingcombe, date of embarkation to England for 17 mos., on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

97th Foot.—Lieut. col. S. M. Hawkins, from Sept. 10 to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at the Neilgherries, on m.c.

103rd Foot.—Ensign T. Price, from date of embarkation to England, to appear before a med. board.

109th Foot.—Lieut. F. C. Hudson, from date of leaving the regt., to England, for 6 mos., on private affairs.

Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 8.—The C. in C. is pleased to post Lieut. col. J. R. Glyn, c.b., of the 3rd batt. rifle brig. to the 2nd batt. of that corps, in the vacancy caused by the appt. of Col. P. Hill, c.b., to the brig. staff.

The above is subject to the confirmation of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following prom., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known: **94th Foot.**—Lieut. C. French to be capt., by purch., v. Atkinson, who retires, dated Aug. 22.

Subject to the confirmation of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. the C. in C. in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of batts. between Capt. A. Macdonald, of the 1st, and E. L. Dillon, of the 2nd batt., 18th foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. the 29th regt. N.I., dated Aug. 25 last, directing Lieut. E. Beddy, officg. 2nd in com., to act as adjt. in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. E. Newbery, officg. adjt., placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt.

Rawul Indee brig. order, dated the 9th ult., directing Surg. J. Williams, royal arty., to assume med. charge of the depot of the 101st foot, consequent on the departure of that regt. to Hazara, with effect from the 1st inst.

Barrackpore brig. order, dated the 14th ult., directing Asst. surg. S. Amesbury to assume med. charge of the 31st regt. N.I.

Benares div. order, dated the 17th ult., directing Surg. C. Johnson, attached to the 13th regt. N.I., to make over med. charge of his corps to Civil asst. surg. H. Caley, and proceed to Delhi, and take charge of the 4th N.I., v. Surg. A. R. Atkinson, absent on leave on m.c.

Agra garrison and station order, dated 19th ult., directing Staff Asst. surg. H. F. Hensman, doing duty with R.A., to assume medical charge of 24th regt. N.I., v. Surg. J. P. Kelly, proceeding on leave to Europe.

Berhampore station order, dated 20th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Stuart, 13th foot, to assume medical charge of a detachment of R.A., and afford medical aid to the staff and other officers at the station, v. Asst. surg. P. N. Jackson, proceeding to join the head quarters of his regt.

Leave of absence:—

21st Hussars.—Lieut. C. E. Farquharson, from May 25 to Sept. 9, in extension, to visit Cashmere and adjacent Hills, on m.c.

20th Foot.—Capt. W. F. F. Gordon (1st batt.), from date of departure from regt., for 1 mo., to Calcutta, to appear before a medical board.

23rd Foot.—Capt. R. Eckford, from date of departure from regt., for 1 mo., to Calcutta and to the hospital ship *Bentinck*, on m.c.

74th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. R. Burkitt, from date of embarkation to England, to appear before a medical board.

103rd Foot.—Ensign T. Price, from date of embarkation to England, to appear before a medical board.

108th Foot.—Ensign L. Smith, from Aug. 6 to Sept. 6, in extension, to remain at Nassick, Bombay, on m.c.

Oct. 9.—Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. T. Dayrell (2nd in command 9th Bengal cav.), from Oct. 10 to Dec. 10, to visit Darjeeling; Lieut. H. Collett (2nd in command 21st

N.I.), from the date he may avail himself of it, to visit Calcutta, for 1 mo., preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on m.c.

Royal Artillery.—Col. R. C. Wormald (21st brig.), from date of leaving his regt., to the Neilgherries, for 2 yrs., on m.c.; Lieut. col. H. P. De Teissier (5th R.H. brigade), from Nov. 25 to date of embarkation, to Calcutta, preparatory to furlough; Lieut. F. Lodge (D battery 18th brigade), from date of embarkation to England, to appear before a medical board.

95th Foot.—Lieut. col. the Hon. E. C. H. Massey, from Sept. 30 to Oct. 7, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Late 46th N.I.—Lieut. H. U. Smith, for 6 mo., with the sanction of Govt., in extension of the leave granted him in G.O. of March 26, without pay.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. T. Nicholls (doing duty 90th foot), from Sept. 18 to Nov. 18, to Nynece Tal, on m.c.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Oct. 21.—Mr. W. E. Wright, dep. coll. in the South Arcot dist., is vested with the full powers of a magist.

Oct. 23.—The priv. leave granted to Major C. W. S. Young, dep. assist. commy. gen., is cane.

No. 7,296.—Major J. P. Watts, assist. commy. gen., has leave for 2 mos.

Surg. maj. J. W. Mudge, m.d., examiner of medical accounts, has 1 mos. leave from Oct. 30.

During the absence of Surg. maj. Mudge, Maj. Gillian, examiner of commissariat accounts, will perform the duties of the examiner of medical accounts.

Military Dept., Oct. 23.—No. 370.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotion and alterations of rank, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotion.

Infantry General List.—Sen. Ens. W. M. Playfair (ens. in H.M.'s 107th regt. of foot) to have the position of lieut., in succession to Nicholson, gen. list, dismissed the service; dated Oct. 3, 1863.

Alterations of Rank.

Infantry General List.—Lieut. A. F. Wilkinson, to rank from Aug. 29, v. Lieut. Bell, 6th regt. N.I., retired.

Lieut. A. Chaplin (ens. in H.M.'s 108th foot), to rank from Sept. 10, v. Lieut. Lee, 37th grenadiers, deceased.

Lieut. G. Lecky, to rank from Sept. 14, v. Lieut. Wetherall, general list, deceased.

Lieut. J. Winslow (ens. in H.M.'s 106th foot), to rank from Sept. 29, v. Lieut. Hearn, 26th regt. N.I., promoted.

Oct. 23.—No. 371.—MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—Capt. A. G. W. Burn having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj. from Oct. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

2nd Capt. M. B. S. Lloyd, royal (Madras) art., depy. commsr., 3rd class, British Burmah, having passed the prescribed exam. in Hindustanee for gen. staff, is appt. permanently to the staff corps, with effect from Feb. 18, 1861, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. M. R. West, Royal Madras art., is entitled to count for the full pay retiring pension the period of residence at the Military College, Addiscombe, viz., 1 year, 8 months, 22 days.

No. 374.—The following extract from G.O. by the Govt. of India is re-published:—

Fort William, Oct. 8.—Capt. C. W. Dun, 43rd Madras N.I., has leave to Eur., for 15 mo., on m.c., under new reg.

No. 375.—The following extracts from the *Calcutta Gazette* are re-published:—

Foreign Dept., Simla, Oct. 6.—No. 789.—Maj. E. A. Saunders, Madras staff corps, is appt. to charge of survey of the Beejragoghur district, under the Central India agency.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOV., PUNJAB PROVINCES.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 21.—No. 1,853c.—Under authority of Govt. of India, Lieut. col. A. Robertson, supgt. engr., N.W.P., on leave, is appt. to officiate as supgt. engr., 1st Circle, Punjab, during absence of Col. Rigby.

The underment. gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Judicial Dept., Oct. 27.—Mr. S. N. Ward, civil and sess. judge of Coimbatore, has leave from the 25th inst. to this date, prep. to his retirement from the service, which takes effect from this date, and not from the 15th inst., as notified in the *Gazette*, under date July 21 last.

Financial Dept.—Col. T. McGoun, controller of military finance, has leave for 1 mo., from the 31st inst.; Major J. G. Touch, compiler, pay dept., will conduct the duties of the office during Col. McGoun's absence.

Railway Dept.—Capt. J. G. Lindsay, R.A., acting dep. consulting engr. for railways, has leave for 1 mo.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. L. C. Innis, civil and sess. judge of Ootacamund, received charge of the court from Mr. G. A. Harris on the 24th inst.

Mr. S. N. Ward, civil and sess. judge of Coimbatore, delivered over charge of the court to the coll. and mag. on the 24th inst.

Public Dept.—Erratum.—The death of Mr. F. W. Morris, late dep. director, revenue settlement, is reported to have occurred on the 16th inst., and not on the 15th, as notified in the *Gazette* of the 20th inst., page 716.

Mr. J. B. Pennington, asst. coll., Nellore, passed the prescribed exam. in Hindustani, prescribed for attaining the minor reward of Rs. 800, Oct. 8.

Military Dept.—No. 377.—Under the authority conveyed in G.O.G., dated Simla, Oct. 8, No. 153a, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confer the rank of brigadier general upon the undermentioned officers, while in com. of brigades on the Madras estab., with effect from Oct. 8:—

Brigadier D. Babington, Madras inf.
Brigadier J. T. Grant, c.b., H.M.'s 1st batt., 18th royal Irish.

Brigadier R. Shubrick, Madras inf.
Brigadier G. Briggs, royal (Madras) arty.

Major A. G. W. Burn, of staff corps, will do duty till further orders under the officer comdg. Mysore division.

Lieut. F. M. Rocke, 36th regt. N.I., will, as a temp. arrangement, remain and do duty at Kurnool on the departure of his regt. from Kamptee, and will join the 26th regt. N.I. on its arrival.

Oct. 27.—No. 379.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, alterations of rank, and promotion, the two latter subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. A. Henley, H.M.'s 52nd L.I., to be military secretary to H.E. the Governor, v. Col. Denison, who resigns.

Capt. R. C. Stewart, 8th regt. L.C., to be first A.D.C.

Lieut. H. R. Hope, cav. gen. list, to be A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor.

Medical Department.

Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals E. G. Balfour and Surg. J. Cowpar to take rank from Aug. 28, 1863, v. Lovell, retired.

Surg. A. L. T. Cooke to take rank from Sept. 5, v. Scott, retired.

Surg. maj. J. H. Orr, c.b. and m.d., garrison surg., Bangalore, and actg. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals; and 1st Class Asst. Surg. L. W. Stewart to be surg. from Oct. 11, v. McKenna, retired.

Col. G. W. Y. Simpson, insp. gen. of ordnance, is granted leave of absence on private affairs to Nov. 24, in cont. of the priv. leave notified in G.O.G., Aug. 21, No. 295.

The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. E. A. Foord, royal (Madras) engrs., superintdg. engr., 6th div., on furl. for 2 years, under furl. regs. of 1854.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Oct. 22.—Maj. W. F. Hutton, of the European veterans, is permitted to reside until further orders in the Mysore, Malabar and Coimbatore districts.

Capt. T. Greenway, of the late 50th N.I., is appt. to do duty until further orders with 1st N.I., with permission to join, via Beyeore and Bombay.

The following extracts from G. O. by H. E. the C. in C. in India are re-published:—

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 18.—Official notification has been received that the underment. officers recently prom., have been posted to the battalions specified opposite their names:—

Capt. K. G. Henderson, 60th foot, to the 4th batt.

Lieut. J. Miller, 60th foot, to 4th batt.

Lieut. C. F. Terry, 60th foot, to 4th batt.

Lieut. Hon. W. C. Peypys, 60th foot, to 3rd batt.

The underment. officer has leave of absence:—

Capt. L. W. Atkinson, 1st drag. guards, from Aug. 12, to England, for 15 mos., on urgent private affairs.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Oct. 27.—The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) T. J. Fischer, c.b., from 3rd regt. L.I. to 15th regt. N.I.; to join.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) T. G. E. G. Kenny, from 15th regt. N.I. to 3rd regt. L.I.; to join.

2nd Capt. D. J. McGrigor, 20th brigade roy. art., is confirmed in the appointment of adjutant of the Pegue div., roy. art., from Feb. 21 last.

Leave of absence:—

105th Regt. Foot.—Capt. G. C. Therry, from Sept. 19 till Nov. 19; Trichinopoly, m.c.

Late 51st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. L. C. Desborough, 18th regt. N.I., from date of departure; Presidency, m.c.

Late 50th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. T. W. Gilchrist, act. qmrm. and interp., 40th regt. N.I., from Oct. 14 to April 15, 1864; Neilgherries, m.c.

Roy. Engrs.—Lieut. P. S. Marindin, do. du. sappers and miners, in continuation till Oct. 1, to enable him to join.

42nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. and qmrm. H. C. Wright, in extension, till Oct. 31; Madras and Bangalore.

BIRTHS.

ACHARD, the wife of L. J., Esq., of Akyab, of a son, at Calcutta, Oct. 24.
 ALLEN, the wife of W., of the *Colleen Bawn*, of a daughter, at Colombo, Oct. 21.
 BRINKWORTH, the wife of W., 1st Class Inspector, Bengal Police, of a daughter, at Chinsurah, Sept. 24.
 CHURCHILL, the wife of J. F., C.C.S., of a son, at Point de Galle, Oct. 24.
 CRICHTON, the wife of Lieut. H. Mc V., R.E., of a daughter, still-born, at Rangoon, Oct. 5.
 CHIRIS, the wife of Major J. M., Staff Corps, of a son, at Simla, Oct.
 COLVIN, the wife of A., C.S., of a daughter, at Mozulnurgur, Oct. 15.
 EDWARDS, the wife of Mr. J. W., of a daughter, at Madras, Oct. 11.
 JONES, the wife of Mr., of a daughter, at Kandy, Oct. 19.
 LEAKE, the wife of W. M., of a daughter, at Kandy, Oct. 16.
 LINCOLN, the wife of Mr. W. J., of a daughter, at Bangalore, Oct. 19.
 LOUDON, the wife of Major, of a son, at Madras, Oct. 16.
 McNEIL, the wife of D., Scinde Railway Company, of a daughter, at Kurrachee, Sept. 29.
 MACQUOID, the wife of Capt. R. S., 2nd in command 5th Regt., still-born, at Ellichpore, Oct. 5.
 MORRIS, the wife of J., of a son, at Cuttack, Oct. 19.
 MACHIE, the wife of D., of a daughter, still-born, at Bimlipatam, Oct. 5.
 NELSON, the wife of J. H., of a son, at Madura, Oct. 10.
 NICHOLAS, the wife of J., of a son, at Madras, Oct. 23.
 RATIGAN, the wife of P. O., of a daughter, at Palamcottah, Oct. 16.
 ROBINSON, the wife of W., C.S., of a son, at Kotagerry, Oct. 4.
 ROBINSON, the wife of R.A., of a son, at Nungumbauum, Oct. 24.
 SAULEZ, the wife of Captain, Royal Artillery, of a son, at Belgium, Sept. 26.
 SIMSON, the wife of Henry Bruce, of the Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Darjeeling, Sept. 10.
 SMITH, the wife of A., Esq., of a son, at Calcutta, Oct. 19.
 SPRATT, the wife of Rev. G., of a son, at the Manse, Kandy, Oct. 28.
 TEEL, the wife of Mr. W., of a son, at Madras, Oct. 21.
 XAVIER, the wife of Mr. J., of a daughter, at Madras, Oct. 16.

MARRIAGES.

DE HOEDT, P., head clerk of the Cutcherry, to Maria L. Jan, at Manaar, Ceylon, Oct. 14.
 GUTHRIE, Col. C. S., Bengal Engineers, of Scots-calders, Scotland, to Sophia, widow of H. Inglis, Esq., and daughter of Maj.-gen. F. G. Lister, Bengal Army, at Calcutta.
 HORNSBY, J. P., to Charlotte H., eldest daughter of Rev. C. C. Menge, C.S., Malligam, at Byculia, Oct. 19.
 MOORE, J., to Mary E., daughter of the late J. R. Alexander, Esq., of Penang, at Calcutta, Oct. 15.
 STANLEY, H. E., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, son of the Hon. T. S., to Ida A., daughter of T. Allen Brown Esq., at Agra, Oct. 15.
 VANDERHOEVEN, H., to Elizabeth Reid, at Pusilawa, Oct. 20.
 WATSON, J. E., youngest son of Major R., retired full pay, Ceylon Rifles, to Amelia, youngest surviving daughter of the late Mr. Powell, Madras Army, at Sectabuldee, Nagpore, July 15.

DEATHS.

AGABEG, Harold, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. P., at Calcutta, Oct. 20.
 BYERS, Amy Blanche, infant daughter of Major and Mrs. C. H., at Simla, Oct. 10.
 GAWNE, Emily Maria, infant daughter of E., at Bance Tal, Gurhwal, Oct. 5.
 GROVER, Mr. B., at Dinapore, Oct. 11.
 GORDON, W. G., at Rangoon, July 30.
 MACHIE, E., wife of D., aged 23, at Bimlipatam, Oct. 8.
 MALCOLM, Mrs. I., at Sukkur, Sept. 30.
 McMAHON, C. McL., son of Capt. C. A., Madras Staff Corps, at Dhurmala, Sept. 27.
 MORRIS, F. W., Madras Civil Service, of cholera, at Kurnool, Oct. 16.
 NEWMAN, the infant son of Mr. J., at Ceylon, Oct. 10.
 NEWMARCH, the infant son of Lieut. O. R. Newmarch, S.A.C.S., at Delhi, Oct. 13.
 REYNE, F. C., infant daughter of H. E., Esq., at Colombo, Oct. 28.
 SATOOR, Mr. T., at Madras, Oct. 12.
 SCHRADER, the infant daughter of F., at Ceylon, Oct. 26.
 STONER, the wife of Mr. D. D., at Negapatam, Oct. 12.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.
Nov. 24.

1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—J. R. B. Bennett, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. H. M. Jones, who retires.

8th Hussars.—Lieut. G. C. Swiney, from the late 5th Bengal European L.C., to be lieut., v. H. C. Collier, transf. to the Bengal staff Corps.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. C. J. Wright to be col., v. E. N. Wilford, retired upon full-pay; Capt. and brev. col. C. S. Henry to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Wright; 2nd Capt. C. Hardy to be capt., v. Brev. col. Henry; Lieut. W. Newman to be 2nd capt., v. Hardy; Gent. Cadet W. Taylor to be lieut., v. Newman; Gent. Cadet G. Will to be lieut., v. H. Metcalfe, dec.

Military Train.—Ens. B. Simner to be lieut., without purch., v. G. E. Fursdon, who retires; A. G. Saunders, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Davies, prom.

1st Foot.—Ens. T. Atkinson to be lieut., by purch., v. E. W. Pardoe, who retires; Ens. J. B. Watts, from 37th foot, to be ens., v. Atkinson; Ens. C. G. Leggett to be lieut., by purch., v. J. D. Dickenson, who retires; R. C. Annesley, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Leggett.

7th Foot.—Lieut. Hope obtained his prom. to capt. without purch., and not as stated in the *Gazette* of 17th inst.

60th Foot.—Ens. the Hon. H. E. Dormer, from 29th foot, to be ens., v. St. John, prom.

71st Foot.—Ens. S. A. Rothwell has been permitted to take and use the surname of Fitz Herbert, in place of that of Rothwell.

77th Foot.—Ens. W. S. Henderson to be lieut., without purch., v. A. Bishop, dec.; Ens. W. J. McClelland to be lieut., by purch., v. Henderson, whose prom., by purch., on Nov. 17, 1863, has been cane; H. W. Magee, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. McClelland.

81st Foot.—Lieut. G. W. M. Harmer to be capt., without purch., v. A. Wright, succeeded on appt., as district inspector of musketry; Ens. S. W. Bell to be lieut., without purch., v. Harmer; Cornet G. J. Woods, from 13th hussars, to be ens., v. Bell.

82nd Foot.—Capt. J. Gore, whose exchange from 7th hussars was notified in the *Gazette* of Nov. 6, 1863, has been permitted to receive a portion of the former difference between cav. and inf.

94th Foot.—Lieut. G. J. Teevan to be capt., by purch., v. T. G. B. Atkinson, who retires; Ens. H. Jones to be lieut., by purch., v. Teevan; Ens. J. G. Kelly, from 3rd West India regt., to be ens., v. J. Humphreys, app. qumr., 85th foot; Ens. J. M. Elliot, from 100th foot, to be ens., v. Jones.

97th Foot.—Ens. W. Hailes, from 58th foot, to be ens., v. W. P. O. Boulderson, prom.

103rd Foot.—The appt. of Lieut. A. W. B. Caldecott as adjt. to be antedated to May 12, 1863.

105th Foot.—Lieut. J. E. Baines to be instructor of musketry.

109th Foot.—Lieut. E. Hemsted to be instructor of musketry.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. A. Annesley, from the gren. guards, to be capt., receiving the difference, v. Blundell, who exch.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 21.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the undermentioned promotions amongst the officers of the staff corps, and of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Capt. J. J. Hume.

To be Captains.—Lieuts. T. Acton and T. J. Watson.

Memorandum.—The admission to the Bengal staff corps of Capt. A. K. Mollat, of the late 58th regt. Bengal N.I., and his prom. to the rank of major therein, as announced in the *Gazette* of Dec. 2, 1862, have been cane.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Capt. E. A. Saunders.
 Memorandum.—The admission to the Madras staff corps of Maj. W. G. Owen, of the 11th regt. Madras N.I., as announced in the *Gazette* of Feb. 24, 1863, has been cane.

MADRAS ARMY.

19th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. T. L. Scott to be capt., v. Newlyn, dec.

General List of Infantry Officers.—Ens. J. Hotham to be lieut., in succ. to Newlyn, dec.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Delta*, Nov. 27, 1863.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	2350 550	—
Bombay	43,600	2329,950
Suez	60	—
	4294,210	4329,950

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, November 27, 1863.

THE ROYAL AMALGAMATION COMMISSION.

We may state positively that the Royal Commission on the amalgamation grievances of the Indian army have sent in their report to the Secretary of State for India, who will lay it before Parliament. What the exact purport of the report is we are not able to say; but we have good reason to expect that the just complaints of the service will be attended to, and that some remedies will be proposed for the peculiar cases of hardship which have been submitted to the consideration of the commissioners.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

THE commerce of India is increasing with a rapidity that is perfectly marvellous. A few years ago our gubernatorial authorities little dreamt of what could be made of the country in a monetary and commercial point of view if colonisation and free trade and open competition of all sorts were properly encouraged. Happily a prodigious change has come over the spirit of every true statesman's dream respecting the importance and the resources of India, that "brightest jewel of the British crown." The British capitalist has discovered at last that India is one of the noblest fields in the world for the multiplication of moneys. Gold in India is not "a barren metal." A Shylock, or a better man can make it "breed as fast as ewes and lambs." There are now at least eighty millions sterling of British capital invested in Indian undertakings, and there can be no doubt that this amount will speedily be doubled. We need not wonder, therefore, that banks should be rising in all parts of India, or that the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation, which is scarcely a year old, should be stretching out its Briarean hands in all directions. The directors, seeing that India affords so vast a field for banking operations, announce in its very first annual report, now before us, that it is not their intention to confine its branches to any particular locality. Of course not. We shall soon see its operations extend all over India. This bank started with a capital of a million sterling, in 50,000 shares of £20 each. This great enterprise is already a success. The directors, encouraged to increased confidence and boldness, have turned their attention beyond the limits originally suggested for the

operations of their institution. They have established a branch at Kurrachee and another at Bombay. They have increased their paid up capital to £125,000, and they are going to issue 12,500 additional shares of the original capital at par to shareholders on the register, in the proportion of one new share to every two old shares. The first ordinary general meeting of this company is to be held at the London Tavern, on the 1st of December next.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE COLONIES.

WHAT is the reason that the great convenience of the system of money orders which is accorded to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and is extended to Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, the West Coast of Africa, New Zealand, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia, and the West Indies, and to British Guiana, is withheld from the vast and important colony of British India? Perhaps it is a favour that only needs the asking for it. But still it puzzles us how to account for the strange indifference, or neglect, or forgetfulness on this point of her Majesty's subjects in the East. We believe that military men in India, and perhaps civilians also, have the power to send to England through the local paymasters certain portions of their pay under the head of "family remittances," but commercial men, planters, and outsiders, and interlopers have no such indulgences from the Government, and even Government servants would hardly be allowed to send such petty sums to England through the Indian pay-offices as might be sent under a Money Post-office system. Sometime in 1862 the Post-office Money-order system was introduced as an experiment for remittances to all parts of the Lower Provinces of India on the Bengal side. Mr. H. Sandeman, the Civil Paymaster, and Mr. J. C. Ross, formerly Inspecting Postmaster at Cuttack, were appointed to carry out the system. No larger sums than Rs. 100 were to be sent through the Money-order Offices. The fee paid for remitting Rs. 10 is four annas; for not more than Rs. 25, eight annas; twelve annas for not more than Rs. 75; and one rupee for not more than Rs. 100. We hope the same system will be extended to the Upper Provinces and the whole of India. At present newspaper proprietors in India, with their subscribers scattered so widely over the Upper Provinces, must find it very difficult indeed, if it be at all possible, to fully realise claims which, however small separately, are of importance in the aggregate, from the difficulty which people find in obtaining the means of transmitting with safety petty sums from remote districts. Good hoonies, or orders from native bankers for small amounts, are not everywhere or always readily obtainable, and when obtainable, are costly. The same difficulty must impede the settlement of petty accounts, not with newspaper proprietors only, but with all sorts of traders as well as private individuals, not in India alone, but in this country also, in its monetary relations with the East. But the system should at once be extended from India to England, and be reciprocated between the two countries. It would be a great boon to merchants and traders; and friends divided by the great dis-

tances, East and West, and desirous of giving commissions for the purchase of articles in either quarter, would find it a truly welcome convenience if they could despatch Post-office money orders of any amount, however large or small, by any mail that would suit them. Under the present system of bank remittances it is calculated that a remittance at sight of twenty pounds, costs, on the average, about eight shillings and sixpence. The advantages of the Money-order system are so manifest, and it seems so strange that British India should be excepted from a privilege accorded to all other colonies, that we can hardly suppose our fellow-countrymen in the East, or the leading merchants and traders of England connected with Indian interests, will be much longer silent on this subject.

CONTINUATION OF THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

We continue our summary of this important trial.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Saturday last, November 21, Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon was again subjected to the severe cross-examination of Colonel Crawley. His questions were not only sharp and searching, but often sarcastic and contemptuous. "You have told us," said the Colonel to the Adjutant, "that you forbore to enter Sergeant-major Lilley's bungalow out of consideration for Mrs. Lilley—was she confined to her bed or to her house during the time of the arrest?" "I cannot exactly say," was the answer. "I do not think she was continually confined to her bed." "Will you swear," asked the Colonel, "that you do not know that during the whole time of Sergeant Lilley's arrest Mrs. Lilley was not confined to her bed, but went about the barracks visiting her acquaintances as usual?" "I swear that I do not know it. I never saw Mrs. Lilley go out. In my opinion she was ill and confined to her house." "Then," said Colonel Crawley, "you never took the trouble to inquire whether she was in the house or out of it—up and about the house or not." "I did not," was the answer.

"Are you of opinion," said the Colonel, "that Lilley and his wife suffered great and grievous hardships from the manner of the execution of the arrest?" "I consider," replied the Adjutant, "that Sergeant-major Lilley, being with his wife, must have suffered inconvenience by having the sentry posted so that he was not to lose sight of him night or day." Colonel Crawley: Did you never go inside his second bungalow during the arrest? Adjutant Fitzsimon: Never. Colonel Crawley: May I assume that that was out of the same tender feeling for Mrs. Lilley's health which actuated you in the case of the first bungalow? Adjutant Fitzsimon: Yes. "Who acted as Adjutant," said the Colonel, "after you ceased to do so?" "I believe," replied Adjutant Fitzsimon, "it was Cornet Snell." "You say you believe. Do you mean to say you don't know?" "To the best of my recollection it was Cornet Snell resided in my house. I have not a distinct recollection whether his orderly room was in my house or in the barracks." "Can you, Mr. Fitzsimon, speak to conversations and phrases, and yet not be certain whether the regimental orderly-room was in your own house?" "I

have spoken to the best of my recollection." Colonel Crawley here called upon Colonel Pipon, the officiating Judge-Advocate, to read a very long letter from the Colonel to the Assistant Adjutant-general, M.D.A., which unequivocally contradicted the charges against his commanding officer embodied in Adjutant Fitzsimon's explanatory statement to Sir Hugh Rose, in reply to His Excellency's censure that his evidence at the Mhow Court-martial was evasive and unsatisfactory, and that he had been careless of his duty in the posting of the sentries over Sergeant-major Lilley. Adjutant Fitzsimon admitted that on perusing the Colonel's letter he withdrew his own statement. This ended this witness's long, tedious, and trying cross-examination. Colonel Crawley said he had no more questions to put to him, and Colonel Horsford, the official prosecutor, said he was happy to say that neither had he any more questions to put to him. The court adjourned.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Sergeant Patrick Blake was recalled and made to undergo a brief cross-examination from his commanding officer, who still seems to speak with the same determined tone and air of authority as if he were on his own parade ground, and his faculties were evidently as much awake as if he were on the field of battle. "What induced you, Sergeant Blake," asked the Colonel, "to post the sentry outside instead of inside when you were corporal of the guard over Lilley? Was it in consequence of anything he said to you?" "No, sir. When I posted him Lilley was outside himself." Sergeant Mills was next recalled and cross-examined. "When Corporal Blake was arrested, where," asked the Colonel, "ought the sentry to have been posted, according to orders?" "Inside the little room—the servants' room." From that little room it is said that Lilley, sleeping on the couch in the hall or largest room, could be seen by the sentry. This was admitted by the witness in reply to a question from Colonel Horsford. This witness also admitted that the sentries had strict orders not to enter Mrs. Lilley's bedroom on any account, and that the sentries had no occasion to leave the servants' small room, except when Lilley went into the verandah or to the water-closet; that they had no right to be within two feet of Mrs. Lilley's bed, that neither Lilley nor his wife ever complained of annoyance, that the sentries never intruded on the wife's privacy, and that during the arrest the witness had several times seen Mrs. Lilley going about as usual out of doors.

After this Troop Sergeant-major Robert Cotton, 6th Dragoons, was examined by the official prosecutor. He was asked what character Lilley bore. The reply was, he, Robert Cotton, always considered him a hard-working, industrious and sober man. In reply to the question of whether Lieutenant Fitzsimon gave him the order respecting the arrest, he replied that he could not positively swear whether it was given to him verbally, or whether the Lieutenant dictated it to him from a written order, but the witness entered it into a little book and he could not recollect what had become of that book. He remembers that he remarked to Colonel Crawley that Lilley was a married man, and that on that the Colonel grew angry, and asked him how he dared to resist his orders. Colonel Crawley ordered him, he says, to post the sentries "inside the quarters." Colonel Crawley reserved his right of cross-examination of this witness, who was then permitted to retire.

The next witness for the prosecution was Major John Edward Swindley, 6th Dragoons. He distinctly recollects Colonel Crawley telling Lieutenant Fitzsimon that he did not know the meaning of *close arrest*. That it was not merely placing sentries over the quarters of a prisoner, but so placing them that they could not lose sight of their prisoner night or day, and that when Lieut.

Fitzsimon observed that Mrs. Lilley was so sick that liniment had to be rubbed on her stomach, Colonel Crawley replied, "He did not care a d—n, married or single, officer or soldier, close arrest was close arrest, and he would have his orders carried out."

A private named Little had been brought before the witness, Major Swindley, charged with allowing, when he was on sentry, a Mrs. Gibson of the regiment to have some communication with Lilley. He, the Major, inquired into the charge and dismissed it. Colonel Crawley was angry, and said that the man should have been tried by a court-martial. Lilley, according to Major Swindley, "bore the very highest character." He denied that Lieutenant Fitzsimon had a defective vision. He always believed him to have a very good eyesight.

Captain Archibald Weir, 6th Dragoons, was the next witness. He gave precisely the same testimony with respect to Colonel Crawley's now famous definition of arrest, and his "not caring a d—n about married or single, officer or soldier; arrest was arrest, and his orders must be carried out." He said that Mr. Wooden, the Quartermaster, Sergeant-major Cotton, Colonel Swindley, the Colonel, the Adjutant, and he thinks two sergeants were present when this strange conversation occurred. He gave Lilley "a most excellent character."

Quartermaster Charles Woodin confirmed the testimony of the last witness. The Colonel had called on him to give a written denial of the statement of Paymaster Smales in a newspaper. He asked the Colonel if he might add anything about his observation that "married or single, &c.," and that the Colonel said, "no—what you have stated is quite sufficient." The letter is of little importance, bearing but slightly on the question before the present Court. Colonel Crawley had asked him if he could place Lilley in other quarters; the Quartermaster suggested two others. "Neither will do," said the Colonel; "the one is too far, and the other too open, and Lilley would be up to some more tricks." He told Wooden to place Lilley in the troop-sergeant's quarters. "They are very small," said Wooden. "The quarters good for one sergeant-major are good for another." "But the troop sergeant-major," said Wooden, "is a single man." The Colonel got into a passion, and said, "I don't want any more 'buts,' do as I tell you." Woodin described Lilley as "a very good non-commissioned officer and soldier, and a very steady sober man."

Private John Little was then examined. He was sentry over Lilley. He testified that he was posted in the office, in the room next Mrs. Lilley's bedroom. He was opposite the bedroom. He could not see her bed, because the chick was down, without moving some paces from his post and looking through the chick, or lifting it up. He acknowledged that Mrs. Gibson came to the quarters while he was sentry, and for that negligence he was ordered to be confined. He saw Mrs. Lilley talking to Mrs. Gibson. Private James Reynolds, 6th Dragoons, deposed that he was orderly-room clerk at the time of Lilley's arrest. He recollected Colonel Crawley talking to Lieutenant Fitzsimon about a sentry being placed outside instead of inside the quarters. He also spoke of Colonel Crawley's memorable speech about "officer or soldier, married or single," &c. The Court adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Private James Reynolds was recalled. He deposed that Sergeant-major Lilley bore a very good character for sobriety. He had never seen him drunk.

Colonel Henry Dalrymple White, C.B., Adjutant-general of Cavalry, was next sworn. He considered Lilley one of the most excellent soldiers and one of the most steady men he had ever met. A letter of his to the same effect was then read.

Major J. E. Swindley was recalled, and cross-examined by Colonel Crawley. He acknowledged that the court-martial at Mhow had censured him for the animus shown by him towards his commanding officer. He admitted that when he dismissed Private Little he should not have reported him "admonished," but "released." It was a mistake. He had seen Sergeant-major Lilley taking exercise, but he was attended by an armed non-commissioned officer. "Now, sir," said Colonel Crawley, "I ask you this, answer the question carefully—Did you never state to any person that Lilley and his wife were during the whole time of his arrest shut up together in one room?"—"If I ever had spoken about it to other persons I certainly should have done so; not during the whole course of the arrest, but for the latter portion of it. As for the recollection of my own sergeant-major's quarters, I should have believed that they were shut up in one room."

Sergeant-major Cotton was here recalled. He admitted that he was an intimate friend of Sergeant-major Lilley and Mrs. Lilley. Mrs. Lilley had visited his wife during Lilley's arrest. He admitted that he was censured by the Mhow Court-martial for the animus of his evidence against Colonel Crawley.

Captain Weir was called, and he, too, admitted that he had been censured by the Mhow Court-martial for the animus of his evidence against the Colonel, and that he had also been reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief for disrespect to Colonel Crawley. He confessed that he had said at the Mhow Court-martial that, with the exception of the Smales case, Colonel Crawley had adopted towards the officers a conciliatory course. He had no official information that Mrs. Lilley was annoyed by the sentries, but a Mrs. Gibson, of the regiment, had told him that such was really the case. He said that Lilley's quarters were "certainly not unfitted for human habitation."

Quartermaster Woodin was now recalled. He was asked by Colonel Crawley if, when he wrote the letter contradicting statements in a letter written by Mr. Smales in the *Deccan Herald*, he had not stated that he had written the whole of what he could recollect. "Certainly not," was the answer.

Private James Liddell (or Little?) acknowledged that he had been brought up as a prisoner before Major Swindley. The major admonished him, but said he ought not to have been confined for so trivial a crime as that which he was charged with.

Sergeant John Gibson was now called on behalf of the prosecution. He had been twenty years in the 6th Dragoons, and had known Lilley seventeen or eighteen years: he was sober, steady, and industrious. He heard Colonel Crawley's speech of "He didn't care a d—n; officer or soldier," &c. Mrs. Lilley in her illness took about a bottle of brandy and wine nearly every two days.

At this stage Colonel Lodder, one of the members of the Court, was taken out ill, and the Court adjourned.

EIGHTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Colonel Lodder, of the 59th, was absent this day on sick certificate, being laid up with a severe attack of lumbago. Great preparations were made to-day by newspaper artists to give a representation of the leading personages present. Sergeant John Gibson was called first for cross-examination. He was asked if his wife had attended on Mrs. Lilley. Yes; she applied the liniment to her chest and shoulders, and gave the brandy.

Colonel Sir A. Horsford here put in a letter from Colonel Crawley to the Adjutant-general, dated Mhow, June 3, 1862, from which we give the following extract:—

"I learned a few days after the sergeant-major had been placed in arrest that the sentry had been most injudiciously placed by Lieutenant Fitzsimon, so as to give cause of annoyance to the sergeant-major's wife, and immediately sent Mr. Fitzsimon

himself to withdraw the sentry from the presence of Mrs. Lilley, and to place him where he could do his duty with equally good effect without giving annoyance to her. Notwithstanding the precaution of placing the sentry in the room with Sergeant-major Lilley, it did actually occur that, through the neglect or connivance of one of the sentries, a communication was opened with the sergeant-major by a woman of the regiment. Immediately on the termination of the defence of Paymaster Smales on the 24th inst. I addressed a letter, as you are aware, to you, to request the major-general's permission to enlarge the arrest of the three sergeant-majors from close to open arrest, as the necessity for continuing the close arrest no longer existed. This permission I received on the following day, and I acted upon it forthwith. Unfortunately Sergeant-major Lilley died of a sudden attack of apoplexy about 4 A.M. on the 25th of May, and this has given a handle for the unfounded statements contained in the newspapers as to the peral character of the arrest of these non-commissioned officers."

Cornet Snell was now examined by Sir A. Horsford. Colonel Crawley had said to him, "Mr. Snell, Sergeant-major Lilley has complained in Court of the manner of his arrest." The witness replied that the sentry was in the room next to Mrs. Lilley's bedroom. "Who gave that order?" said the Colonel. Witness: "I understood it was yours." The Colonel then said he had ordered "close arrest. Go and see my orders carried out." Witness placed the sentry in the servants' room. The order was not to lose sight of the sergeant-major except when he went into his wife's bedroom. This witness had known Lilley eight years, and thought him always a very sober, steady man. He also heard the Colonel say, when told that Mrs. Lilley was ill, that "he did not care: an order was an order," &c.

Major Champion, assistant adjutant-general of the Mhow Division, verified a letter from the Deputy Adjutant-general of H.M.'s British Forces to Major-general Farrell, commanding Mhow Division, dated May 6, 1862:—

"SIR.—The enclosed letter (No. 1374) has been carefully dictated by the Commander-in-Chief on the assumption that no further matter has transpired against the non-commissioned officers concerned. If, however, they have been summoned in Captain Smales's defence, and Lieut.-colonel Crawley is of opinion that a charge of perjury can be established against any of them, or of conspiracy in any manner, a further reference should be made, and the enclosed letter should not be communicated. His Excellency observes that the best plan would be to send for Lieut.-colonel Crawley, and beg him to read the enclosed very carefully, and then to say if other circumstances have transpired rendering the communication of this letter inexpedient. His Excellency is most anxious to support the discipline of the regiment and its commanding officer's authority; but, to insure that, it is absolutely necessary that no prosecution should be instituted in this matter of which there may be a chance of failure. If the non-commissioned officers are released, as proposed by his Excellency, Sir Wm. Mansfield would recommend Lieut.-colonel Crawley to make a short but very kind address to them, and to point out that if any of them had felt hurt—and more especially the regimental sergeant-major—their right way of proceeding would have been to have requested to be allowed to speak to him upon the subject—a request which his Excellency is conscious would not have been made in vain. In conclusion, I am to request that the sergeant-majors concerned are not to be released from arrest, or the enclosed letter acted upon, until the proceedings in the trial of Captain Smales are entirely closed, and the Court of which Lieut.-colonel Payne is president has been finally adjourned.—I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

"FREDERIC THESIGER, Lieut.-col.,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-general her Majesty's British Forces."

Mrs. Ann Cotton was next called. Prosecutor: Are you the wife of Sergeant-Major Cotton? Witness: I am. Were you present when Sergeant-Major Lilley died? I was. Will you state what occurred? On the evening of the 24th of May, 1862, about ten minutes past ten o'clock, I was called upon by Mrs. Lilley to come into her quarters, as her husband was very ill, and herself not able to move in her bed. I did not go when she first called me, but about ten minutes after she called again. I then went in, and found Sergeant-Major Lilley very ill. He asked me to send for the doctor, which I did. I staid with him until about ten minutes to one. I then

returned to my own quarters, and remained about a quarter of an hour, when Mrs. Lilley called to me again, and said her husband was dying. I immediately went in and found him still worse. He looked at me very hard. Mrs. Lilley said to him, "Do you know who that is?" He said, "Yes, it is Mrs. Cotton." He then took my hand, and said, "Mrs. Cotton, I am dying." I said, "Don't say so, Lilley; you will soon be better." He said, "No, my child, I never shall." He took my hand again, and said, "Good-bye, may God bless you!" I then assisted Mrs. Lilley from the bed where her husband was dying, and laid her on a sofa, until all was over. I then had her removed into my own quarters, where she remained until about a fortnight before her death.

Assistant Surgeon Oliver Barnett, of the 6th Dragoons, was next called. He had attended Mrs. Lilley before her husband's arrest. Her disease was consumption. When he attended her during her husband's arrest she was in the room No. 3, next to the office room, No. 2. The sentry could see into her room by moving the chick. The chick was lined with cotton half-way up. He had seen the sentry's head over the chick. The sentry could hear the conversation in the bedroom, unless carried on in an undertone. Mrs. Lilley was the greater part of the day in bed. He was painfully impressed by the proximity of the sentry to the bedroom of a sick woman. It was a great annoyance to Mrs. Lilley. Colonel Crawley never consulted me about the position of the sentries. Mrs. Lilley took two or three glasses of brandy daily by my recommendation. Lilley was a sober steady man. Colonel Crawley met him on the 9th of June, and asked him how much liquor Lilley had taken during his arrest. Witness said he did not know, but he never saw him intoxicated. Colonel Crawley said, "He had twenty-three bottles of brandy, twelve pints of ale, a bottle of port, and some gin." When the parade was dismissed, I waited upon Colonel Crawley and asked him if he wished us to make any addition to our report on the sergeant-major's case in reference to the quantity of liquor supplied to him during the arrest. The colonel replied, "No; I have done it," or "I will do it, in my report." Lilley was an enormously stout man, and predisposed to congestion. He died from heat-apoplexy.

The Court adjourned.

NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

It is now expected that the evidence for the prosecution will close about the middle of next week.

Assistant surgeon Barnett was recalled. He acknowledged that after he had heard of the quantities of liquor taken by Sergeant-major Lilley while under arrest he had concurred with Dr. Turnbull in a modification of their joint report; but he considered that the original statement was substantially the same.

Colonel Snell was now cross-examined. He deposed that he had acted as adjutant for some days for Lieutenant Fitzsimon, and that he was then living in that gentleman's house, but before Lieutenant Fitzsimon "he was not prepared to swear distinctly whether the orderly-room was in the barrack-yard or at Mr. Fitzsimon's." He had frequently visited Lilley—sometimes twice a day. He had asked him if he had any complaints to make, but he never made any to the witness.

Sergeant George Bernard was recalled, and asked if he ever put notes and papers through a crevice in the wall to Sergeant-major Wakefield, and he confessed that he had done so on one or two occasions.

Assistant-surgeon Oliver Barnett was here recalled and cross-examined. He said that up to the time of Lilley's arrest he believed that Mrs. Crawley was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Lilley in her illness, but he was not

quite sure of that. He was on intimate terms with Colonel Crawley and his family, and visited them professionally day and night, in consequence of Mrs. Crawley. He never made any representation to the Colonel of Lilley's condition under arrest. There seemed to be a mutual understanding that the subject was not to be alluded to. It never was. He reported to Surgeon Turnbull all the circumstances, and the inconvenience caused by the position of the sentry. He was not aware that Dr. Turnbull ever made any report to the Colonel. No one could have anticipated the death of Lilley in consequence of the circumstances of the arrest. He was in his usual good health two days before he died. No special report nor any information of his illness was given to Colonel Crawley until after the man's death. Dr. Turnbull did not attend Lilley during his illness. The following was the modified medical report:—

Addendum to Detailed Medical Case of the late Regimental Serg. major Lilley, 6th Drags., forwarded for the information of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

In addition to what was stated in my report forwarded yesterday I have the honour to add that it has been brought to my notice that the deceased was in the habit of drinking a considerable quantity of brandy daily during the period of his arrest; and on inquiry I find the above statement to be correct. It is my opinion that this, in connection with the other exciting causes before related, was calculated to increase the predisposition to an apoplectic seizure, from which he died. The universal reputation which the deceased enjoyed in the regiment for sobriety and steadiness, and the medical officer in his daily visits never having noticed any symptoms of intemperance, precluded all suspicion as to his being addicted to the use of spirits.

(Signed) G. A. TURNBULL, Surg., 6th Drags.
Mhow, June 9, 1862.

This addition was made subsequently to Colonel Crawley's conversation with Dr. Turnbull on the subject of the quantity of brandy taken by Lilley during his arrest. The witness had inquired of Mrs. Lilley if the statement about his drinking so much was correct, and he was satisfied by her answer that it was so. When he stood at the head of Mrs. Lilley's bed in her illness he could see through the thin transparent lining of the chick at a certain distance and in a certain light.

Surgeon Gavin Ainslie Turnbull, 6th Dragoons, was the next witness for the prosecution. He did not attend Lilley, but he had recommended that he should be allowed to take exercise, and the permission was given. He also recommended that he might sit in the open verandah. There was no coroner's inquest on the body of Lilley. Colonel Crawley decided that there was no necessity for one. He thought it a case in which a coroner's inquest would ordinarily have been held. In conjunction with Dr. Barnett he had made a *post mortem* examination. Colonel Crawley declined forwarding the second, or modified, medical report to the Commander-in-Chief, because he had forwarded his own report about the brandy consumed by Lilley, and thought the doctor's supplementary report unnecessary.

To a question from the court, witness gave the following answer:—The heat at that season of the year, the predisposition of the patient to congestion, the peculiar and painful circumstances of his position, the illness of his wife, the mental anxiety, grief, and depression of spirits which he suffered during his confinement, together with the bilious and nervous derangement induced by a sedentary life in a man of the sergeant-major's active habits, all acted as exciting causes to produce the complaint of which he died. I wish to add that this opinion is to a certain extent modified by my subsequent report.

Lieutenant and Acting-Adjutant Robert Davies, 6th Dragoons, was next examined. He placed a sentry in No. 2 room (small outer room entered from the east verandah). He found that the sentry was afterwards removed to the servants' room, No. 4.

Mr. Richard Hudson, an apothecary, a gentleman with an English name but an Oriental

complexion, was the last witness examined that day. He was present during a portion of the time of the *post mortem* examination of Lilley. His opinion was that he died of a fit of apoplexy. He attributed Lilley's death to sedentary habits, his painful position, the sickness of his wife, and the heat of the weather at the time.

The Court adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

BOOKS.

The Drain of Silver to the East and the Currency of India. By W. Nassau Lees, LL.D. London: W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place.

This is a very clever and ingenious book, but whether it will be widely sold or widely read is a very doubtful question. When the author communicated his intention to lay the results of his calculations and reflections before the world he was told that "the British public seemed determined not to read anything relating in the most remote degree to India." Why India, so peculiarly important a possession to England—so romantic and gorgeous a land in the eyes of most other nations, should be so little attractive to the English at home, as a topic of conversation in private life, or of public discussion in the Senate, it is really not easy to say; but that such is really the fact there can be no dispute. Only forty members of the British Senate out of six hundred could be persuaded to listen to the last annual financial statement of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, though it ought to have filled all England with pride, and exultation, and triumph to have found how rapidly the British power in the East had been extricated from all the dangers, and difficulties, and distresses of the great mutiny. The author, however, though discouraged for the time, and induced to put aside his manuscript, observing that the currency of India question was about to come under the consideration of the authorities at Westminster, has taken courage to publish a book which may furnish very important hints on difficult matters on which many errors are still prevalent.

Dr. Lees has observed with alarm the immense drain of silver from the West to the East, and has endeavoured to account for it and to propose a remedy. The book is full of most valuable details in illustration of his arguments. India has no silver mines to supply her own wants. She relies entirely on the resources of western lands. For some time past she has been receiving silver at the rate of about £10,000,000 yearly. If this process goes on it must cause some disturbance in the bullion markets of Europe. Dr. Lees advocates a gold currency for India. He declares boldly that at every mint in India the local Government should receive gold at the Bank of England rate per ounce of standard fineness, and coin all that should be tendered, issuing notes in lieu of it; as this, if successful, would, he thinks, fix the price of gold all over India.

THE LATE REV. STEPHEN HISLOP OF NAGPORE.

The newspapers of the day have recently recorded the death, in melancholy circumstances, of this gentleman, whose geological researches in Central India will doubtless render an obituary notice of him interesting to many.

Stephen Hislop was born at Dunse, in Berwickshire, on the 8th of September, 1817. He received his education first in the schools of his native village, and subsequently at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. On the "disruption" of the Scottish establishment, in 1843, Mr. Hislop, then a student, cast in his lot with the seceding party, and was sent out next year to found a mission at Nagpore, in Central India.

Schools were in process of time established at the three stations of Nagpore, Seetabuldee, and Kamptee. These ultimately acquired great influence, being attended by no fewer than 700 pupils. During extensive tours, undertaken for missionary purposes, Mr. Hislop paid keen attention to the physical character of the districts traversed, and various geological discoveries of a remarkable character were the result. Several officers, after a time, joined in the inquiry, and rendered effective assistance. A brief notice of the Nagpore discoveries was sent by Mr. Hislop, in April, 1853, to the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; and a more detailed paper, in our joint names, was read before the Geological Society of London on the 21st of July, 1854, and printed in their *Quarterly Journal* for August 1855. Various supplemental papers were subsequently drawn out by Mr. Hislop, which also appeared in the journal. When afterwards at home on sick leave, he obtained aid from the British Museum and other sources, and described the fossil shells from Central India, a large number of which were new to science. Professor Owen had already named and pointed out the characters of one remarkable fossil, a new labyrinthodont reptile. Professor T. Rupert Jones, from whose kind assistance and sympathy much advantage had all along been derived, added a memoir on the Cyprides. Mr. A. Murray, F.R.S.E., took up the subject of the insect remains. Sir Charles Bunbury appended a paper on the more antique series of the fossil plants. The more modern series of plant-relics, chiefly beautiful fruits, believed to be of Eocene age, has not yet been figured.

Though geology was the chief, yet it was not the only subject of inquiry at Nagpore; and it was in connection with another department of research that the lamented missionary met his death. In December, 1847, as Mr. Hislop, with his colleague, was passing the village of Takulghat, twenty miles south of Nagpore, he observed a circle of large unhewn stones. Further examination revealed that there were no fewer than ninety such circles, some single, others double—all close together, and spreading over an area of about four square miles. Permission was subsequently sought and obtained from the late Rajah of Nagpore to make excavations among the circles; and in the centre of one of them, at the depth of three feet from the surface, was found an iron vessel like a frying-pan, with a handle on either side, which had rusted off and was now lying detached. The bottom of the vessel was covered with little pieces of earthenware, neatly fitted to each other like mosaic work, possibly designed to protect human ashes, of which, however, there were only doubtful traces beneath. The hostility of one of the petty native officials at Takulghat prevented the excavations from being as complete as had been intended, and it was all along felt that they should be resumed when a favourable opportunity presented itself. A couple of months ago, Mr. Temple, the chief commissioner at Nagpore, who had succeeded to the authority of the deceased Rajah, was encamped four miles from Takulghat, and, feeling that the time had come for paying renewed attention to the stone circles, wrote requesting Mr. Hislop to join him and superintend a new series of excavations. The missionary in consequence set off for Takulghat on the 3rd September, and aided Mr. Temple, during that day and the next. As the night of the 4th approached, Mr. Temple left first for his camp, and Mr. Hislop was to follow when he had gathered up the trophies and examined a school in the neighbouring village. It was the depth of the monsoon, and, though no rain had fallen at Takulghat, it must have done so very heavily somewhere in the vicinity. In consequence, Mr. Temple, on reaching the back-water of a river, which had been quite shallow in the morning, found it ten feet deep. He left behind him a native to warn Mr. Hislop of his danger, and conduct him to a ford some distance higher up the stream. When night fell the native left his post, and went back nominally to meet the missionary. Two horsemen left at Takulghat as an escort were also missing when the hour of

departure came. Mr. Hislop, thus unwarned, rode up to the fatal post, unattended, at a canter, and was immersed before he suspected danger was near. There were indications to show that he must have been thrown from his horse as the animal was plunging in the water. Alone, and under the cloud of night, he struggled hard with his destiny. But all his efforts were unavailing to avert the fatal result. When two hours later his horse appeared in Mr. Temple's camp without a rider, alarm was excited, and parties having been sent out to scour the jungle, the body of the missing missionary was found in comparatively shallow water, still holding with a death grasp handfuls of grass, showing that he had succeeded at one period in reaching the bank, but had been too feeble to raise himself from the water.

Mr. Hislop was tall, wiry, and able to endure astonishing fatigue. His natural and moral courage were heroic. None could long associate with him without being constrained to admire his fortitude and decision of character. His powers of observation were of the first order. His mind was unimaginative, but logical and painstaking in no ordinary degree. His general knowledge was extensive. He could address a native audience in Maharratta with much effect, and had preached in that tongue through a great part of Central India, enlivening the tedium of the journeys (mostly performed on foot) from village to village by geologising as he went along. His personal piety was deep and sincere, and he possessed much influence over the Europeans, as well as the natives of Central India. He leaves a wife and four children. An obituary notice of him, from the pen of Professor T. Rupert Jones, in the November number of the *Geologist*, concludes with these remarkable words:—"Taken away suddenly from his family, his friends, and his native church and schools, he will live in our memory as a beloved man, just and good, and as an acute observer, cautious and conscientious, not courting praise, nor even justice, but delighting in work and truth, as a loving student of nature, and a faithful servant of God."—R. HUNTER, late of Nagpore.—*The Reader*.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The report of the directors states that the gross receipts for the half year ending the 30th June amounted to Rs. 368,160 (£33,784). The number of passengers conveyed was 422,164. The gross receipts since the end of the half-year had continued to improve. The working expenses appeared to amount to 48.38 per cent., exclusive of the maintenance of the line. The steamer *Pioneer*, which had been chartered by the company for the purpose of opening up and showing the advantages of a direct steam communication between the great trading mart of Serajunge, on the Burhampooter, and Kooshtee, had for a time been worked at a loss, but the loss would be repaid by the earnings of the steamer before the end of last month. The steamer was now being worked at a profit, as the earnings for the week ending the 26th September amounted to Rs. 5,948, against Rs. 2,500, the estimated working expenses. The object of hiring her had thus been obtained, by inducing the proprietors of steamers and country boats to keep up the communication, and they had accordingly empowered the agent to discontinue the employment of the *Pioneer*. Two additional lines of river steam communication from Kooshtee to the eastward were now fully established—namely, one to and from Assam, and the other to and from Cachar and Sylhet; and there was a probability of two or more additional river steam companies availing themselves of the advantages afforded by the port of Kooshtee. The directors regretted that the progress in the construction by Government of the feeder-roads to the railway had not been so rapid as they could wish. The directors had given special notice that at the meeting they would ask for powers to raise from time to time, as necessity might arise, with the sanction and guarantee of the Secretary of State for India, sums of money not exceeding in the whole £300,000. The revenue account for the three months ending December, 1862, showed that

£8,860 had been received, on 77½ miles of railway, and £4,925, or 55.57 per cent., expended, leaving a balance of £3,935. The revenue account for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, on 170 miles of railway, showed that £33,748 had been received, and £16,327, or 48.38 per cent. expended, leaving a balance of £17,421. The steamer account, from February to June, showed that £680 had been received and £2,238 expended, leaving a balance against net revenue of £1,558. The net revenue account to the 30th of June showed that £21,356 had been received, out of which £1,558 was deducted for loss on working the steamer, leaving £19,798 payable to Government in reduction of interest advanced to the company. The capital account showed that £1,409,602 had been expended.

EAST INDIAN IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

The directors state in their report that the affairs of the company continue in a very satisfactory position, and although the period of the year which had intervened between the last and the present report was the most unfavourable for the prosecution of the works, a very large amount of labour had been efficiently performed by the professional staff. The local Government had heartily recognised the great importance of the intended operations, and had exerted their influence to help forward the project. The Government had transferred a short line of canal, which they had partially constructed for navigation during high tides only between Oolaberiah, on the river Hooghly, and Mohestraka Ghat, on the Damoodah river, upon the understanding that the company should pay them the amount they had expended on it. The Banka Nulla Canal, intended to be enlarged and improved by the company, had been given over to the latter by the Government free of charge. The latter canal had been opened in March last and the former in May last for public navigation, and the receipts on account of tolls had been increasing and very satisfactory. It appeared from the latest statements of the manager and engineers that the local supply of labour for the present was likely to be sufficient. The works in hand were the High Level Canal from the city of Cuttack to the port of Calcutta, the Delta works, the Tidal Canal, from Balasore to the river Hooghly, near Calcutta, the improvement of the Mahanuddy river, and reservoirs for the storage of water. In the execution of so extensive a scheme of works as that belonging to the company it has been considered prudent and beneficial to urge on speedily at the commencement certain portions only, so as to concentrate as much as possible both labour and supervision, and at the same time produce the earliest results, and the following had been selected for that purpose, viz., the weirs and other works at the head of the Deltas, the first and last sections of the High Level Canal, viz., from Cuttack to the Brahmany river, and from Midnapore to the Damoodah, opposite the end of the Oolaberiah Canal, and the tidal line from the last-named canal to Balasore. The whole estimated cost of those four works, including management, &c., was about £550,000, and it was represented by the chief engineer and by the manager that if labour was sufficient, and although the expenditure upon the head works would be unproductive, a fair amount of profit upon the whole amount progressively expended might be expected. As the expenditure of funds was now likely to be materially increased the directors were prepared to receive payments in advance of calls, upon which interest at the rate of 5 per cent. would be paid. The sum of £264,871 had been received on capital account to the 30th of Sept., and £92,494 had been expended.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

The report of the directors states that they obtained an Act of Parliament by which it was expressly declared that the benefit of the guarantee given by the Secretary of State was to be confined to the owners, for the time being, of the shares representing the £1,000,000 now raised.

The position and powers of the company had been during the last six months materially and permanently improved. They regretted, however, that the progress of executive operations in India during the same period had not been so rapid as was anticipated. The rainy season had been of unusually long duration, the supply of labour had been far from adequate to the actual requirements, and consequently a large amount of work had been held in abeyance. Contractors for small sections of the canal had been already induced to come forward, while others were expected, and an extension of the system of employing daily labourers had been entered upon, and so far the results were assuring. The directors had authorised an increase in the rates to be paid for the work yet to be done to such an extent as might be found advisable. This step had been thought prudent to secure the more rapid prosecution of the works. The directors had given special and urgent instructions that every possible exertion was to be made to execute the works in the Nellore section and those in the valley of the Koonchair as expeditiously as possible, both of those localities containing extensive tracts available for irrigation, and the work there being of a comparatively easy nature. The Mysore Government had officially expressed their willingness to transfer to the company the Luckovally site upon very fair and beneficial terms; and as those terms had received the approval of the Governor-general of India in Council, the company were at liberty to enter into its possession, if they so desired. The higher portions of the scheme of works originally selected for the company, including the important district of Bellary and its adjoining territories, were at the outset (i.e., in 1859) partially surveyed, but their further prosecution was subsequently held in abeyance. They had now been again taken in hand; and a thorough investigation, with a view of planning the best and most useful system of works there, including the storage of water, so far as might be practicable, in the adjoining rivers, had been entrusted to a competent engineer and staff, under the guidance of the chief engineer. The directors were led to believe that the results would prove highly favourable, and testify to the additional value which such extensions would confer upon the lower portions of the entire scheme, and thus also confirm the importance of the power of completion and development given by the company's contract. Up to the 30th of September last £727,254 had been received on capital account, and £348,787 expended, leaving a balance of £378,467.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST INDIA COTTON AGENCY COMPANY.—The East India Cotton Agency (Limited) Company held its second ordinary general meeting on Wednesday last, at the London Tavern; Mr. T. Bazley in the chair. The chairman said that the approximate statement of profit showed £2,930. 3s. 5d.; and this, after deducting current expenses, would leave a dividend of 4s. per share, or 5 per cent. So popular was the company in Bombay that 20,000 shares had been applied for; and Mr. Brice had allotted the 3,000 shares remaining from the first issue. This circumstance had led to a new issue of 20,000 shares. The report was adopted, and it was decided that a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share on 6,700 shares should be declared.

THE SHIP "THOMSON HANKEY, JUN."—Upwards of 50 guineas premium on insurance was being paid at Lloyd's on Tuesday on the ship *Thomson Hankey, jun.*, from Mauritius for the port of London, a supposition prevailing that she is the vessel that was seen to blow up on the 22nd of October last, near Villafraanca. She was chartered to bring home Government stores from Mauritius, and had about fifty tons of powder.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The particulars of the specie to be conveyed by the *Delta*, which leaves on the 27th (to-day) are as follows:—Suez, gold, £80; Alexandria, gold, £250,550; Bombay, gold, £13,000; and silver, £320,910; making a total of £624,120.

ADJUTANT FITZSIMON.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon, who has given the chief evidence on the Crawley trial, is a grandson of the celebrated Daniel O'Connell.—*Express*.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A very interesting account of the Weddoss or Widdos, by A. Taniel, native of Ceylon, was read at the meeting of this society on Tuesday evening; Mr. John Lubbock in the chair. The Weddoss are supposed to be the descendants of some royal families of Ceylon, who took refuge in the forests of the interior when the island was invaded, 2,172 years ago. The descendants of these refugees have secluded themselves in the jungle, and not associated with the other races inhabiting the island. The males barter dried venison, wax, and ivory for salt and arrowroot. They are good marksmen with the bow and arrow, destroying human life at a distance of sixty yards. They are, however, quite unacquainted with the use of firearms. Recently they have begun to cultivate the land, and to use clothing. The women are never seen by strangers, and any attempt to approach their villages is resented. Their principal deity is the tortoise Ebba, to whom they make offerings on occasions of sickness or childbirth. So strictly are the females secluded, even amongst themselves, that a father does not see his daughter when she has attained the age of womanhood, nor a mother her grown-up son. If a sick person does not recover after the offerings made to the deity Ebba, he is abandoned, and dies unattended, the corpse remaining unburied. The Weddoss subsist generally on the flesh of wild animals cured in honey, or, in times of scarcity, on decayed wood soaked in honey. As an article of barter, they place a higher value on salt than on any other commodity. In appearance they may be described as a miserable-looking race; their language is a dialect of the ancient Cingalese, mixed with Talengo, and is quite intelligible to the natives even of distant parts of the island.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.—Some interesting particulars respecting our trade with Japan appears in Tuesday night's *Gazette*. They are contained in a despatch dated Yokohama, Sept. 11, 1863, and received by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs from her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Japan. The returns are for the half-year ended June 30, when the situation of affairs was more menacing and alarming than at any previous period. The value of the export trade in British vessels had increased during the period referred to from £253,337 of the corresponding period last year to £561,120 for the first six months of this year. In imports we have, during the same time of the current year, £111,470, against £68,981 for the corresponding period. In this year's returns raw cotton also figures as an article of export for the first time. The quantity was 795,207 lbs.

NEW BLUE COLOUR FROM PATCHOULY.—"Azulene" is the name given by Mr. Septimus Piesse to a new beautiful blue body discovered by him to exist in several essential oils, particularly in that of patchouly. The sage-like patchouly plant is cultivated to a considerable extent at Penang for the sake of the well known peculiar perfume which it yields; it is said also to be an ingredient in Indian-Chinese *tuk*. The discovery of azulene will probably stimulate the industry at the Penang Patchouly Farm, though it should be known that this plant can also be grown to an unlimited extent in Ceylon. In a paper read before the Chemical Society, at Burlington House, the author stated that oil of camomile yields one per cent., wormwood three per cent., and patchouli six per cent. of azulene.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20. Pegasus, Penrice, Shanghai; City of Cashmere, Blair, Calcutta; Bebbington, Glen, Akyab; England, Hobson, Bombay.—21. Empress, Ferguson, Madras; Eupatoria, Jaques, Foo-chow; Nemesis, Allen, Bimlipatam; Ocean Home, Brown, Bimlipatam; Weington, Ditchburn, Bombay; Alfred, Reid, Calcutta; Elizabeth Southwaite, Humphrey, Ceylon; Duve land, Marcusson, Manila; Pharamond, Seale, Bombay; City of London, Henry, Bombay.—23. Prudhoe, Stewart, Yokohama; Almeria, Milburn, Ceylon; The Cadars, Stonehouse, Salvia, Rees, Ceylon; Dewa Gangadhar, McKenzie, Singapore; Heatherbell, Thomas, Ceylon; Louisa, Garry, Foo-chow; Weston Merritt, Robinson, Akyab; Corica, Leach, Akyab;

Czar, McBride, Bimlipatam; Bucephalus, Boyd, Sea Queen, Lloyd, Bombay; Calphurnia, Davidon, Ceylon; Hermodin, Ouchterlony, Manila; Archue, Ferou, Calcutta; Thetis, Chapman, Bombay.—24. Fides, Hein, Basscin; Viscount Sandon, Hughes, Madras; Indiana, Cooper, Tutuoreen.—25. Maritana, —, Manila; Acastus, Twirell, Ceylon.—26. Chimmar, Roberts, Calcutta; Shard, Carwen, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Nov. 27.—For BOMBAY.—Lt. J. G. Bell and friend, Mrs. and two Misses Giraud, Mr. R. H. Glynn, Capt. Farquharson, Mr. J. King, M. ss Hawkes, Mrs. King and inf., Mrs. Hyslop, Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Broughton, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. F. B. Norris, Captain Shute, Mrs. Santhry, Mr. W. Garland, Sir F. Johnstone, Mr. Chaplin, Lieut. J. S. Ellis, Mr. R. M. Smith, Mr. J. T. Chevallier, Rev. N. Dickenson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Ivatts, Mrs. Naeke, Mr. W. Garland, Mr. D. Boyd, Mr. J. J. Bordes, Mr. J. G. S. Mathison, Mr. Tucker, Mrs. Pauling, Mrs. Cary, Capt. Massier, Dr. and Mrs. Coleridge, Mr. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. Burd, Mrs. Brice and infant, Miss Diver, Mr. E. Stewart, Mr. Aitken, Captain L. Smith, Ensign J. W. Dickson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Betts and two children, Mr. Schoffer, Mrs. and Mrs. Rouse, Mr. and Mrs. Caird, Miss Caird, Mr. Fairholt, Mr. J. Miller, Mrs. Miller and two daughters, Rev. W. R. Caird, Rev. W. E. Wall, Mr. C. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Fitzadam, Mr. E. W. Wall. For ADEN.—Major G. Carmichael.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

December 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. E. O'Brien, Mr. C. Hemfrey, Major Howden, Dr. Inkson, Mrs. Grantham, Capt. Knight, Miss A. M. Russell, Mrs. Prendergast, Captain Tronson, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert and infant, Miss Baines, Mr. G. Dickson, Miss Dickson, Miss Turnbull, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Farquharson, Mr. A. Bond, Mr. Casanova, Miss Davies, Mrs. Clack, Mrs. Showers and infant, Miss Showers, Mrs. Newcomen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Richards, Mr. T. H. Cowie, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Pittar, Miss M. Hill, Mr. McDonald, Mr. H. McDonald, jun., Mr. F. Deverell, Mr. C. F. White, Mr. Clark, Mr. R. H. L. Carter, Miss Drought, Mr. Craik, Colonel D. Reid, Mrs. Barrett, Mr. E. Fenn, Miss Witherley, Mr. W. H. Hudson, Mr. T. Slade, Dr. M. Thomson, Rev. R. Henderson. For MADRAS.—Mrs. J. D. Mayne, Rev. R. and Mrs. Packer Little, Mrs. Lord, Miss Cordes, Miss Cammeron, Mr. C. E. Crighton, Miss Rutherford, Mr. A. Allan, Capt. Maclean, Inspector-general Dr. Macpherson, Miss Macpherson, Mr. W. A. Ellis, Mrs. H. de B. Scott and infant, Lieut. Harvey, Mr. Rivington, Mr. A. Leslie, Capt. and Mrs. Butts, Mr. Hewart. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. G. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Carson and two children, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. C. Higgs, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and two children, Deputy Asst. Quartermaster general and Mrs. Woolsey and child. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Whitty, Miss Simpson, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. F. Parry, Mr. C. A. Lutz. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Deatry, Mr. A. R. McDonald, Mr. Barber. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mr. Schoffer, Mr. Caspar Gluz, Mr. Frank Adam, Mr. T. C. W. Heyer, Miss Blaukenhagen. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. P. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Fitzmaurice and Mr. Funblaque's two children.

December 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. J. A. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. G. Inverarity, Capt. Naismith, Mr. J. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. G. Negroponte, Miss Lang, Mr. P. Myers, Major and Mrs. Nightengall, Mr. J. Campbell. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. G. Heathcote, Mr. R. C. Jebb, Hon. Henry Strutt, Mr. W. E. Currey, The Bishop of Sydney, Mrs. Barker. For ADEN.—Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Biggs and child.

December 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. A. B. Glover, Mr. Macneill, Mr. and Mrs. Schiller, Mrs. Garvoch, infant, and child, Mr. J. S. Begg, Major Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Davies, Mr. D. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. White and infant, Mrs. Dickens, Mr. S. F. Foucar, Mrs. and Miss Bredin, Miss A. A. Wall, Miss A. Wilson, Mrs. Beaton, Mr. C. Lazarus, Mr. M. Carr, Mr. Etheridge, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Carr and two children, Mr. W. H. L. Erith. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Irvine, Mr. N. A. Ronald, Mr. John Barclay. For CEYLON.—Mr. R. Cae, For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Gallon. For SHANGHAI.—Sir R. and Lady Alcock. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. C. Gray.

December 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Pollock, Miss P. Pollock, Mr. T. Garrett, Mrs. J. T. Hill, Mr. Boat, Capt. Bullie, Dr. and Mrs. Burn, Mrs. Hoare and infant, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. J. R. Findlay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHILD, the wife of Commander S., H.M.'s late I.N., of a son, at 10, Goldsmid-road, Brighton, Nov. 20.
DENCHY, the wife of Captain, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Brook Lodge, County Cork, Nov. 11.

MARRIAGE.

GOLDNER, Julius Adolf Frederick, late a captain in the Indian Army, son of the late Joseph Goldner, Esq., of Bruchsal, Grand Duchy Baden, Germany, to Angélique Elizabeth de Smidt, daughter of the late Andries de Smidt, Esq., Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, at Christ Church, Marylebone, London, by the Rev. G. Morley, Nov. 17. No cards.

DEATHS.

GILMORE, Mary S., wife of Horatio, formerly of the 78th Highlanders, and eldest daughter of Major-General Hancock, Bombay Army, at Stratton, Wilts, aged 35, Nov. 17.

HARVEY, Charles F., Bengal Civil Service, at the Vicarage, Hailsham, aged 28, Nov. 21.

HOWISON, William Reid, son of the late Lieutenant Stephen Y., of the Bombay Army, at Maidstone, Nov. 6.

HUME, William C., of 5, Melbury-terrace, Blandford-square, and of the India Office, second son of George Hume, Esq., of 20, Dorset-square, at Toft, Dunchurch, Warwickshire, Nov. 20.

KAY, Henry, late H.E.I.C.S., at St. Helena, at 13, Queen's-road, St. Helier, Jersey, Nov. 21.
PLOWDEN, Caroline E., wife of Major Alfred Chickley, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, at 4, Westbourne Park Villas, Bayswater, Nov. 23.
UPTON, William James, of the Parade, Edmonton, and the India Office, aged 23, Nov. 19.
WAKEMAN, Captain Henry, late of the 42nd Madras Native Infantry, at 6, St. Paul's-road, Kennington, aged 55, Nov. 5.

India Office.

November 26, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—Rev. H. P. James, Asst. Chaplain.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. R. Pearson, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. L. Playfair, late 6th Eur. Regt.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. D. Macneill, 19th N.I.; Lieut. J. W. Butler, 17th N.I.; Capt. A. Sage, 52nd N.I.; Capt. J. M. Grant, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. B. Middleton, 21st N.I.; Lieut. S. W. Sherman, 11th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. H. J. Barr, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. A. C. Plowden, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Capt. C. P. Law, late 11th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. Mitchell, late 2nd Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Surg. maj. E. Campbell, Med. Estab., 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. G. Maitland, 29th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. L. M. Mackenzie, 33rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. G. Cameron, 13th N.I., 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. L. Hulbert, Inf., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. J. S. Davies, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Maj. G. Nightingale, Staff Corps; Dep. Insp. gen. C. J. Smith, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. A. S. Findlay, 30th N.I.; Lieut. T. S. Robinson, 21st N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. P. Newton, 11th N.I.; Capt. D. Nasmyth, Engrs.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. F. Macvittie, Inv. Estab.; Surg. W. C. B. Eatwell, Med. Estab.
Madras Estab.—Capt. W. B. Fellowes, 3rd L.C.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. Gordon, 4th N.I.

PROSPECTS OF ASSAM.—Assam having been annexed in 1826, immediately after the first Burman war, what has been done for it? Let us see: a howling waste prolific of beasts of prey; the people sunk into the most degraded state of stupefaction; the government bounding them on to destruction by the sale of opium, which you will find vended in every green-grocer's shop. Excuses are put forth that this latter will put a stop to the cultivation of the poppy in Assam, and from the dearness of the drug will induce the Assamees to work. What a salve to the conscience! How has this hobby worked? Let us examine. Have we any more labourers in our tea barrees or the executive engineer on his works? Look at the incessant influx of imported labourers, which gives the assertion a flat contradiction. On the contrary, what is it doing but decimating the Assamees that are, and stunting the rising generation? The future holds out a blank. The remedies are in the hands of Government, and if he Lieut.-governor would make this his pet province as Lord Dalhousie did Burmah and the Punjab, this howling waste would bloom and be covered with teeming millions. The climate is superior to Burmah; it is rich in soil and minerals; abounding in the best of timber and coals; gold can be had abundantly in exchange for cloth, beads, rum, &c. The hills indicate wealth worth the seeking, and what is found is worth the working. A company starting to work the Jeypore colliery will have as large a dividend as any speculation in India: 25 per cent. could be guaranteed. The coal is not five per cent. inferior to English coal. Timber can be brought hence to Calcutta at less cost than timber from Moulmein. Sassafras is used here for planking. Can all this incite no emulation to acquire in a (I can't say a new) province that wealth which the old cannot afford?—*Englishman.*

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Bombay	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 p. u.	2 0½ p. m.			

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ...	1 11½	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	—	98½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	—	98½ 97
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	—	—
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	2 1	104
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	2 1½	104½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	2 2	114½

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock, 1874 ...		221 4
	India 5 per cent. ...		108½
	India 4 per cent. ...		100½
	India 4 per cent. 1888 ...		100½
	India Enfranchised Paper 4 pr. ct. ...		98½
	India 5 p. ct. Enfranchised Paper ...		105½
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5 per cent. ...		114½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...		95½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859 ...		108½
	" " " 1863 ...		99½
	" " " 1864 ...		99½
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...		99½
	India 5 per cent. for account ...		108½
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...		108½
	India 4 per cent. ... 1888 ...		100½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...		104½
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...		par 5s. to 10s. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000) ...		22s. pm.

RAILWAYS.

Stock			
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ...	100	106 to 107
20	New ...	11	½ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto E Shares ...	7½	½ to 1
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) ...	100	104 to 106
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ...	100	108 to 109
Stock	East Indian ...	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto G. Extension ...	16	1 to 1½ prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension ...	10	1 to 1½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.) ...	100	108 to 109
20	Ditto (New ditto) ...	12	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto J. a., 1862 ...	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip ...	100	105 to 106
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ...	100	96 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	105 to 106½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent) ...	100	100 to 101
20	5th Extension ...	2	... to ...
20	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin) ...	all	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent. ...	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) ...	100	101 to 103
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct. ...	all	105 to 106
20	Ditto ...	2	½ to 4 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.) ...	100	105 to 106
20	Do. g. 5 p. c. ...	all	106 pm.

BANKS.

100	Agroand United Service lim.	50
40	Australasia ...	all
40	New ...	all
25	Bank of Egypt ...	all
25	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China ...	all
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China ...	all
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan ...	25
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all
100	Imperial Ottoman Bank ...	all
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi ...	5

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Bombay Gas ...	4
20	Ceylon Indian Tea ...	1 to 1½
10	E. I. and London Shipping B ...	7
10	E. I. Cotton Agency ...	all
20	East India Irr. & Can. ...	4½
20	Egyptian Com. & Trad. ...	5
20	Madras (Irrig. and Canal) ...	2
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ...	1
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron ...	5
20	Do. New ...	1
1	Oriental Gas ...	all
10	Do. New ...	all
50	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L) ...	all
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ...	all
50	Ditto New ...	30
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1863 ...	all
1	Submarine Telegraph ...	all
10	Ditto Scrip ...	all
2	Telegraph to India ...	1

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—November 27, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 607.]

LONDON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Nov. 5	Burma (Rangoon)	Oct. 28
Madras	" 7	Bombay	Nov. 14
Agra	" 7	Ceylon	" 9
China (Hong Kong)	Oct. 21.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton on the 12th and 27th of the month except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 19th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under ½ oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d. | 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1½ lb. 1s. 4d.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2½ lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each, when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under ½ oz. 0s. 10d. | 1 oz. 1s. 8d. | 2 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 6d. each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters,

Via Southampton. ½ oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0s. | 2 ozs. 3s. 0d. | 3 ozs. 6s. 0d.

Via Marseilles. ½ oz. 1s. 4d. | 1 oz. 2s. 8d. | 2 oz. 5s. 4d. | 3 oz. 8s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE mail from India brings intelligence to the 14th ult. The papers of that date contain nothing concerning the state of Lord Elgin's health which has not been anticipated by the latest telegram from India. All accounts agree in representing that his condition is utterly hopeless. He appears to have over-exerted himself at the Rotaug Pass, which he crossed almost the whole way on foot. He was obliged to halt at Dhurmsalla.

H. E. Sir William Denison, Governor of Madras, was summoned to the Punjab on the 9th to assume temporary charge of the Governor-generalship.

Lord Elgin's permanent successor, Sir John Lawrence, left England by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ripon* on Friday last, the 4th instant.

Sir Hugh Rose was with the Viceroy on October 26. He was expected to reach Lahore on November 10.

The little war on the North-western frontier is more serious than it was expected to be. It is beginning to look rather serious. Sir Neville Chamberlain found the enemy had strengthened the Umbeylah Pass. He, however, succeeded in taking possession of it on October 21st; but two days after, as Probyn's Horse and the 20th Regiment patrolled about sixteen miles out from the Chumba Valley, they were attacked by a hill tribe—the Bunneyas—hitherto supposed to be friendly. The Bunneyas were charged, and, to a certain extent, cut up and dispersed, but they mustered again at night, and fired at random into the camp. A shot killed Lieut. Gillies, R.A. On the 26th our force was attacked by the Mavori tribe, when Lieut. Clifford, 1st P.I., Lieut. Richmond, 20th N.I., were killed, and Lieut. Drake, 32nd N.I., and Lieut. Barrow, of the Revenue Survey, were wounded, twenty-two privates killed, and fifty-six wounded. A telegram from Lahore of the 10th of November states that there had been more fighting, and that Colonel Harding and two other officers had fallen. The report of the loss of the company of H.M. 101st Regiment has turned out a mere bazaar rumour, as we had anticipated. The Pass of Umbeylah is a peculiarly difficult one for a large force, hampered by the extraordinary impediment of an Indian army. In some places only one man or beast at a time could make way. Our troops in the North-west are said to be accompanied by an interminable line of baggage. The hostile tribes seem to have shown considerable pluck, and rushed upon our troops with savage yells and howls, and mad shouts of defiance. One fellow advanced straight up to a breastwork, leapt over it, and wounded Lieutenant Brown, of the Engineers, in the arm. Some of them seemed to court death, and our troops shot down many of the fanatics without taking aim, they came up so close to them. The men of the 101st Regiment were in good condition, but the 71st Highlanders seem to have suffered severely from fever. The fatigue was dreadful, and provisions were

scarce. Flour sold at a rupee a seer, and bread at several rupees a loaf.

The new rules respecting the Indian Medical Staff Corps are now published in the Bombay papers. We give them in another column. The pith of them we were enabled to present to our readers many weeks ago. They have not yet, however, been decided upon by the home authorities.

Entirely new dress and equipment regulations for the native cavalry in Bengal have been issued. This includes the European officers' dress.

The Madras *Athenæum* is informed that a mercantile house in that city has received intimation to advance the sum of Rs. 10,000 to meet the disbursements of the Confederate steamer *Alabama* in the event of her calling there.

General George St. Patrick Lawrence will remain another year in Rajpootana as agent to the Governor general.

H.M.'s 88th Regiment Connaught Rangers has been ordered to go to China to replace another Regiment, sent home, it is said, contrary to the intention of the Horse Guards.

The revised tables of staff salaries for the three Presidencies seem to have given general satisfaction. A liberal allowance for house rent is allowed for troops stationed at the Presidency towns. The new rules will have partially a retrospective effect—that is to say, they will be dated from the 1st of September last in all cases where there is no reduction from the present aggregate salary.

The Sikh Pioneer question at Ceylon does not seem to be settled yet. The *Calcutta Englishman* has the following paragraph:—

"What's in the wind now? There is mischief already brewing in Ceylon, in connection with the unfortunate Pioneer business; and a telegraphic message has come up from Colombo, where a general court martial is sitting, addressed to the Adjutant-General's office here by the Deputy Judge Advocate General, who is conducting the proceedings of the said court. This message requests that the general officer commanding the presidency division will be so good as to issue orders to Capt. N. Barton, second in command of the 25th Punjab N.I., and who, as will be remembered, went down to Ceylon with a portion of the Sikh Pioneers, to proceed as quickly as possible, and by the first opportunity, to Colombo, to give his evidence before the court-martial."

The Government has ordered the line of telegraph to be at once extended to the seat of war on the North-West frontier. Bombay will be in telegraphic communication with Delhi and the North-West by the end of the cold season.

Mr. David Sassoon, the well-known Jew merchant in Bombay, has offered to Government the sum of Rs. 60,000 (£6,000), on condition of Government giving an equal sum and a site on the Esplanade, for the erection of a suitable building for the Mechanics' Institution and for public meetings.

The Bishop of Calcutta, as Metropolitan in India, was to hold his primary visitation in the Cathedral Church at Bombay, on Tuesday, the 8th of this month.

His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay has appointed Dr. Forbes a Commis-

sioner, with instructions to devote his exclusive attention to questions regarding the improvement and extension of the cultivation of cotton, and the invention and manufacture of cotton-cleaning machinery, on a salary of Rs. 1,600 per mensem. Dr. Forbes' operations are not restricted to any particular part of the Presidency.

The following is a cutting from the last *Overland Friend of India* :—

The *Hurkaru* mentions the going down at the mouth of the Mutlah river of the Prussian ship *Essex*, while in charge of the pilot. No lives were lost. This is unfortunate for the future of the Mutlah, and we trust the cause will be carefully investigated.

We trust so, too; inquiry by all means; but we cannot agree with our contemporary that it is unfortunate that no lives were lost. On the contrary, we regard that circumstance as the most fortunate one connected with the accident.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

MADAGASCAR.

SUEZ, Nov. 28.

News received here from Madagascar announces that the draft of a treaty with France was being prepared. The Tanquin had been abolished, and liberty of worship granted. The French Consul would reside in Madagascar. Commerce would be permitted as a proof of friendship. French vessels would be allowed to anchor in the military port. The Customs duties had been re-established. The Queen will have the power of passing laws.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 26.

Major Gordon captured Patolhou (?) and Seokalis (?) on the 12th, and Pulungwovo (?) on the 24th.

Advices received here from Japan state that affairs were quieter.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

Grey shirtings and mule twist unchanged. Exchange on London, 2s. 1½d. Government Securities—Four per Cents., 98½; Five per Cents., 106½; Five-and-a-Half per Cents., 116½. Freight flat.

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

Exchange on London, 2s. 2½d. Government Securities—Four per Cents., 95; Five per Cents., 104; Five-and-a-Half per Cents., 114. Freights active.

CANTON, Oct. 31.

Grey shirtings and water twist advancing. Tea unchanged. Total export to date, 71,000,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 9½d.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 26.

Grey shirtings higher. Silk higher. Settlements, 2,250 bales. Export to date, 24,250 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 1½d.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. Richmond, 20th Bombay N.I., killed in action, Oct. 26, at Umbeylah Pass, North West Frontier. Lieut. Clifford, 1st Punjab Infantry, killed in action, on Oct. 26, at the Umbeylah Pass, North-West Frontier.

BENGAL.—Maj. Symonds, late of the Bengal Artillery, at Hawshead, Nov. 25. Ens. Brock, 33rd Bengal N.I., at Fyzabad, Oct. 22.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Gardon and inf., Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. Boulton, Capt. the Hon. Chetwynd, Mrs. Norris, Capt. Hinesley, Mrs. Histon, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Masson. From Hong Kong.—Mr. J. B. Crane, Mr. C. C. Fisk. From Alexandria.—Mr. Petre, Mr. Long. From Malta.—Mr. F. Schuster, Mr. J. H. Jones, Maj. Hubert, Capt. Goff, Mr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Clissold.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ellora, Dec. 10.—From Bombay.—Mr. Pillar, Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Maccolson and inf., Capt. and Mrs. Dunn and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Ho g and inf., Mr. C. F. Bristow, Mr. G. Clarke, Mr. W. G. Glover, From Hong Kong, Mr. Coffin. From Calcutta.—Mrs. Shickleton and two children.

BENGAL.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

1. The existing medical services at each presidency to remain distinct as at present. All medical officers now in the service to have the advantages offered in the new corps as respects increased pay, promotion, and pensions.

2. All assistant-surgeons of twelve years' standing to be at once promoted to surgeons, subject to certain conditions of military duty and examination; and hereafter assistant-surgeons to be similarly promoted.

3. There are to be fixed rates of pay in all staff appointments, but without *batta*. Regimental charges to carry *batta*.

4. The present plan of double staff to be continued, but the principal-inspector-generalship to be abolished. One inspector-general of hospitals to be allowed to each presidency. Deputy-inspector-generalships to be itinerant appointments to be held only for five years, but eligible to be re-appointed.

5. The medical funds as they stood when the service passed to the Crown are to be continued, and the annuities originally sanctioned to be acknowledged. (The subject of pensions for families, for medical officers entering the service, to be considered along with that for the combative staff.)

6. Inspectors-general of hospitals, and deputy-inspectors-general, who have served five years as such in India, to be entitled to the pensions of their respective ranks.

7. Six months of the above five years may be passed upon medical certificate (out of India). At the expiration of five years, unless re-appointed, inspectors-general and deputy inspectors-general will only receive Indian pay for six months, and after that time will revert to furlough pay.

8. Ages, when retirement from the service is imperative, fixed at 65 for administrative, and 55 for all other officers.

9. The source of supply for the new medical staff corps to be through the same channel as for the home service.

10. Young officers of five years' standing in the home service to be invited to enter the staff corps at once—but to be liable to serve in any part of the world.

11. Retrospective local rank to be given to members of the present Indian medical services, to place them on an equality with the home service.

12. Pay proper as per home warrant of 1858, according to rank, to be secured to all. Indian allowances to be added when in the country :—

PAY ON FURLOUGH.

	Years.					
	30	25	20	15	10	5
Insp.-Gen. Hospitals	1 5 2	1 5 2	1 5 2	1 5 2	1 5 2	1 5 2
Dep.-Insp. General	1 11 1	1 10 1	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8
Surgeon Major	1 1 5	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
Surgeon	0 18	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 15
Assistant-Surgeon	0 13	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10

13.—PAY IN INDIA (consolidated).

Inspector General of Hospitals	Rs. 2,500 per mensem.
Deputy Inspector General	1,800 "
Surgeon Major	1,000 "
Surgeon	800 "
Assist. Surgeon above 5 years	600 "
Ditto under ditto	450 "

Horse artillery and cavalry allowances in addition when attached to those branches of the service. Pay rules to apply to the month succeeding the publication of warrant in India, and pension rules from that date.

14.—RATES OF PENSION ON RETIREMENT.

	Per annum.
In. Gens. of Hospitals after five years' service	£850
Deputy Inspector General	700
All other medical officers after 30 years' service	500
" " " 27	450
" " " 24	365
" " " 21	292
" " " 17	246

If compelled to retire from the service on account of wounds or from ill-health :—

If above 15 years' service	£246
If under	200
If an Assistant Surgeon above 10 years' service	182
" under	140

—Times of India.

FIGHTING IN THE NORTH WEST.

The *Delhi Gazette* has the following interesting item of news from the Eusufzai field force—which seems to have forced the pass and reached the top after some sharp fighting :—"We reached the top of the pass about 4 P.M. on the 21st Oct. The 20th Punjab Infantry, some guides, and Probyn's Horse went on to reconnoitre with Colonel Taylor, of the Engineers, and came upon a picket of the enemy, which blazed into us and moved a little too near the open for their own safety; a large ditch or dry nullah lay in front of us, and a small piece of level ground twist us, and a curious-looking stone-built village. Probyn's Horse charged—cut up seven or eight men. One of the native officers received a sabre wound in the head, one of the European officers fell with his horse at the nullah, and did not recover his charger again. Force retired again within the pass—very hungry and bitterly cold all night: enemy waited till the moon was obscured by clouds, then came and fired at random into our camp; wounded several natives and shot poor Gillies, of the Mountain Train, through the heart. His body goes to Murdan for burial. The enemy were Bunneyerees. So that we shall now have to turn our troops into Bunneyr. Hindoostanees are still at Mulkah, and talk of bolting down towards Topi."

The following from the *Lahore Chronicle* refers to the same subject :—

"We hear from the frontier that the plan pursued by Sir Neville Chamberlain in recent operations was to seize the Umbeylah Pass and descend into the Chumba Valley, and so head the fanatics by ascending Mahabun from the north.

"The pass, a most difficult one, was by a forced march taken possession of with but little opposition—and the following day our cavalry patrolled sixteen miles into the valley. On its return near evening it was attacked by the Bonair tribe—the cavalry charged the enemy in broken ground and killed six of them. We had two men wounded. That night the Bonair men kept up a fire on the picquets, and it resulted in two casualties on our side, Lieutenant W. A. B. Gillies, of the mountain train, and one private, killed, and fifteen men wounded; the enemy had fifty men killed.

"The following night they attacked, and left ten dead on the field; one man of ours alone wounded.

"Owing to the Bonair tribe on our left being hostile, it is necessary to take considerable supplies with the force, which are being arranged for in the pass; as soon as they are collected the force will move on.

"There seems to be a general combination of the tribes, urged on by the Sittana fanatics. The force will have stiff work to perform.

"The presence of European troops with the force makes the baggage very considerable, and the pass is very difficult to ascend and descend."

A CLERICAL BARNUM.

However delightful it may be for our vanity of race to look down upon the apish tricks of primitive savages, it is by no means an edifying spectacle to behold a clergyman of the Church of England acting the part of a common showman. We cannot but think that Colonel Tyler is greatly to blame for permitting the exportation of an Andaman family to form an exhibition for the amusement of the Calcutta *gobemouches*. The Bishop, we feel assured, cannot regard with satisfaction the fooleries of the Reverend Barnum Corby, nor do we believe that his Lordship will sanction the continuance of the mountebank proceedings which at present afford matter for gaping wonder to the vulgar, and for shame and regret to all thinking

men. Is it not a stumbling-block and rock of offence to the weaker brethren to see a chaplain of the Established Church driving about with a parcel of savages dressed up like dancing-dogs or monkeys? If his object be to humanise these animals and raise them in the scale of creation, he is taking the very best means to produce the diametrically opposite effect. What can these islanders fancy when they find themselves thus run after by natives and Europeans, but that they themselves are the superior race? And when they mark the curiosity and interest with which their rude, if rhythmical, caperings, and indeed their slightest movements, are watched by high and low, what other conclusion can they form than that they have been brought from their native jungles rather as teachers than as pupils? In a lay individual Mr. Barnum Corbyn's conduct would be simply ridiculous, but in a minister of the Christian religion it is most reprehensible. We trust, therefore, that his immediate superiors will take instant measures to put an end to this scandal. The clergy have something else to do in these our days than to go about the country leading bears and monkeys and animals that dance undressed and eat meat in the same condition.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Nov. 2.

REDISTRIBUTION OF STATIONS.

Rumours are afloat of a fundamental rearrangement of the great military stations in India. The startling report of the Sanitary Commission has opened the eyes of the Home Government to the necessity of caring more systematically for the health of the British soldier in this country. It is not enough to build spacious barracks, and establish workshops and gardens. It is the climate that is primarily at fault, and that evil is one which can be shunned, but not remedied. All in vain are lofty and well-ventilated dormitories—in vain all attempts to amuse and occupy the soldier, depressed by a tropical temperature and the dull monotony of barrack life in the plains. An aching and yearning feeling of exhaustion drives him, in spite of himself, to alcoholic stimulants, and entails upon him all the ills which strong drink brings in its train. The question then arises, is it absolutely necessary that the bulk of the European troops should continue to be stationed in the plains, while there are so many and such easily-accessible spots on the spurs of the Himalaya and of the mountain range that forms the backbone of the Southern Peninsula? That a certain, and even a considerable, force may be required to occupy and overawe such cities as Delhi, Agra, and Lucknow, and to maintain uninterrupted the communication between the Hills and the sea, is at once conceded; but, even so, at least one-half, if not two-thirds, of the entire European army might be safely and prudently located on the Hill slopes. From those elevated and health-preserving eyries, they would, when required, swoop down upon the low country, lusty as young eagles, and indifferent to heat or fatigue. This was the plan recommended by the late Hindoo Rao, whose admiration for British troops is well known to all old residents of Delhi. Keep them in the hills, he would say. Feed them upon beef and beer; and when their services are wanted in the field, bring them down in carts and carriages, on elephants and horses, and slip them like *chekahs* upon the enemy. The old Mahratta Chief's advice is more easily carried into practice at the present day than at the time when he first gave it, and in a few years hence, when railways run up to the foot of the hills, it might be acted upon without a single drawback. Admitting that the report of the Sanitary Commission is painted in far gloomier colours than the occasion warranted, no one can deny that not only the mortality, but the moral and physical degradation, of British soldiers in India are much greater than they need be, or that they would be were these troops located in a healthy climate, where out door exercise would be almost always enjoyable. Sir Hugh Rose, it is said, is now busily engaged in preparing a

report upon this very subject, in which his Excellency strongly recommends the expediency of entirely re-organising the distribution of the British army in India. On this matter, at least, Sir Hugh's opinion is entitled to command respectful attention.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, October 31.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

Poets and moralists have sung the praises of all the virtues in turn, except that of self-assertion. In this nineteenth century few powers are at once so useful and so dangerous, and none are so successful. A monopoly of it is too often left to the unscrupulous, and so the world witnesses more and more what puzzled the philosophy of the best and the wisest sovereigns of Israel, the prosperity of the evil doer and the oppression of the good man. In the hurry and the friction of life the wise man must adopt the policy of the ambitious, if he would not go to the wall and see every prize gained by the successful scoundrel who will misuse it, or the wealthy man who does not need it. It was almost unavoidable that, in carrying out so great a policy as that of amalgamating the Indian with the Imperial services, both classes and individuals should suffer. All who have been wronged might have got off more easily, or their number might have been much less, had the process of absorption and re-organisation been carried on with more wisdom and generosity. Most deeply of all have Indian officers been injured; and it will be admitted that, for military men, they have not been slow to tell their grievances, nor has the press been backward in asking for redress. The result has been a few hundred annuities and a Royal Commission, with much public sympathy. The Indian navy obtained the benefit of previous agitation and, being few in number, its officers were treated fairly. The Covenanted Civil Service had no sooner seen their privileges lessened by the abolition of seniority and strict monopoly rights, than they asserted their claims to compensation and have been partially satisfied. The Uncovenanted Service, having long humbly submitted to grievances tolerable only by clerical machines, found among their number so many men of the highest abilities and training that they memorialised for justice. Notwithstanding Lord Canning's advocacy of and Lord Stanley's sympathy with their position, they waited long and wearily. Wanting self-assertion in pressing their prayer, they lacked it still more in expressing their opinion of the answer which was at last vouchsafed. We had to invite discussion of the new rules in our columns, and were told that the uncovenanted still depended too much on the breath of their superiors to run the risk of offending them by public criticism. But at last the new rules have caused so wide-spread a dissatisfaction, especially among the older and higher members of the service, that we are asked to give expression to it and to consider its justice. The rules raise two very different questions—how far are they calculated to secure contentment and efficiency among a most important and the most numerous class of officials for the future?—and how far are they just in their retrospective action?

As to the absolute fairness of the rules we cannot take serious exception to them. Government could not, in justice to the people of India and the public treasury, have done otherwise than give due importance to the fact that natives constitute the mass of the service, and will probably do so more and more in the future. We have always held that our native officials are, as a rule, tempted to dishonesty by trifling salaries, just as the Englishmen of Clive's days were. As we raise the status and pay of the native uncovenanted servant, we shall help to destroy the motive for corruption and create in him self-respect, and in native society an opinion as strong against corruption as it is now in its favour. The future European element in the service must expect that the rules will act from a native point of view to its disadvantage, and ought to be consoled for this by the far higher career opened up to it by the competition system. But as, for some time at least, there will be a large number of professional Europeans in the higher ranks

of the service as judges, school inspectors, and professors, and engineers, this difficulty is met by promising them exceptionally better rules of pension, and we have already pointed out what classes ought to be thus treated. This, then, being the case, that what is fair to the natives must be the general basis of the rules, as a matter both of justice and policy, are the new rules less liberal than they ought to be? Certainly not as to pension, except that Sir C. Wood has introduced a limit to the one-third of the previous salary pension, which did not exist before. The uncovenanted servant who draws the maximum pension of £500 a year, receives at least £120 more than his covenanted brother who, though he may have served a shorter period, held higher offices and entered by the gate of competition. The covenanted pension of £500 given by Government becomes really only £380, for all lapses go to the State. The uncovenanted servant who subscribes to an insurance office as much as the covenanted civilian does to his funds, might retire on medical certificate after twenty-five years' service with a larger income than the latter can enjoy, or without medical certificate after thirty years' service, with a still larger income. Again, that leave to England should not count as service for pension is a grievance, but the memorialists have got only what they asked for in this respect. We believe that they asked this on the understanding that their other leave rules might be more liberal, but in this they are disappointed. So far from counting service from the English age of majority, it is reckoned from twenty-two years; while privilege leave of one month annually is not allowed to accumulate for three years as in the case of the Covenanted Service. These are undoubted grievances, and must operate to the prejudice of the public service. As accumulated privilege leave costs the State nothing and benefits its servants, we can no more understand the pettiness which would deprive them of it, than that which refuses to allow the covenanted servant to enjoy it in England. We are sure that Government will listen favourably to any memorial which asks, either that medical leave and furlough may count for service, or that service shall reckon from the age of twenty or a least twenty-one, while in either case privilege leave is allowed to accumulate for three months.

But if, with these exceptions, the hardship for the future is trifling, great is the wrong done to some of the oldest and best servants of the State by making the rules retrospective. A correspondent's statement of the case is both fair and temperate, and we cannot believe that Government will be deaf to a request to do their uncovenanted the same justice as their military servants, by giving them the option of the old or new rules. Anything less than this will be a breach of good faith with men who have for years served the public with ability and fidelity. Whether it would be prudent to ask more than this we doubt. At least let these men have justice if not generosity. They will find self-assertion most beneficial, though Parliament is not sitting; and their case is so clear that Lord Stanley will not refuse to take it up. They should, however, no more than the Indian officers, apply as corporate body. Let each uncovenanted servant, who feels he is wronged by the retrospective action of the new rules, go up to Government with his case, and we feel assured that he will meet with justice.—*Friend of India*.

MAKING HASTE TO BE RICH.

Several months ago, when the fever of speculation in joint-stock shares became so much of a dangerous epidemic in Calcutta that tradesmen who found it difficult to make a fortune out of their own shops began to launch them on the share market as companies on the principle of limited liability, we uttered the first note of warning. Since that time some of the more disreputable concerns of this kind have disappeared altogether, and the shares of others became so speedily unsaleable that even speculators have been caught and justly punished before they could victimise others. The merchant who, knowingly

or carelessly, lends the credit of his name or firm to an undertaking which is in itself unsound, in the hope that he may pocket large premiums before the bubble bursts, is guilty of what we may fairly term moral swindling, as distinguished from an offence which the law recognises. So far as we are aware, there has been as little of this conduct in Calcutta as there seems to have been in Bombay, but there has been a little of it. The form in which this epidemic manifests itself in, all the presidencies is rather that of an uneasy and anxious desire to become rich by speculation of a *bond fide* character, on the part of individuals and classes who are utterly unfitted to succeed in the long run, and whose profession ought to keep them out of the share market. Speculation, when honestly and intelligently conducted by the banker, the merchant, or the broker, whose special business it may be, can only afford a healthy outlet for superabundant capital, and benefit society. But when we find the least mercantile and professedly most anti-worldly classes of society infected with the disease; when we see the clerical element represented in the Bourse, and doctors of divinity prominently announced in the newspapers as attending meetings of companies and voting dividends of 20 per cent.; when we know that grave fathers of families, innocent of all familiarity with the money market, spend sleepless nights as they ruminate over selling out of this "limited" company, and buying into that, it is time to repeat our words of warning. To them at least life is not worth the price they are paying for it, even if they, in the long run, realise half their expectations. "Neither poverty nor riches" is a far happier state for the non-mercantile class, and it will be a more certain result of freedom from care than of making haste to be rich.

We do not any more write against honest speculation by those whose business it is, than we would protest against the rain of the Indian monsoon. Law regulates the flux and reflux of capital as much as the evaporation and fall of water. And much capital is as beneficial to the nation which possesses it, as the rain which fertilises the tropics. But superabundant capital has its dangers, exactly like those of excessive rain, when it is not directed into useful channels. Many causes have produced this superabundance in England, and still more in India, of late years. All national prosperity of a material kind has its primary source in the land in the case of countries situated as India is, and every year since the Crimean War has seen an extension of cultivation. This has led to a vast increase of our export trade, in return for which the greater part of the silver of the European Continent has flowed to India and China. The normal rate of increase received a sudden impetus from the cotton crisis, and at once the money which used to flow to America was directed to India. The Vice-President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce lately stated that England is this year paying India twenty millions more for the same quality of cotton than it would have done two years ago. In the last ten years, accordingly, prices have risen, all over India, on an average 25 per cent.; and while thus small fixed incomes have been so seriously affected that Government is contemplating a natural remedy, every class in the country, down to the poorest peasant who, with his fathers, has always been a bond slave to the money-lender, has benefited; and all but the lowest has had money to invest either in better agricultural stock and cotton gins, in company's securities which are at a higher premium than any other in the world, or in joint stock shares. And the more this investing of money goes on, for a time at least, the more the annual surplus capital of the country will grow in compound proportion. Capital, like a great inundation, seeks for an outlet, and we only trust that the leaders of the mercantile class will so remember their duty to their own reputation and to society, that they will discourage every undertaking which threatens to ruin its victims in the long run, however tempting at first its "guaranteed" dividends for a few years may be. How far this annually increasing quantity of surplus capital

and rise of prices is due to the gold discoveries, and how the latter threatens to depreciate fixed incomes, our readers will find elsewhere clearly, and perhaps somewhat extravagantly, stated by Mr. Fawcett, the most popular, and not the least able of writers on political economy.

But what are the investing classes to do, when every safe channel for their money, like Government securities, is at so high a premium, while the cost of living is so heavy? Let them act with prudence and intelligence, investing in no joint-stock company merely to speculate in the hope of selling out at a premium in time, and investing permanently only in those companies which, besides having a good "direction," are conducted by managers who are both honest and experienced. If they are not in a position to ascertain the character of the men they trust with their hard-earned savings, or if they distrust their own judgment, let them be content with Government securities. Peace of mind and absolute security from ruin are better blessings than the gambling chance of doubling their capital or their interest. The more successful a company is, from causes other than the ability and honour of its conductors, the more certain is it, by attracting rivals, to sink to the general level which interest reaches as surely as water, though not always so speedily. In Bombay, four banks, four cotton press companies, and four other companies were established last May, with a capital of three and a-half millions. In Calcutta, during the past year, our share list shows no less than about forty new tea companies, and several new coal, hotel, steam and trading companies, with more capital than that. For the past fortnight men have been wild after the shares of two banks, one of them long without a name, and their shares sell almost at cent. per cent. We say nothing of the projectors of the new companies and banks more than this, that if they are not of the highest standing, and if they do not mean to abstain from selling their own shares, however great may be the premium, then the uninitiated would do well to be content with the sweet simplicity of Four per Cents. at par, or with the still better though rarer Five per Cent. Railway Debentures.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF ENSIGN BROCKE.—The *Oudh Gazette* mentions with regret the sudden death, at Fyzabad, on the morning of the 21st ult., of Ensign Brocke, of H.M.'s 35th Regiment, whose remains were interred in the station burial ground on the evening of the same day. The same journal records the third attempt to commit suicide which has taken place among the troops at that station within the last six months. Fortunately, for himself, the offender omitted to put the ball into the carbine with which he proposed to put an end to his life. He is, nevertheless, in considerable danger.

M. F. R. COCKERELL, of the Civil Service, who has lately been appointed Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the place of the Hon. Ashley Eden, has already joined his new appointment at the head-quarters of the Lieut. Governor at Bhaugulpore. Mr. Eden, we hear, will leave Calcutta this day for Darjeeling on private affairs, and thence proceed direct to Bhootan on his political mission. The Lieut. Governor, it is said, will return to the Presidency from Bhaugulpore on the 12th instant, to preside at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on the 14th.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Nov. 5.

INDIAN FLORA.—Lieutenant-Colonel Drury, the well known botanist, is now engaged, as we are informed, in completing a "Handbook of the Indian Flora," in two volumes. This work will contain the scientific, English, and native names of every hitherto discovered flowering plant indigenous to India, with a full description of its properties and characteristics.

COTTON.—We learn, from an up-country paper, that as much as thirty-two rupees per maund has been given for cotton at Umritsur during the month of October. About the same time last year the price was only eight to ten rupees.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.—An important Indian project is expected to be shortly introduced by the General Credit Company, to be called the Land Mortgage Bank of India. This is in connection with Mr. Laing's projects, and the consolation is that if the shareholders be ruined, the evils of Indian land tenures at least will be exposed.

INDIAN FINANCE.—There is at last a fair prospect of daylight being thrown into the obscurest nooks and corners of Indian finance. Messrs. Whiffin and Foster have arrived per *S.S. Nubia*, and will lose no time in introducing the English system of accounts into the different departments of the Indian Government. The reputation acquired by these gentlemen at home is the best guarantee for their success in this long-slumbering land.

MAHARAJAH DAN SINGH BAHADOOR.—The *Delhi Gazette* chronicles the investment, on Oct. 24, of H.H. Maharajah Sheo Dan Singh Bahadoor, of Ulwar, with the full charge of his principality. The young Prince, who has just commenced his nineteenth year, is described as possessing no common degree of intelligence and good nature. Instead of appointing a Dewan or Mosahib to relieve himself of the cares of government, his Highness has established a Council, called *Ijlass-khas*, over which he daily presides in person, for the conduct of State affairs.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A BALL-ROOM AT AGRA.—It seems that Dr. Lacy had given a large evening party, and obtained the attendance of the band of a European regiment; that, while dancing was going on, and the musicians playing, Captain O'Brien (an uninvited guest, it is said) went up to the band master and ordered him to change the tune. On the band master declining to do so, the gallant captain forthwith felled him to the ground, and on Dr. Lacy expostulating with him for this extraordinary and astounding proceeding, he sprang at his host, and, shaking him by the beard which he had firmly grasped, knocked him down likewise. The further playful, though somewhat eccentric ebullitions of this courteous gentleman, were checked by the bandsmen closing on him, and marching him off to the guard-room; which, if the facts have been correctly represented to us, was a much more fit place for one who could so far forget himself, than a ball-room.—*Up Country Paper.*

AFGHANISTAN.—Our Cabool letter, received this morning too late to give in to-day's issue, brings intelligence from 5th to 12th October. There is nothing very striking. The sons of the late Ameer seem bent on making their fortunes by oppression in the different provinces allotted to them. Ameer Shere Allee Khan has discharged about four thousand newly engaged troops in Cabool, and is paying off the arrears of the Heerat troops. The Ameer is trying his best to conciliate his rebellious brothers. Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan is screwing out money from the Candahares by oppression. Mahomed Shurreef Khan is encouraging the Heerates and the neighbouring tribes to revolt. Sirdar Mohamed Uzful Khan has sent another Vakeel with the Booklars ambassadors to Cabool, where they were expected daily. Mohamed Auzim Khan is continuing to strengthen his fort and making warlike preparations.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 12.

DEATHS OF TEA PLANTERS.—Four Cachar tea-planters have fallen victims to the malarious influences which prevail in that province at this season of the year. The names of these ill-fated gentlemen were Messrs. C. P. Arkwright, J. Webster, A. Boucat, and H. E. Jewsbury. The present season is said to be a particularly unhealthy one from the want of the usual fall of rain. The vegetation, being thus prematurely exposed to the sun's heat, is withering and rotting on the ground. The temperature, too, has of late been excessively high, and consequently a deadly miasma evolved from the reeking jungles and swamps. As a rule, the Cachar planters dwell on the tops of *teelas*, or little hills, and thus in ordinary seasons escape the deadly effects of the malaria of the plains. This year, however, not even that precaution has saved them from sickness and death.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

THE TROOPS TO NEW ZEALAND.—There is still hope that the first of the Indian reinforcements may arrive in time to take a share in the serious part of the New Zealand war. Up to the 9th of September there was a lull in the operations, but General Cameron intended on the 19th to attack two thousand Maoris, most skilfully entrenched at Meremere. The Maori leader, William Thompson, had been courteously exchanging supplies of goats and fowls for tobacco with General Cameron, while his followers were doing their utmost to supply their want of ammunition. A native woman had long been purchasing little brass eyelet holes, which, with a lucifer match inserted in the centre of each, answered admirably as percussion caps. Sydney and Otago had sent their first instalments of volunteers, and Melbourne was despatching so large a body as 932 men and fourteen officers, under Colonel Pitt. Land bounties are offered to attract volunteers, and the land of all rebels is to be confiscated.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 5.

CHANGE IN THE RELIEF.—The reason assigned for the change in the relief, making the Bays stand fast at Benares and Cawnpore, and sending the 7th Dragoon Guards to Muttra, is that the barracks at Benares would not hold the latter corps; and for the same reason the 54th and 27th Foot change quarters. We understand that it is intended to build new barracks altogether at Benares for the whole European garrison. We shall be very sorry if it is the case, for the money would be much better laid out in erecting more barracks in healthy spots, like Hazarebagh and others, laying down tramways, so as to bring the troops down to any place, when their services are required on an emergency occurring.

MR. CLAUDE HAMILTON BROWN has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

THE batteries of artillery in the Delhi division are to practice this year, with their own ordnance at their respective stations, with the exception of the Garrison Battery at Delhi, which will join the heavy battery at Meerut and practice with it.

THE new telegraph line which is to run through Rajpootana to Deesa will connect Agra direct with Kurrachee. This, when the line is laid down all the way to England, will give the Agra people and the N.W.P. generally a very decided advantage in regard to priority of news.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has come down from Murree earlier than was expected. His honour reached Lahore on the 23rd inst. On the same day Mr. Cust, Judicial Commissioner, returned from Dalhousie, while Mr. McLeod was expected back from his brief trip to Kussowlee about the 26th or 27th. The press for passages from Murree downward was so great that even the Secretary to the Government, D. P. W., and family and other dignitaries of the State were glad to avail themselves of bullock train accommodation from Rawul Pinddee to Lahore. Great hopes were entertained on the 23rd that rain was at hand, but the favourable appearances passed away.—*Delhi Gazette*, October 29.

FYZABAD, Oct. 25.—Colonel Christie, commandant of artillery, with staff, has been here, inspecting that branch of the service, and appeared perfectly satisfied with the efficiency of A Battery, 11th Brigade, at this station. Deputy Inspector General Dr. Innes has also paid us a visit, and presided over the Invaliding Committee of the season, besides inspecting the barracks and hospitals here. I believe he expressed himself very strongly on the praiseworthy condition of the hospital, of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, and also on the very excellent arrangements made for the comfort and amusement of the men of the above corps. He left yesterday for Gondah. I hear on *dit* that the Invalids leave on the 28th, under command of Captain Blyth, 35th Regiment, and from to-morrow they will have to await the arrival of the 27th men from Gondah, who, I think, will be scarcely here by that time. I regret to have to report the demise of a very promising young officer of the 35th Regiment—Ensign Brock; he died very suddenly of heart disease, and was buried with the usual military honours.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 29.

REBELLION IN THE BHAWULPOOR STATE.—The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Mooltan, October 24th:—"You have doubtless heard of the recent disturbances in the Bhawalpoor State. The Nawab has killed three of his uncles, for the alleged offence of taking a part in the rebellion, but I believe he is to be brought to an account for this, more particularly as he cannot substantiate the charge of treason against the deceased princes. They were at the period, and had been for some time before, in confinement in the Fort of Dirawur, where it has been customary to incarcerate all troublesome and dangerous customers. The reigning Nawab is a young man of about twenty-five years of age. He succeeded to the Musnud nearly a year ago, on the death of his father, whose reign, though brief, was not without its share of troubles. His rule is most obnoxious to the people committed to his charge. He is as cruel as unrelenting, as vindictive as rapacious. He is a slave to all the vices which Eastern Potentates delight in; and his advisers are all of the same stamp. The revenues of the country in the time of Bhawal Khan amounted to twelve lacs, but they have now dwindled to five lacs. It is the bounden duty of the British Government to make some arrangements by which the administration will prove a blessing to the people, if they consider annexation a measure of doubtful expediency.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 31.

A RAILWAY CASE.—The trial of Mr. Michael Cooney, railway-guard, for causing grievous bodily hurt to certain natives, is one of a very ordinary class of cases which have sprung up in this country of late years, and which are beginning to force themselves upon public attention. The facts seem to have been somewhat as follows:—Mr. Cooney had been drinking for some days prior to the 1st of last September, and on that occasion he proceeded in a drunken state to the dispensary at Rampore Haut, for the ostensible purpose of procuring some medicine. Here he seems to have come out strong in the character of a drunken man. The native Assistant-Surgeon, having a sufficient apprehension of the nature of the disease under which Mr. Cooney was labouring, ordered one of the compounders to prepare an emetic strong enough to restore the afflicted railway guard to a state of convalescence. Mr. Cooney took the powder under the singular impression that it was a cheroot or cigarette, and accordingly rolled it up, lit one end of it, and commenced smoking. From this moment he appears to have been utterly oblivious as regards the circumstances in which he was placed. He demanded his watch, but was told that he had not brought one to the dispensary. He next insisted upon the compounder of medicines giving him some Old Tom, which request was, of course, refused on obvious grounds. Mr. Cooney on this seized an empty beer bottle which was on the table, and walked away, followed by the compounder, asking for the restoration of the bottle. The railway-guard now proved to be mad drunk. He first assaulted the compounder with the bottle. He next half murdered a *chuprass* with the same bacchanalian weapon. He then, being surrounded and attacked by a number of native servants, was rescued by Mr. Hampton, the magistrate of the station, and taken to a bungalow, where, under some other delusion, he suddenly started up and assaulted Mr. Hampton. Accordingly Mr. Cooney was taken into custody, was tried for his offence, and sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve calendar months, at the end of which period he will probably come out of confinement a broken and a ruined man.

SUICIDE.—The Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Cooch-Behar, Shamachurn Sircar, has committed suicide. The late Rajah died rather suddenly, and a rumour had been industriously circulated that he had been poisoned. The Sub-Assistant surgeon who had attended him in his illness, feared that he was suspected of the crime; and the terror of being disgraced or dismissed, so preyed on his mind, that in despair he hanged himself. The particulars are given by Colonel Haughton, Commissioner of Assam, in a letter to the Secretary of the Bengal Government.

RETURN EMIGRANT COOLIES.—A recent police case in Calcutta gives us a glimpse into the condition of return emigrant coolies. Ramdial, a returned emigrant from the Mauritius, has been committed to the sessions, charged by four of his fellow-emigrants with the theft of Rs. 653-12 and a sovereign. Return coolies have, occasionally, much larger sums than this, but, as a rule, they only demoralise their native villages with the money, and return to the colony to labour again more reckless than before.

DR. WEBB.—We regret to learn the death of the late Allan Webb, whose ability as a surgeon and physician had placed him in the foremost rank of his profession in Calcutta. Esteemed by all who knew him, his loss will be particularly felt by the native community, who largely benefited by his skill and experience. Dr. Webb died young, being little over fifty years of age—the dangerous Indian age.

BRETHREN OF THE MYSTIC TIE.—The Grand Master of Bengal and the Worshipful Master of a Lodge at Cawnpore had, we learn, come to an open quarrel, during which the doors of the Lodge were forcibly broken open. The Lodge was called Harmony—but the proceedings mentioned seem but an indifferent commentary on the name.

LIEUTENANT WHEELER.—We learn from a Punjab paper that Lieutenant F. Wheeler, 39th N.I., has been appointed inspector of the fourth, or frontier circle of the educational department of that province. Sir Robert Montgomery was expected to leave Murree on the 21st, and to reach Lahore on the 23rd.

DR. B. SIMPSON, of Darjeeling, well known as a first-rate amateur photographer in Calcutta, and whose pictures obtained a medal at the late London Exhibition, is to accompany the Hon. A. Eden in his Mission to Bhootan as medical officer. The appointment is unexceptionable.

TROOPS AT MEEAN MEER.—Meean Meer is filling with troops for the formation of the Army of Exercise. The following is the programme as definitively settled:—

Commander-in-Chief (in person) to command.	
Artillery Division.....	Brig.-Genl. Brind.
Cavalry Division	Maj.-Genl. Lord G. Paget.
" 1st Brigade ...	Col. Stannus, 20th Hussars.
" 2nd do.	Col. Thompson, 7th Drags.
1st Infantry Division	Maj.-Genl. Cunningham.
" 1st Brigade...	Col. Macdonald, Rifle Brig.
" 2nd do. ...	Col. Shipley, 7th Fusiliers.
2nd Infantry Division	Brig.-General Stisted.
" 3rd Brigade.	Col. Prior, 1st Goorkhas.
" 4th do.....	Col. Priestley, 42nd High-landers Arty.
Artillery.—4th Battalion, H. A.; 3rd Light Field Batteries; 1st Heavy Field Batteries.	
Cavalry.—3rd, 7th, 20th, and 21st (European). 2nd, 4th, 10th, and 19th (Native).	
Infantry.—7th, 19th, 42nd, 93rd, 94th, and 3rd Rifle Brigade (European). 1st and 2nd Goorkhas, 6th, 14th, 24th, and 27th N.I., and 4th Company Sappers.	

COURT OF ENQUIRY.—We learn from the *Oudh Gazette* that a court of enquiry, composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Aplin, H.M.'s 48th Regiment, Major Baring, H.M.'s 107th, and Major Gough, v.c., assembled at the Mess House of the 3rd N.I. on Monday last, to investigate certain charges, arising out of a recent police case against a billiard marker, under which Captain J. B. Smith, of the last-mentioned corps, is under arrest. The court was instituted at the request of Captain Smith.

THE POLITICAL AGENT OF MEYWAR, as we learn from an up-country paper, has applied for a small force of fifty European infantry and a troop of cavalry from Neemuch, in addition to two companies of the Meywar Bheel Corps from Kharwarra, to keep the peace during the Dusserah festival. It is insinuated that some dissatisfaction has been caused by the investment of Major Eden with judicial powers.

ANNUITIES OF THE BENGAL MEDICAL RELIEF FUND were assigned to the following gentlemen on the 2nd of November:—Inspector-General W. Thompson, and Surgeon-Majors T. W. Wilson, W. Shillito, C. G. Andrews, C. M. Henderson, and H. Irwin (retired).

Per P. and O. steamer, Jeddah.—From MARSEILLES for SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Waller, and Mr. Hodges. From MARSEILLES for HONG KONG.—Mr. R. Swinhor, and Mr. P. A. Groom. From MARSEILLES for CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Tritton. From MARSEILLES for CEYLON.—Mr. T. Hudson. From MARSEILLES for BOMBAY.—Captain Turner, Mr. Pryce, Mr. and Mrs. Longly, Mr. A. J. Hunter, Mr. A. Graham, Miss Greenwood, Major and Mrs. Westropp, Mr. D.

Christie, Mrs. J. Watson, Captain Bairdrie, Mr. F. Stringer, Mr. T. Kramer, Mr. B. Binks, Mr. W. Boulton, Mr. H. Watson, Mr. Nagali, Mrs. Hern. From **Suez for Bombay**.—Colonel Dickens, Mr. R. Sinclair, Mr. A. C. Scott, Mr. G. Hammond, Madame Goldings, Lieut. Dickmanstand, Mr. Isaac Hussan Ali. From **Aden for Bombay**.—Mr. R. Cameron, Mr. W. Johnson.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 29. Str. Orissa, Parish, Hong Kong and Singapore; str. Malta, Hyde, Aden and Suez; Kidare, Hedgwick, Bessedah; Lancastrian, Donaldson, Liverpool; John Kerr, Swellsor, Bassein—30. Lord Palmerston, Calcutta, Liverpool; Sea Park, Bell, Liverpool.—31. Chapman, Horland, London; str. Bombay Castle, Wadge, Singapore and Hong Kong.—Nov. 2. Princess Royal, Anderson, Moulewin; Tilly, Taunton, Kurrachee.—5. Baron Rendrew, Ross, Liverpool.—7. Aaron Brown, Rogers, Liverpool.—9. Joshua, Bartlett, Liverpool; City of Brussels, Stobo, Liverpool.—10. str. Nepaul, Curling, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and China; Nadershaw, Nacoda, Zanzibar.—11. str. Coringa, Coombe, Kurrachee and Persian Gulf; Salsette, Dawson, Liverpool.—14. P. and O. str. Salsette, King, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Orissa.—Mr. Venor, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. Burnes, Miss Tarrey, Miss Whitecombe, Lieut. Griffin, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Savage, Mr. Bostell.

Per str. Tilly.—Mr. Ward, T. Ducat, Esq., Mooljee Thakarsay, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Col. and Mrs. Boyle.

Per str. Nepaul.—Mr. Frank Ridley, Mr. Stocking.

Per str. Salsette.—For **Suez**.—Mr. Kohn, Dr. Ois, Sr. Consonno, Mr. Gatti, Mr. Armistead. For **Marseilles**.—Hon. Capt. Chetwynd, Mr. A. Gaidon, Mrs. Gaidon, Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Boulton. For **Southampton**.—Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Hogg, Surg. maj. Pringle, Mrs. Malcolm, son, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen and two children, Mr. Lambert, Capt. and Mrs. and three children.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Nov. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d.	
6 ditto ditto	2s. 2d. for Cred. Bills.
6 ditto ditto	2s. 2½d. for Doc. Bills.
On Calcutta, at sight, per 100	97
Ditto at 30 days' ditto	97
Ditto at 60 days' ditto	97
On Madras, at 30 days' ditto	97
On China, at 60 days' ditto	Rs. 220 per 100 dols.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	135 pr. cent. pm.
Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	220 do.
Bank of India (Rs. 25)	1 do.
Banker's Banking Co. (Rs. 20)	6 do.
Central Bank (Rs. 250)	41½ do.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, & China (Rs. 200)	60 do.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 500)	68
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris (Rs. 200)	53 pr. cent. pm.
Joint-Stock Bank (Rs. 20)	38 do.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	150 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	260 do.
Royal Bank of India (Rs. 25)	34 do.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	115 do.
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 11,000)	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 2,700)	Rs. 26,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co. (Rs. 3,687)	Rs. 11,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co. (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 6,500 p. sh.
Elphinstone and Press Co.:	
(A) share (Rs. 6,000)	
(B) share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 33,000 pm.
Frere Press Co. (Rs. 250)	
Victoria Land and Press Co. (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 25,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co. (Rs. 1,200)	Rs. 800 pm.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co. Consolidated Stock (Rs. 218-3-0)	Rs. 8 prem.
Ditto, New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 13 prem.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Co. (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 6 p. c. p. nom.
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockjee Pity's Spinning and Weaving Co. (Rs. 850)	Rs. 16 prem.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 100 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co. (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co. (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co. (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 300 prem.
Colaba Land Co. (Rs. 10,000)	Rs. 45,000 pr. sh.
Rond-d Warehouse Co. (Rs. 400)	Rs. par
House and Land Investment Co. (Rs. 200)	Rs. par
Bombay Shipping Co. (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 4,000.
Iron Ship Co. (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 300 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association (Rs. 250)	Rs.
Prince of Wales Ship Co. (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 200 dis.
Western India Ship Co. (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 100 dis.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	240
Caroline Dollars	290
Mexican Dollars	230
Five Franc Pieces, Rs. 252 tolas	252½
German Crowns	214½
Bar Silver, 17 and 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	108-10
Sycee Silver	103
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	16-12
Gold Bars, English	16-10
Ditto, Pekin	16-8

FREIGHTS.

To London—Cotton, 23. 5s. nom.; Seeds, 23 nom.
To Liverpool—Cotton, 23. 1s. to 23. 2s. 6d.; Seeds, 23. 10s. to 23. 12s. 6d.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, Oct. 28.—No. 6,838.—The services of the Rev. T. H. Burn, domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P., from 1st prox.

Oct. 30.—No. 6,841.—Messrs. W. E. Kinsey and A. G. Walker, app. by the Sec. of State for India members of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal estab., reported their arrival by the str. *Nemesis*, which reached the Sandheads on 10th inst.

Foreign Dept., Simla, Oct. 16.—No. 681.—Political.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Asst. surg. B. Simpson, M.D. and A.M., to the medical charge of the mission proceeding to Bootan.

No. 820.—General.—The services of Asst. surg. F. G. Constant, civil surgeon of Sultanpore, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Fort William, Oct. 30.—No. 1,536.—Lieut. W. J. W. Muir, officiating asst. agent, Gov. gen., for the States of Rajpootana, reported his arrival at Abcoo on 16th inst.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 29.—No. 114.—Lieut. col. S. J. Batten, exec. engr., 4th class, assumed charge of the Moulewin div. on Sept. 23.

Oct. 30.—No. 115.—Lieut. col. C. J. Hodgson, R.E., is app. a consulting engr. for railways in Oude and Rohilkund, with effect from 15th inst.

Camp Churrinda, Oct. 22.—No. 158a.—The services of Lieut. F. W. Brown, Bombay staff corps, attached to the 3rd Bombay N.L. are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal for employment in the Chota Nagpore commission.

Fort William, Oct. 28.—No. 655.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eas. on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieut. W. G. Maitland, late 39th regt. N.L. for 20 mos., under the new reg.

Oct. 30.—No. 656.—The services of Lieut. C. S. Pratt, of the late 54th regt. N.L. doing duty 1st Bengal police batt. are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 657.—Lieut. H. R. B. Worsley, of the 7th regt. N.L., is permitted to proceed to sea, on m.c., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 6 mos. under the new reg.

No. 658.—Conductor M. Donnelly, of the army commissariat dept., having been reported to be unfit for further active service, is transf. to the pension estab., with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

This cancels G.G.O. No. 1,041 of Nov. 21, 1862.

No. 659.—The underment. officers having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be caps., from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut. H. C. Smith, Oct. 21; and F. H. M. Sitwell, Oct. 23.

No. 661.—The following orders issued by the resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

Oct. 9.—No. 185.—Confirming the station order by Major Clark, comdg. at Hingoles, dated Sept. 15, directing Asst. surg. B. Williams, M.B., 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, to assume med. charge of the 3rd inf., No. 1, light field horse batty., Hyderabad contingent, and details, in add. to his own duties, from Sept. 16, on the departure of Asst. surgeon M'Allum, M.D., appd. to do duty with the 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent.

No. 186.—Sanctioning the following exchanges:—Asst. surg. D. C. M'Allum, M.D., from 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent.

Asst. surg. G. D. Riddell (on prep. leave), from 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, to 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent.

No. 187.—Posting Asst. surg. F. Duckworth, M.D., of the Madras med. estab., to the med. charge of the 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, during the absence of Asst. surg. Riddell, or until further orders.

Home Dept., Oct. 23.—No. 6,725.—Mr. W. B. Jones, of the C.S., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for 1 year from the date of embarkation.

No. 6,740.—The President in Council is pleased to invest the following officers in the central provinces with the powers of a mag., to be exercised within the precincts of the jails of which they are respectively in charge, and with regard to the prisoners confined therein.

Asst. surgs. R. T. Abbott, Nagpore; C. E. W. Bensley, Raepore; F. W. Goss, Sambalpoore; H. J. Beach, Chanda; and P. Cullen, Dumoh.

Oct. 26.—No. 6,755.—The leave of absence, on furlough, for 2 years, granted to Mr. G. G. Morris, of the C.S., on April 7, 1862, is commuted to leave of absence on furl. for 3 years.

Oct. 27.—No. 654.—The services of Lieut. col. O. J. Hodgson, of the R.E., are placed at the disposal of the public works dept.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Oct. 23.—No. 325.—Judicial.—Capt. C. Sim. asst. engr., Central Provinces, is vested with the powers of a mag. with respect to the prisoners under his immediate charge.

No. 1,517.—General.—Maj. J. B. Denny, dep. comr. of Nagpore, received charge of the office of asst. gen. supt. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoities from Capt. T. Ashburner on the 15th ult.

No. 1,518.—Mr. R. Berkeley, asst. comr. in Oudh, has obtained leave of absence to the 15th inst., and also for the number of days required to enable him to rejoin, in ext. of that granted him in G.O. dated 22nd May last, No. 798.

No. 327.—Judicial.—Erratum.—The names of Messrs. A. B. Ross and A. M. Russell were inserted by mistake in the G.O., dated 4th Feb. last, No. 40, conferring magisterial power on certain officers in the Central Provinces.

No. 1,527.—General.—Mr. J. E. Burton, extra asst. comr. in Oudh, reported his return from Europe on the 17th inst.

Oct. 22.—No. 651.—The following orders issued by the resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

Sept. 28.—No. 179.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 553 of Sept. 1, granting an ext. of 1 mo's. leave of absence, on m. c., to Lieut. H. C. Stewart, paid doing duty officer, 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent.

Oct. 1.—No. 181.—Permitting asst. surg. G. Williamson, M.D., att. to the 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, to resign his appt. at his own request.

Oct. 3.—No. 182.—Permitting asst. surg. B. Williamson, M.B., 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, to proceed to Bombay on m. c., preparatory to obtaining leave to Europe.

No. 652.—The following prom. is made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from Oct. 4 last.

Mr. A. W. Donnelly, civil 2nd asst. of the jun. grade, to be civil 2nd asst. of the senior grade, v. Mr. Civil 2nd asst. DaCosta, superannuated.

No. 653.—The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Oct. 5.—No. 505.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on m. c., to Lieut. A. L. Playfair, gen. list, inf., adjt. 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, for 12 mos., under the new regulations.

Revised Staff Salaries.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Under the authority and direction of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, as conveyed in his despatch, No. 311, dated Aug. 31 last, a revised table of staff salaries for the three presidencies is published, and the extracts of Sir Charles Wood's despatch on the subject, as given below, are promulgated for general information.

2. Officers whose appointments are not specified in the table of revised salaries will draw pay as at present, and further orders will hereafter be issued with respect to the office establishment of those staff officers who have hitherto drawn an office allowance, such as asst. adjt. gens. of divisions and majors of brigade.

3. With reference to para. 29 of Sir C. Wood's despatch, it is announced that the despatch was received by H.E. the Gov. gen. on Sept. 30. Increased pay, where granted by this order, is therefore claimable for the month of September.

Para. 1.—Your several letters noted below, relating to the salaries to be attached to offices held by military officers in India, have been under my consideration in Council, and I have now to communicate to your lordship the decision which, after an attentive perusal of the several papers which accompanied your letter, H.M.'s Government have arrived at upon this subject. [Financial despatch, No. 70, May 20, 1862; Military despatch, No. 10, Jan. 3, 1863; Military despatch, No. 24, Jan. 19, 1863; Financial despatch, No. 23, Feb. 19, 1863; Military despatch, No. 160, May 22, 1863.]

2. The Committee of Secretaries appointed by your Government to consider the subject have gone very carefully into the whole question, and have submitted a very valuable report, which has greatly tended to facilitate and simplify the consideration of this important matter.

3. They observe of the Royal Warrant for the formation of the staff corps in India that, after fixing the scale of pay to be received by officers attached to them while in India, and when out of India, it further provides that every officer when in active employment will also receive, in addition to the above pay, such a sum as will make his total pay and allowances up to the sum assigned by the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as the consolidated pay of the office which he may hold.

4. Having consulted the several Governments, as well as the chief political and military officers of the Government, the committee proposes for adoption the following principles:—

1st. That the salaries of military officers holding appointments connected with the civil administration of the country should be consolidated and fixed without reference to the rank of the incumbent.

2nd. That in the case of military officers in staff employ a certain salary should be fixed for every appointment, and that the incumbent should receive such fixed salary in addition to the staff corps pay of his rank.

3rd. That this latter principle should apply to the department of public works.

5. I concur generally in the principles here laid down, with some exceptions to be hereafter pointed out as regards the officers in military staff employ.

10. I have considered it necessary to deviate in some respects from the rates of salary proposed by the committee, and I now forward, for the information of your Government, a table of salaries which her Majesty's Government have resolved upon for the several offices enumerated in their report.

11. You will observe from the Table that, while adhering generally to the principle of allotting a staff salary in addition to staff corps pay, it has been determined to fix the salaries of some few of the higher offices at a consolidated sum.

12. In the case of the other appointments, it is to be understood that the staff salary now fixed, plus the staff corps pay due to the officer's rank, will constitute the maximum amount to be drawn by an officer of that rank holding the office in question, whether such officer belong to the staff corps or not. In the case of appointments held by officers belonging to H.M.'s British forces, such maximum amount will include any pay or half-pay that may be paid to them in England.

13. I approve of the rule proposed by the committee that, in all cases where any allowance for "office" is made, as in the case of assistants adjutant general, brigade majors, and others, it should be distinctly understood that the allowance is to be drawn only by officers actually discharging the duties of the appointment, and that no further charge can be allowed for providing an office.

14. It is desirable that, whenever possible, the public offices should be located in public buildings, and it should be a standing rule that all bills for office allowance should be supported by a certificate from the proper authority, that no public building was available for such office.

15. I am of opinion, however, that office establishment should, as a general rule, be maintained according to a regulated scale and should be paid on abstract, supported by the usual monthly muster roll.

18. The principle laid down in the 4th clause of the same paragraph has, you will perceive, been observed in the rate of salary allotted to the heads and subordinate members of departments at the several presidencies, but I have extended to the deputies of army department at head quarters in Bengal the benefit of the rule which gives to the chief of those departments a higher rate of salary than at Madras or Bombay.

19. In the 2nd clause of the 10th paragraph the committee observe that, "referring generally to the expensive rates of living in presidency towns, we think that the principle of allowing house rent may be generally adopted at the rates given below, and we would recommend that it should be made applicable to the presidency town of Madras, as well as to Calcutta and Bombay."

[Colonel, Rs. 125; major, Rs. 100; captain, Rs. 75; lieutenant, Rs. 40.]

20. I approve of the proposed scale, which will apply to officers at each presidency not drawing consolidated salaries.

29. The scale of salaries now sanctioned will be brought into operation and made to apply in all cases where there is no reduction in the present aggregate salary, on the payment due on the 1st of the month succeeding the receipt of this order.

30. Reduction of salaries effected by this order are not to be made to affect present permanent incumbents, or those who are officiating for such permanent incumbents, being temporarily absent from their duties."

4. Separate orders will be issued regarding the staff salaries to be allowed to officers serving with native corps.

TABLE of Salaries to be allowed for the Staff Offices and Departments of the several Presidencies in India.

	Consolidated Salaries per mensem.	Rs.
Secretary to Government of India, Military Department	...	3,500
Secretary to Government, Madras, Military Department	...	2,500
Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department	...	2,500
Major General Commanding Divisions	...	3,500

Adjutant General, Bengal	...	2,500
" " Madras	...	2,200
" " Bombay	...	2,200
Quartermaster General, Bengal	...	2,500
" " Madras	...	2,200
" " Bombay	...	2,200
Commissary General, Bengal	...	2,500
" " Madras	...	2,200
" " Bombay	...	2,200
Controller of the Military Finance Department, Bengal	...	2,500
Controller of the Military Finance Department, Madras	...	2,200
Controller of the Military Finance Department, Bombay	...	2,200
Judge Advocate General, Bengal	...	2,400
" " Madras	...	2,000
" " Bombay	...	2,000
Military Secretary and Aide de Camp to the Governor General	...	1,500
Military Secretary and Aide de Camp to Governor of Madras	...	1,000
Military Secretary and Aide de Camp to Governor of Bombay	...	1,000
Military Secretary to Commander in Chief in India	...	1,200
Military Secretary to Commander in Chief in Madras	...	1,000
Military Secretary to Commander in Chief in Bombay	...	1,000
Brigadiers of the First Class (all Presidencies)	...	1,400
Brigadiers of the Second Class (all Presidencies)	...	1,200
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal	...	1,000
" " Madras	...	700
" " Bombay	...	700
Superintendent of Studs, Bengal	...	1,000
Remount Agent, Madras	...	700
" " Bombay	...	700
Military Accountant, Bengal	...	1,200
" " Madras	...	1,000
" " Bombay	...	1,000
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department	...	1,000
Deputy Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department	...	800
Deputy Adjutant General, Bengal	...	1,000
" " Madras	...	800
" " Bombay	...	800
Deputy Quartermaster General, Bengal	...	1,000
" " Madras	...	800
" " Bombay	...	800
Deputy Commissary General, Bengal	...	1,000
Deputy Judge Advocate General at Head Quarters, Bengal	...	800
Military Secretary, Punjab Government	...	700
First Examiner, Pay Department, Bengal	...	800
Examiner, Pay Department, Madras	...	800
" " Bombay	...	800
Second Examiner, Pay Department, Bengal	...	600
Deputy Superintendent of Studs, Bengal	...	700
Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Bengal	...	1,000
" " Madras	...	900
" " Bombay	...	900
Presidency Paymaster, Bengal	...	800
" " Madras	...	700
" " Bombay	...	700
First Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department	...	700
Second Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department	...	500
First Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters, Bengal	...	600
Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters, Madras	...	600
Other Assistant Adjutants General at Head Quarters or of Divisions, and Deputy Assistant Adjutants General at Head Quarters (in all Presidencies)	...	500
First Assistant Quartermaster General, Bengal	...	600
Assistants Quartermaster General (all Presidencies)	...	500
Deputy Assistants Quartermaster General	...	400
Deputy Judge Advocates General of Division (all Presidencies)	...	500
Chief Inspector of Musketry, Bengal	...	500
" " Madras	...	400
" " Bombay	...	400
Assistant Commissaries General, First Class (all Presidencies)	...	800
Assistant Commissaries General, Second Class (all Presidencies)	...	600
Deputy Assistant Commissaries General, First Class (all Presidencies)	...	500
Deputy Assistant Commissaries General, Second Class (all Presidencies)	...	400
Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, First Class (all Presidencies)	...	300
Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, Second Class (all Presidencies)	...	200
Assistant Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Bengal	...	500
Examiner of Ordnance Accounts (all Presidencies)	...	500

Paymasters of Divisions or Circles (all Presidencies)	...	600
Staff Officer, Punjab Irregular Force	...	500
Brigade Major, Hyderabad Contingent	...	500
Brigade Majors (all Presidencies)	...	400
Fort Adjutant, Fort William	...	400
Compiler Military Accounts, Bengal	...	500
" " Madras	...	400
" " Bombay	...	400
Aide-de-camp to the Governor General	...	300
" to the Governor of Madras	...	300
" to the Governor of Bombay	...	300
" to a Lieutenant Governor	...	250
" to the Commander-in-Chief in India	...	250
" Ditto, Madras	...	250
" Ditto, Bombay	...	250
" Ditto, General Officers	...	250
Private Secretary and Aide-de-camp to a Lieutenant Governor	...	350
Assistant, Stud Department, First Class, Bengal	...	400
Assistant, Stud Department, Second Class, Bengal	...	300
Sub-Assistant, Stud Department, Bengal	...	200
District Inspectors of Musketry (all Presidencies)	...	300
Musketry Instructors (all Presidencies)	...	150
Commandants of Forts (where allowance is already sanctioned)	...	150
Commandant, Convalescent Depots, First Class	...	*200
Commandant, Convalescent Depots, Second Class	...	*100
Station Staff Officers, First Class (including all Office charges)	...	*150
Station Staff Officers, Second Class (including all Office charges)	...	*100
Station Staff Officers, Third Class (including all Office charges)	...	*50

* N.B.—Rules for the classification of Convalescent Depots and Station Staff appointments will be published hereafter. Meanwhile, pay will be drawn at the present rates.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Ecclesiastical Dept., Nov. 3.—

Leave of absence:—

Rev. A. W. Pearson, M.A., chaplain of Vepery, 4 days' special leave, on private affairs, in continuation of the 60 days' priv. leave granted him on Aug. 11 last.

Revenue Dept., Nov. 3.—Appointment:—

Mr. A. C. Burnell to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar, during the employment of Mr. Reid on other duty.

Mr. G. N. Taylor, Inam commr., resumed charge of his office from Mr. W. T. Blair, on 30th ult.

Public Dept.—The undermentioned gentlemen of the Madras C.S. have attained the rank set opposite to their names on the dates specified:—

Mr. E. R. McDonnell, 2nd class; July 5.

Mr. C. F. Chamier, 2nd class; July 21.

Mr. E. C. G. Thomas, 3rd class; Sept. 17.

Mr. C. H. Ames, 3rd class; Sept. 17.

Mr. R. K. Puckle, 3rd class; Sept. 17.

Judicial Dept.—H.E. the Gov. in Council directs it to be notified that under Section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. C. G. Plumer, acting joint mag. in the Tanjore district, has been authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in English.

Mr. J. H. Firth, sub mag. in the Bellary Taluq, has been invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class.

Nov. 2.—H.E. the Gov. in Council has made the following appts. to the Municipal Committee for the Civil Pettahs of the Town of Bellary:—

The zillah surgeon, to be vice-president, *ex-officio*.

Capt. F. S. Hicks, supt. of police, and A. C. Gopalachari to be members, in succ. to the cantonment joint mag., who has resigned his seat, and Armugham Moodelliar, dec.

Mr. G. Sawyer, translator of the High Court, has leave for 1 year.

Nov. 2.—Maj. C. W. S. Young, dep. asst. comy. gen., has priv. leave for 22 days from 6th inst., or from date of departure.

Capt. Meppen, master attendant, Bimlipatam, has priv. leave for 1 mo. from date of departure from the port.

Board of Examiners' Office, Nov. 2.—The undermentioned officers have passed the prescribed examination in the vernacular entered opposite their names:—

Capt. W. H. Edgcome, roy. engrs., in Telugu; colloquial test prescribed for officers of the D.P.W.; Oct. 2.

Lieut. C. Bowen, roy. engrs., in Tamil; full test prescribed for officers of the D.P.W.; Oct. 2.

Lieut. A. Balmer, superint. of Police, Nellore, in Tamil; revised police test; Oct. 12.

Military Dept., Nov. 3.—No. 385.—Lieut. H. W. Bird, of the late 6th regt. L.C., is confirmed in his

appt. as adjt. to H.E. the Gov.'s body guard, with effect from Aug. 4.

The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. C. F. J. Skottowe, of the 2nd regt. N.I., on m.c. for 3 years, under the old regulations, and to embark from Madras.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. J. Allardice, staff corps, dep. commr., East Berar; arrived at Bombay Oct. 27.

Lieut. H. A. Justice, staff corps, 2nd in command, 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent; arrived at Bombay Oct. 27.

No. 388.—It is hereby notified that authority has been granted by the Govt. of India for band instruments for the use of a regt., being exempted from customs duty, and for the continuance of the course hitherto pursued, of allowing military officers to bring with them one gun or rifle, pistols, and a saddle free.

Appointments:—

Oct. 30.—Mr. J. W. Brecks, to be private secretary to H. E. the Governor, from the 28th inst.

Honorary asst. surg. G. Dewsnap, to act as civil surg., Cochin, during the absence of Dr. Lloyd, or until further orders.

Revenue Dept., Oct. 30.—The appointment made on the 6th inst. of Mr. C. T. Longley to act as collector, mag. and agent to the governor of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, is can.

Public Dept., Oct. 30.—Mr. H. Burton, Colonial Emigration Agent, resumed charge of his office from Mr. G. F. Gahan on the 28th inst.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as members of the Madras civil service from 27th inst.—the date of their arrival at the presidency per steamer *Nubia*:—Messrs. A. J. Stuart, J. Kousall, G. D. Irvine, C. J. Crosthwaite.

Oct. 24.—H. E. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in notifying that the residents of Masulipatam and Guntur have, by their contributions towards the civil dispensaries, established in those districts, made those institutions independent of Government support.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, Oct. 28.—The Board of Revenue have granted 2 mos. priv. leave to C. Kanaren, deputy collector of Malabar.

The Board of Revenue have granted 2 mos. priv. leave to Mr. W. T. Blair, sub. collector of North Arcot.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Military Dept., Bombay Castle, Oct. 23.—No. 525.—Surg. major T. B. Larkins, staff surg., Poona, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 526.—Lieut. E. G. Jenkins, of H.M.'s 1st regt. L.C., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c.

Oct. 27.—No. 531.—Capt. G. W. Hanson, of H.M.'s 9th regt. N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new furl. regs.

No. 532.—Capt. J. R. Maunsell, of the royal Bombay engrs., has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years.

No. 533.—Surg. major H. J. Penny, of the Madras estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos., on m.c.

Oct. 28.—No. 535.—Artillery and medical officers proceeding to Eur. under the new furl. rules from full batta stations, will receive full batta for the first 6 mos. of their furl. This order takes effect from Sept. 1 last.

Political Dept., Oct. 28.—Major W. W. Anderson, asst. to the resident at Baroda, and superint. of the Gaekwar contingent of horse in Kattywar, has been granted priv. leave of absence for 2 mos.

Judicial Dept., Oct. 27.—Lieut. C. A. Goodfellow, v.c., exec. engr. of the Sattara districts, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class.

Mr. J. C. V. Johnson, clerk to the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is allowed priv. leave under sect. 17 of the New Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, for 2 mos. from the 1st prox.

Revenue Dept., Oct. 27.—Mr. A. H. Jordan is apptd. a dep. coll. in the Ahmedabad district for so long as he is employed on special survey and settlement duty in that collectorate, and is vested with powers under sect. 12 of Bombay, Act 7 of 1863.

Capt. T. E. Britten, asst. to the superint. revenue survey and assessment, Southern Mahratta country, is allowed leave of absence for 1 mo., to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

Mr. I. Draup, Hoozoor dep. coll. and mag. of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for 2 mos. under the notification of the Govt. of India, dated July 31 last.

General Dept., Oct. 23.—Mr. W. H. Havelock to offic. as sec. to Govt. in the political, secret, judicial, educational, and Persian depts., during the absence of the Hon. H. L. Anderson as a member of the Council of Gov. general.

The Hon. A. D. Robertson, sec. to the Govt. in the revenue, financial, and general depts., to officiate as chief sec. to Govt., and to be in charge of the separate dept. during the absence of the Hon. H. L. Anderson, as a Member of the Council of the Gov. gen.

The undermentioned gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in the languages mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. C. Powell, Hindustani.

Mr. R. Morris, Marathi.

Mr. G. Blackwell, Guzerathi.

Mr. W. H. Havelock, officiating sec. to Govt. in the political, judicial, secret, educational, and Persian depts., has this day assumed charge of his duties.

Oct. 28.—The Rev. J. Mitchell is app. a registrar of marriages at Poona.

Oct. 31.—No. 538.—The following extract from division orders by Maj. gen. Honner, c.b., comdg. Scinde div., dated Sept. 27, is confirmed:—

"1. Intimation having been received of the transfer of Major Lucas, asst. commissary gen., Poona div., Capt. Clements, actg. dep. asst. coms. gen. at Hyderabad, will proceed with the least possible delay to Kurrachee to receive charge of the divisional office from Major Lucas. Capt. Gordon, staff officer, will conduct the duties of the Hyderabad commissariat office in addition to his own, and until further orders.

"2. Agreeably to the above division orders, Capt. Gordon, staff officer, will receive charge of the Commissariat Office from Capt. Clements, actg. dep. asst. coms. gen., on 29th inst."

Nov. 2.—No. 545.—The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Surgeon G. J. Shaw to be surg. major; dated Oct. 26.

No. 546.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 20.—By Maj. gen. Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, k.c.b., appg. Capt. R. F. Williams, cadre 30th regt. N.I., to act as cantonment mag. at Ahmedabad during the absence of Capt. J. D. Williams on duty to Decas.

Nov. 2.—No. 547.—Leave of absence:—

The provisions of G. O. No. 597 of Nov. 6, 1861, regarding leave to Europe to general officers on the staff, are extended to inspectors general of royal artillery.

No. 549.—The Govt. of India has ruled—

1st.—That an officer who has once returned to Europe retaining his appt. under the new rules, cannot be allowed that privilege a second time, whether it be the same or another appointment, unless he has served the prescribed period since his last return to duty; and

2nd.—That an officer who has returned from Europe or from sea, but not as a staff officer; i. e., who did not proc. to Europe as a staff officer with the attendant privileges, and is subsequently nominated to a staff situation, and in less than 3 years from the date of his last return to duty proceeds on such leave to Europe or to sea, would not be required to vacate his appt. with advertence to para. 20 of new furl. regs.

No. 550.—Ens. C. M. Browne, att. to H.M.'s 22nd regt. N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 15 mos., on m.c., under furl. regs.

Nov. 4.—Lieut. col. J. T. Barr has been apptd. to act as political agent at Kolapoor and in the southern Maratha country, on being relieved of his present duties by Major Buckle.

Oct. 31.—Mr. T. Weeding, sen. asst. judge of Ahmedabad for the det. station of Kaira, is invested with the powers of a zillah judge.

Nov. 4.—Mr. W. Wedderburn, acting 1st asst. mag. of Canara, is empowered to hear appeals under section 412 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The leave of absence for 10 days, granted to Mr. A. St. John Richardson, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, on Sept. 24 last, is can.

The Hon. Mr. R. Couch, Judge of the High Court of Judicature, has apptd. Mr. C. D. Bentley to be his clerk on and from the 1st inst., in succession to Mr. J. Marriott, resigned.

Oct. 31.—Mr. F. W. T. Willaume, late of the Indian navy, is apptd. a supernumerary asst. to the superint. of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

Nov. 2.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. Moriarty, acting sub coll. of Broach, 2 mo.

Nov. 3.—Mr. W. H. Payne, dep. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, 6 mo.

Appointments:—

Mr. P. Gonsalves, dep. coll. in charge of the salt and customs at Canara, to be an extra asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium at that place.

Nov. 4.—Dr. G. F. Forbes to be a comr., with instructions to devote his exclusive attention to questions regarding the improvement and extension of the cultivation of cotton, and the invention and manufacture of cotton-cleaning machinery.

Lieut. J. Rutherford, 24th regt. N.I., to be supernumerary asst. to the supt. revenue survey and assessment, S. Maratha country.

Lieut. J. W. M. Anderson, staff corps, adjt. 26th regt. N.I., to be supernumerary asst. to the supt. revenue survey and assessment, S. Maratha country, for employ. in Mysore revenue survey.

Lieut. E. H. Noyes, 10th regt. N.I., to be supernumerary asst. to the supt. revenue survey and assessment, S. Maratha country, for employ. in the Hyderabad assigned districts.

Mr. W. Boulton, supernum. dep. coll. in Scinde, has leave of absence for 2 years, to Europe.

Asst. surg. J. Kearney, acting civil surg., Rutnagherry, has leave of absence for 1 mo., from 19th ult., to Bombay, on m.c.

Asst. surg. H. Day, m.d., gen. duty, Pres. div., received charge of the duties of civil surg., Rutnagherry, from Asst. surg. J. Kearney, on 19th ult., as a temp. arrangement.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 2.—Lieut. P. Phelps, R.E., acting 1st class asst. engr., received charge from Capt. Cotgrave of the office of the exec. engr., Lower and Central Sind, on Oct. 22.

Nov. 6.—No. 554.—The furl. to Europe granted in G.O. of the 24th April last, No. 266, to Major J. F. Lester, staff corps, is commuted to the full period of 2 years, under the new furl. regulations.

Nov. 11.—No. 556.—Lieut. E. H. Noyes, of H.M.'s 10th regt. N.I., has been app. supt. to the supt. revenue survey and assessment, Southern Mahratta country, for employment in the Hyderabad assigned districts.

No. 557.—Lieut. J. W. M. Anderson, of the staff corps, adjt. H.M.'s 26th regt. N.I., has been app. supt. asst. to the supt. revenue survey and assessment Southern Mahratta country, for employment in Mysore revenue survey.

No. 559.—Lieut. J. Rutherford, of H.M.'s 24th regt. N.I., has been app. supt. asst. to the supt. revenue survey and assessment, Southern Mahratta country.

No. 560.—The pay of hospital assts. employed in the civil dept. when on leave of absence or in transit from one civil appt. to another, will, in future, be a civil charge.

Nov. 7.—Mr. F. Melvill is confirmed in the appt. of asst. judge and session judge of Poona, and asst. agent for Sirdars.

Nov. 11.—Mr. E. H. Little, 3rd asst. to the mag. of Belgaum, is invested with the powers of a mag. under the code of criminal procedure.

Nov. 6.—Mr. G. W. Elliott is confirmed in the appt. of dep. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, from the date of Mr. T. C. Hope's departure for Europe.

Nov. 5.—The Rev. W. Middleton, asst. chaplain, church of Scotland, is app. to offic. at Kurrachee on being relieved by the Rev. D. Macpherson.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Oct. 26.—No. 887.—

The following med. arrangements are ordered:—

Asst. surg. Fleming, from gen. duty, presidency, to gen. duty, northern div.

Asst. surg. Seton, when relieved from med. charge of the 5th regt. N.L.I., to gen. duty, Mhow.

The above med. officers are entitled to travel by rail and steamer at the public expense.

No. 888.—Asst. surg. T. M. O'Brien, 95th foot, assumed med. charge of Nos. 5 and 7 batteries 21st brig. R.A., at Aden on Sept. 2.

No. 889.—With reference to G.O.C., No. 729, dated 2nd ult., Brev. Lieut. col. Hackett, 44th foot, is permitted to embark at Bombay instead of at Madras, in anticipation of the approval of H.E. the C. in C. in India.

No. 894.—Lieut. Jacob, acting superint. army schools, is authorized to proceed on a tour of inspection of European schools, visiting also those of the native army as opportunities may occur.

No. 897.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. H. S. K. Pechell, royal art., No. 1 batt. 21st brigade, from Oct. 21 to Nov. 20, to Bombay on m.c.

Capt. J. N. Crenlock, A.D.C. to H.E. the C. in C., 95th foot, six months from date of embarkation, to England, on private affairs.

Paymr. D. Hepworth, 106th foot, from Oct. 21 to Nov. 19, to proceed to Bombay on m.c., prep. to Europe.

Oct. 30.—No. 900.—Returned to duty:—

Maj. M. J. Battye, cadre 31st regt. N.I.

Lieut. S. Cousins, 13th regt. N.I.

Lieut. F. H. Segrave, 16th regt. N.I.

Lieut. L. Russell, 16th regt. N.I.

Oct. 31.—No. 901.—Brevet maj. F. Roome, 10th regt. N.I., is appointed to act as asst. quartermr. general of the army, v. Eden, proceeded to England on m.c.

No. 902.—Lieut. C. Hay, gen. list, at present attached to the 3rd regt. N.I., is appointed paid doing duty officer, Poona horse, and is directed to join forthwith.

No. 903.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Oct. 3.—By Lieut. col. Powell, appointing Lieut. Ferguson to act as qmr. and interp. to the 26th regt. N.I., v. Wise.

Oct. 14.—By Lieut. col. Patey, appointing Capt. Turner, in the absence of a qualified subaltern, to act as interpreter to the 56th foot, v. Lieut. Swinhoe, appointed a probationer in the Commissariat Department.

Oct. 17.—By Brig. Heyland, c.b., appointing Capt. Chapman, superint. of bazaars at Ahmednuggur, to perform the duties of line adjt. at that station in addition to his own, until the arrival of Capt. Elliott.

The president performing the duties of paymaster in joint responsibility with the members.

No. 904.—Leave of absence to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board:—

Royal Artillery (14th Brigade).—Lieut. C. E. Bethune.

Royal Artillery (18th Brigade).—Lieut. E. T. Pottinger.

56th Foot.—Capt. M. R. Eden, assist. qrmr. gen. of the army.

106th Foot.—Lieut. R. D. Anstruther.

These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adj. gen., horse guards.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. C. Woodhouse, qrmr. and interpreter 12th regt. N.I., staff corps, from Oct. 15 to Oct. 18, in ext.

Lieut. J. O'Brien, 28th foot, from Oct. 19 to Nov. 18, to Bombay, on m.c.

Major F. J. Oldfield, actg. commd. 2nd regt. Sind horse, 3rd regt. L.C., from Nov. 29 to Dec. 30, in ext.

Lieut. E. Cunningham, 7th regt. N.I., from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, in ext.

Lieut. C. Douglas, 15th regt. N.I., from Oct. 15 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m.c.

Hospital Steward Thompson, medical establishment, from Oct. 20, 1863, to Jan. 19, 1864, to Bombay and the Malabar Coast, on m.c. This cancels the leave given in G.O.C., No 874, of 21st inst.

MESS ALLOWANCE.

Nov. 2.—No. 905.—The C. in C. is pleased to notify that, under the orders of the Government of India, a mess allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem is sanctioned for each battery of royal artillery in India.

This allowance is given in lieu of the mess allowance hitherto given to brigades.

No. 907.—The undermentioned officers have passed the required examination in the native languages as follows:—

Guzerathee.

Lieut. C. Woodhouse, staff corps.

Hindoostanee—Interpreter's Test.

Maj. F. R. S. Flood, mil. sec. to H.E. the C. in C.

Lieut. C. E. Fisher, 95th foot.

Lieut. J. B. Hennell, gen. list, attached to 18th regt. N.I.

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Lieut. C. E. Hanbury, 21st brig. roy. art.

Lieut. C. Hay, gen. list, attached to 3rd regt. N.I.

Lieut. A. B. Portman, 18th brig. roy. art.

Capt. T. R. Nimmo, 28th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. W. C. Balkeley, 106th foot.

Maj. M. J. Soppitt, 12th regt. N.I., comg. Kolapore infantry.

Nov. 3.—No. 912.—Capt. G. G. Leathes, staff corps, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Oct. 11.

Nov. 4.—No. 914.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Oct. 21.—By Lieut. col. Green, C.B., appointing Lieut. Trueman, paid doing duty officer 30th regt. N. I. or Jacob's rifles, to act, as a temp. measure, as qrmr. master to that corps, with effect from 19th idem, v. Malden.

Oct. 27.—By Lieut. col. J. D. Carmichael, C.B., appointing Lieut. Godwin to act as qrmr. master to H. M.'s 103rd regt. of foot, v. De Vitre.

No. 917.—Leave of absence as follows:—Lieut. F. J. Caldecott, royal art. (21st brig.) from Oct. 21 1863, to Jan. 21 1864, on m. c.

Lieut. H. F. Campbell, 72nd foot, from Jan. 1, 1864, to March 31, 1865, to England.

The undermen. officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. H. F. Richmond, 3rd drag. guards, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, preparatory to proceeding to Europe.

Capt. T. D. Ker, 6th regt. N. I., from Nov. 14, 1863, to May 13, 1864, within presidency limits.

Nov. 5.—No. 918.—Surg. major J. R. Miller, M.D., staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper, Mhow, is apptd. staff surg. at Poona, v. Larkins proceeded on m.c. 30 Europe.

Dr. Miller will continue to perform his present duties at Mhow until relieved.

No. 919.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 813, of Oct. 3 last, Lieut. A. H. Davis, Cadre 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., attached to the 19th regt. N.I., will, on the expiry of the leave therein granted to him, remain in Bombay on duty until the arrival of the 19th regt. N.I. at Baroda.

No. 922.—The leave granted in G.O.C. No. 904, of the 31st ult., to Lieut. E. Cunningham, 7th regt. N.I., is cancelled, and that officer is considered as having joined his regt. on the 1st inst.

DISCONTINUANCE OF ORDERLIES.

Nov. 7.—No. 926.—The C. in C. having been informed that it is the custom in this pres. to furnish orderlies from native corps to the comdg. officer and staff of H.M.'s line regts., H.E. directs that this shall henceforth be discontinued, such a practice not obtaining either in the Bengal or Madras presidencies.

The reduced strength of native regts. and the heavy duties they are called on to perform require that no unnecessary duty be imposed upon the men.

No. 928.—Under instructions from H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., Capt. Sykes, 1st batt. 4th foot, will be sent to England to do duty at the depot of his regt., and will be employed on du. with troops.

Dated Sept. 9.—By Col. Christie, appg. Lieut. Sibthorpe to act, in the absence of a qualified officer, as interp. to the 9th regt. N.I., under the provisions of G.O.C. No. 253, dated March 30 last.

Dated Oct. 26.—By Major R. M. Johnstone, appg. Lieut. Affleck to act as pay and qrmr. to the 1st gren. regt. N.I., until the arrival of Lieut. P. D. Malden.

Dated Oct. 27.—By the same officer, appg. Captain Hawkins, staff officer at Bhoj, to act as interp. to the 1st gren. regt. N.I., until the arrival of Lieut. Malden.

Dated Nov. 4.—By Capt. J. J. Combe, appg. Lieut. J. B. Hennell interp. to the 18th regt. N.I.

No. 932.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. J. Grierson, R.A., No. 1 battery 21st brig., from Nov. 1 to Nov. 8, in extension, to remain at Indore on m.c.

No. 934.—The following medical arrangement is ordered:—

Staff asst. surg. Drew will proceed to Bombay, on the 13th inst., for the purpose of taking med. charge of the detach. 103rd foot proceeding by rail on or about the 15th as far as Julgaum, and will return to Poona immediately on completion of this duty, at the public expense.

No. 935.—The undermentioned officer had passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language:—

Asst. surg. J. J. Pope, H.M.'s 72nd highlanders.

Nov. 11.—No. 936.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. F. P. Mignon, asst. comy. gen. N.D.A., staff corps, from Nov. 4 to Dec. 3, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Capt. C. Thompson, attached to 4th regt. N.I., cadre 2nd Eur. regt., from Oct. 31, 1860, to Nov. 9, to Indore, on m.c.

BIRTHS.

BAIN, the wife of J., H.M.'s 6th Regt. N.I., of a son, still-born, at sea, on board the steamer *Jeddo*, Oct. 4.

BATTYE, the wife of W., Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, of a son, at Kherwarra, Oct. 8.

BEAMISH, the wife of Captain E. S., of a son, at Bombay, Oct. 30.

BEARD, the wife of Mr. J. J., of a son, at Calcutta, Oct. 26.

BLEWITT, the wife of Mr. H., of a son, at Pulwul, Oct. 28.

CAREW, the wife of M., of a daughter, at Seetapore, Oct. 21.

CHARLTON, the wife of Capt. R. G., 81st regt., of a daughter, at Agra, Oct. 28.

COLLETT, the wife of J., Esq., of a son, at Allahabad, Oct. 27.

DALY, the wife of Col., of a daughter, at Goonah, Oct. 25.

DAVIDSON, the wife of Major A. G., of a daughter, at Benar, Oct. 23.

DWYER, the wife of P., of a son, at Barrackpore, Oct.

ELLIOTT, the wife of F. E., of a son, at Geruckpoor, Oct. 22.

FULLER, the wife of Capt., of a son, at Lahore, Oct. 31.

GILDER, the wife of the Rev. C., of a son, at Sharapur, Oct. 11.

GURRAY, the wife of Mr. A. M., of a daughter, at Malabar Hill, Oct. 81.

HEWETSON, the wife of B. D., of a daughter, still-born, at Manickpoor, Nov. 6.

HODGSON, the wife of Capt. H. N., of a son, at Barrackpore, Oct. 21.

HOJEL, the wife of Asst. surg. A. N., of a son, at Baroda, Nov. 6.

HOOD, the wife of J. K. J., of a daughter, at Hurdah, Oct. 28.

HUTCHINSON, the wife of Maj. A. R. E., of a daughter, at Morar, Gwalior, Nov. 1.

JACOB, the wife of Capt., of a daughter, at Bombay, Nov. 4.

LANCE, the wife of C. E., prematurely, of a son, at Mouhyr, Oct. 30.

LYALL, the wife of A. C., of a daughter, at Agra, Nov. 1.

MACPHERSON, the wife of F., of a son, at Sealkote, Oct. 31.

MANT, the wife of Lieut., of a son, at Malligaum, Oct. 2.

NICMOLL, the wife of Capt. T., of a daughter, at Saugor, Nov. 1.

O'KEEFE, the wife of J. W., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 29.

PARRY, the wife of W., of a son, at Calcutta, Oct. 27.

PELLEY, the wife of Colonel H. J., of a son, Oct. 28.

PINNEY, the wife of R. H., of a son, at Surat, Oct. 28.

PITTAR, the wife of C. F., of a son, at Kidderpore, Nov. 2.

SCOTT, the wife of E. B., C.E., of a son, at Rajkote, Oct. 23.

SEARLE, the wife of Lieut. A. T., of a daughter, at Secunderabad, Oct. 26.

SETWELL, Mrs. F. H. M., wife of the District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter, at Allahabad, Oct. 26.

SWITZER, the wife of Sergeant P. W., of a son, at Fort Kangra, Oct. 17.

TUCKER, the wife of Mr. P. R., of a daughter, at Bombay, Oct. 31.

WARD, the wife of Captain J., of a daughter, at Landour, Oct. 19.

WHISH, the wife of Major M. B., of a daughter, at Delhi, Nov. 2.

YULK, the wife of G. U., of a daughter, at Bolaram, Oct. 28.

MARRIAGES.

ABBOTT, W. H., registrar of the diocese of Calcutta to Clara, daughter of James Metherall, Esq.

AVDALL, E., to Regina, eldest daughter of A. Myle, Esq., at Calcutta, Oct. 22.

BRUCE, Lieut.-col. H. Le G., Royal Horse Artillery, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late D. A. Chalmers, at Lucknow, Oct. 21.

BOWER, Mr. R., inspector of police, N.W.P., to Miss H. Watts, of Penbroke, Monmouthshire, at Nusserabad, Oct. 22.

COATES, J. M., M.D., to Sophia, daughter of Martin Harper, Esq., at Calcutta, Oct. 22.

CAULFIELD, H., Lieut. late 4th European L.C., to Susan, daughter of General G. Campbell, R.A., at Mussoorie, Oct. 20.

GRIGOR, M. A., to Miss Mary B. Wright, at Calcutta, Oct. 24.

HOWELL, Arthur P., Bengal C.S., to Laura, daughter of G. F. Russell, Esq., at Nynce Tal, Nov. 4.

KNOX, Lieut. J., Adjutant 1st Battalion H.M.'s 19th Regiment, to Janet, daughter of Charles Ross, Esq., at Chinsurah, Oct. 26.

MACARTHY, Edward F. A., Government telegraph department, to Alice, daughter of the late Bernard Reilly, Esq., of the Calcutta Mint, at Bombay, Oct. 7.

O'KEARNY, F. R., Assist. surg. in medical charge Sanitarium, Poorundhur, Mrs. Mauban (widow of the late Col. Maughan), at Poona, Nov. 5.

SMALLWOOD, Albert, to Margaret Ann Shaw, at Calcutta, Oct. 26.

WEST, Capt. W., of ship *Futtah Allum*, to Miss Amelia, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. John Sutherland, Bombay 2nd Light Cavalry, at Calcutta, Oct. 23.

WROUGHTON, H. A. C., Esq., Police Department, to Alice, only daughter of W. A. Peacock, Esq., Jounpore, at Benares, Oct. 13.

DEATHS.

ALDER, the wife of W. J. B., at Calcutta, Oct. 19.

BAGLEY, Mrs. G., at Allahabad, Oct. 30.

BAIN, the wife of J., at Suez, on board the str. *Jeddo*, Oct. 12.

BROCK, Ens. W. A., 25th Regt., at Fyzabad, Oct. 22.

BATES, E., the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A., at Futtelpore, Oct. 19.

BLAIR, M. C., the infant daughter of Lieut. C. R., at Mount Aboe, Oct. 21.

BROWN, W., at Mozufferpore, Oct. 26.

BROWN, the infant daughter of J. W., at Calcutta, Oct. 25.

BRODERICK, R., at Gungadhpore, Oct. 23.

CLIFFORD, Lieut., 1st Punjab Infantry, killed in action on Oct. 26 at the Umbeylah Pass, North-West Frontier.

CUNNINGHAM, the wife of J. W., Assistant Overseer Public Works Department, at Kurrachee, Oct. 30.

DAVIS, John, steward of the ship *Eliza*, aged 46 years, at Bombay, Oct. 31.

DAWSON, infant daughter of the Rev. J., Chaplain, Church of Scotland, at Simla, Oct. 31.

DOUGLAS, Mabel, infant daughter of Stewart and Catherine, at Calcutta, Nov. 1.

GORDON, L. M., the wife of Capt. T. R., at Chandernagore, Oct. 28.

HEWETSON, the wife of B. D., Esq., C.E., B.I. and C.I. Railway, at Manickpoor, aged 23 years.

HUNTER, the wife of Deputy Assistant Commissary C., Army Commissariat Department, at Jhansie, Oct. 27.

JOHANNES, Mr., proprietor of the *Oudh Gazette*, at Lucknow, Oct. 30.

JONES, the wife of F., of cholera, at Nursingpore, Oct. 10.

LANCE, S. S., the wife of C. E., at Monghyr, Nov. 2.

MANDER, J. M., at Bombay, Nov. 10.

MALCOLMSON, A., the infant daughter of Capt. Royal Art., at Belgau, Oct. 22.

METHERALL, L., infant (twin) daughter of J. M., at Calcutta, Oct. 26.

MACKINTOSH, E., at Cawnpore, Oct. 27.

PERKINS, Jessie M., child of Capt., at Simla, Oct. 28.

KATTRAY, Alice, the second daughter of the late R. H., late B.C. at Chandernagore, Oct. 21.

RICHMOND, Lieut., 20th Bombay N.I., killed in action, Oct. 26, at Umbeylah Pass, North West Frontier.

STEVENS, Mrs. Anna, relict of the late John Junius, Esq., of Bombay, at Mazagon, Nov. 5.
 SULLEN, Mrs. C., sen., at Delhi, Oct. 24.
 SWEET, Florence S., infant daughter of James and Sarah Sophia, at Calcutta, Oct. 27.
 SHAW, wife of A. W., at Intally, Oct. 31.
 TIGHE, wife of Drill Sergeant E., at Neemuch, Oct. 18.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Dec. 1.

7th Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—Paymaster W. F. Wheelie, from 97th foot, to be paymaster, v. Capt. J. Smith, who reverted to half-pay from Nov. 4, 1863; Dec. 1.

7th Hussars.—Lieut. H. O. Johnes to be capt., by purch., v. R. Shaw, who retires; Cornet A. Jones to be lieut., by purch., v. Johnes; H. C. Beville, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Jones; Dec. 1.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. J. R. Becher, c.n., to be col., v. Goodwyn, who retires on full pay; Capt. G. Sim to be lieut. col., v. Becher; 2nd Capt. E. C. S. Williams, to be capt., v. Sim; Lieut. R. C. B. Pemberton, to be 2nd capt., v. Williams; Oct. 13.

7th Foot.—Major H. R. Hibbert to be lieut. col., by purch., v. T. Tryon, who retires; Capt. J. F. Hickie to be major, by purch., v. Hibbert; Lieut. M. Watson to be capt., by purch., v. Hickie; Ensign G. B. Meares to be lieut., by purch., v. Watson; Ensign R. H. Maude to be lieut., by purch., v. D. Flood, who retires; Ensign F. J. Murray to be lieut., by purch., v. R. S. Hall, transferred to the Coldstream Guards; G. B. Stephens, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Meares; Dec. 1. W. H. Wilson, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Maude; Dec. 2. W. J. Squire, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Murray; Dec. 3.

54th Foot.—Lieut. J. G. Jebb to be capt., by purch., v. C. F. Barnett, who retires; Ensign C. F. Colville to be lieut., by purch., v. Jebb; Ensign H. Skey, from 12th foot, to be ensign, v. Colville; W. N. Darnell, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. J. Simeon, who retires; Dec. 1.

BREVET.

Cel. A. G. Goodwyn, retired full pay, R.E., to have the honorary rank of major gen.; Oct. 13.

The undermentioned officers of the royal artillery having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels under the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14, 1858:—

Lieut. col. R. P. Radcliffe; Oct. 26.

Lieut. col. T. Knox; Oct. 26.

Lieut. col. C. W. Younghusband; Oct. 26.

Brev. Lieut. col. E. B. Hanley on the supernumerary list; Nov. 2.

Brev. Lieut. col. the Hon. E. T. Gage; Nov. 2.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 25.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the officers of the Bengal staff corps, and of her Majesty's Indian forces:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains.—Lieuts. T. Denny and T. W. Rutherford.

BENGAL ARMY.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ensign F. S. Carr to be lieut., v. Cattermole, dec.
 Ensign R. E. S. Smith to be lieut., v. Gunning, late 14th N.I., dec.

Ensign G. M. D. Hill to be lieut., v. Gibbon, late 44th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

Alterations of Rank.

General List of Infantry Officers.

The undermentioned officers to take rank from the dates specified:—

Lieut. B. H. H. Russell, from May 2, 1863.

Lieut. J. A. D. Gordon, from May 10, 1863.

Lieut. D. C. Hennessy, from June 10, 1863.

Lieut. E. N. D. La Touche, from June 30, 1863.

Lieut. H. Howell, from July 2, 1863.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the undermentioned officer to resign his commission:—
 Capt. R. T. H. Barber, 9th regt. N.I.

Dec. 4.

7th Foot.—F. W. Douglas, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. J. Hosack, transferred to the 14th foot; Dec. 4.

23rd Foot.—Capt. F. C. Clifton, from the 3rd West India regt., to be capt., v. Hewett, who exchanges; Dec. 4.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. C. Neville to be adjt., v. Lieut. E. S. Mason, who resigns the appointment; Sept. 7.

88th Foot.—Lieut. H. C. Moore to be adjt., v. Lieut. T. H. Cuthbertson, who resigns the appointment; Aug. 18.

104th Foot.—Lieut. H. M. Evans to be adjt., v. Lieut. A. L. Douglas, promoted; Dec. 4.

107th Foot.—The surname of the assist. surg. appointed from the staff, on Nov. 17, is Dunstan, not Dunstan.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, December 7, 1863.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK.

WE are glad to lay before our readers so satisfactory a report of the proceedings of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank as will be found in another part of our paper of this day.

MANUAL OF MILITARY LAW.

THE great court-martial now held at Aldershot will make many persons, who never before troubled themselves about military law, desirous to understand something of the subject, and it happens very opportunely that Messrs. Allen and Co. have just published a new and revised edition of a "Manual of Military Law for all Ranks of the Army and of the Militia and Volunteer Services; comprising an Account of the Constitution, Composition, and Procedure of Courts-martial," by Colonel J. K. Pipon, Assistant Adjutant-General, who is taking such an active part in the present proceedings at Aldershot, and J. F. Collier, who is a barrister-at-law. The book has obtained the sanction of the highest military authorities. We are glad to see that the manual has a very full and complete index, for such a work, however full of information, without a good index would be comparatively useless.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

THE day after we went to press with our last number it was announced in the morning papers that intelligence had been received, by a telegraphic communication to the 14th ult., to the effect that the Governor-general of India was in a dying state, and had expressed a desire that his successor should be appointed. It is possible, but not at all probable, that Lord Elgin may be yet amongst the living; but at all events it is a sad certainty that the services of this able and judicious administrator are lost to India for ever. If he be still alive he will be hurried back to Europe, that he may "husband out life's taper to the close, and die at home at last." He has suffered from some disease of the heart, and has had a painful experience amongst the Himalayas of what Byron describes "as the difficult air of the iced mountain tops." A few days before his illness he had ascended a pass to the height of 13,000 feet, and complained that he had breathed with pain. His predecessors, Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning, his old friends and schoolfellows, may be said to have died in their Indian harness, though they were just allowed to breathe their last breath in

their native clime. But Lord Elgin, it is feared, has been laid in a foreign grave, like Lord Cornwallis, the only Governor-general in the long list of British Indian rulers before him whose relics were laid in Indian soil. A cenotaph was erected over the remains of Lord Cornwallis on the banks of the Ganges, at Ghazeepore, near Benares. If Lord Elgin is dead, he has probably been buried at Simla.

When Lord Elgin reached India he was no novice in the art of government. He had been Governor of Jamaica, and Governor-general of Canada, and had given great satisfaction both to the people who were under his rule and to those ministerial potentates at home to whom he was responsible for his conduct. In his mission as Plenipotentiary to China he exhibited a rare union of firmness and moderation, and brought the insolent "inside barbarians" to their senses. He entered the city of Peking, and lowered the almost insane pride of the Chinese authorities to his will. Lord Elgin, by his prompt attention to the appeal of Lord Canning for the loan of the troops intended for service in China, may be said to have had some share in the suppression of the great Indian mutiny. He was in the fifty-second year of his age when he was seized with his last illness.

The *Times*, in speaking of Lord Elgin, describes him as the third of a remarkable list of men who, "after having governed India with transcendent brilliancy and ability, have been removed without an interval granted them to repose on the greatness they have achieved." Lord Dalhousie, with all his faults, may be admitted to have exhibited "transcendent brilliancy and ability" in his Indian administration; but we should hesitate to speak in the same terms of Lord Canning, who was more noticeable for his caution and "clemency," and great conscientiousness and fairness, and sound sense and judgment, than for any qualities to which the epithet brilliant could be applied; and still less, we think, could such an epithet be applied with propriety to Lord Elgin, who assuredly has not lighted up his brief reign in India with "transcendent brilliancy." The local press complains of his "petty policy," and of "the last two years of apathy or retrogression." We must allow for some exaggeration in this complaint, and we must also admit that Lord Elgin, in his short Indian career, had not been tempted by any great opportunity for the full display of his powers as a statesman and ruler. But with the greatest respect for his substantial merits as a governor, we must still think that it is quite a mistake to speak of his Indian rule as affording the slightest indication of "transcendent brilliancy," of gubernatorial genius. Sir John Lawrence, his so promptly appointed successor, will in all probability soon prove himself, as her Majesty's representative in India, entitled to the praise which we reluctantly withhold from Lord Elgin. He has already, in the government of the Punjab, shown us what he could do in a narrower sphere. When the news of the supposed fatal illness of Lord Elgin reached England the public began to speculate upon his successor, and perhaps the general opinion was in favour of Lord Stanley, under the impression that, as heretofore, the selection would be confined to the most distinguished members of our aristocracy. Lord Stanley

would have been eminently suited to the post. There can be no question of that. We are inclined to think that in peaceful times he would surpass Sir John Lawrence as an Indian administrator. He has visited India for information, and has studied its general interests very closely, and is well acquainted with all official details connected with it. He has a clear, sagacious, and reflecting mind. We should say that Lord Stanley is altogether a more intellectual man than Sir John Lawrence. But Sir John Lawrence's services in India were of so extraordinary a nature—in a terrible emergency he was so prompt and energetic and successful, and so great a change towards liberalism has come over British statesmen with respect to all Indian questions—so many old and narrow prejudices have been vanquished, that the public are greatly pleased, and not altogether taken by surprise, to find that a member of the middle class of society, owing nothing whatever to any aristocratical connection, has been selected for this honour on account of his past services and his supposed fitness to fill so high a post. When the late Lord Metcalfe had such distinguished claims upon the State that all liberal men thought he ought to be allowed to retain permanently the post of Governor-general, in which he acted for a brief period on the departure of Lord William Bentinck from India, the Court of Directors objected to him, on the ground that he was a member of the Indian Service, and there was a rule that no servant of the East India Company, however able and meritorious, should ever govern the country. A titled stranger who knew nothing of India was then thought preferable to the most experienced Anglo-Indian who spoke the languages of the country, and was thoroughly familiar with the character and habits of the people. But, as we have said, our Indian policy has undergone a vast change. It is now essentially liberal and fair. The natives are admitted into the Council of India, they are brought to feel that they are really our fellow-subjects, and may share the same privileges; our own countrymen are no longer excluded from all right to purchase land and settle in the country, and there is no longer a most offensive line of demarcation between the covenanted and uncovenanted services. Merit of all kinds and in all conditions has now a chance of recognition. India is Anglicized.

Sir John Lawrence left England for India by the steamer of the 4th. We take it for granted that the gorgeous durbar and military display at which Lord Elgin was to have presided in the Punjab will be postponed some weeks, to enable his successor to take his place on that grand occasion. Sir John Lawrence's appearance as the Viceroy of India on the very theatre of his former triumphs will be peculiarly interesting and appropriate. He will be regarded by the natives as the living "Lion of Lahore." As to his deficiency of English rank, that will not be noticed by the people as a diminution of his greatness, for they have been accustomed to see the lowest caste men in Hindostan take possession of thrones and high places, and they will not think of what his position there once was, but what it will be now. Besides, though formerly only a commissioner—only one of the many servants of the Governor-general—he had proved himself in the Punjab to be a great power, and was

acknowledged on all hands to be a most distinguished Englishman; and if the British Government think it necessary to attach an aristocratic handle to his name they will, probably, soon find a just excuse for doing so in the conduct of this able and energetic administrator. Everyone will watch his government in India with deep interest and glowing expectations, and yet not wholly without fear and doubt; for there is just one rock before him on which his greatness may be wrecked. We allude to his strong religious feeling as a Christian. It is understood that it is quite possible he may feel it to be his duty to act with something like the same promptitude and decision on this point as on questions which may be fitly settled by the sword. If he should do so, it will be the ruin of his reputation, and undo all the good that he has done in India. He is a daring and resolute man, and partial to strong and decisive measures, and we cannot forget that he gave his cordial sanction to the but too memorable proceedings of Mr. Cooper, whose wholesale butchery, in cold blood, of the men of the 26th Regiment N.I. so shocked all England, a transaction which Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for India, in his place in Parliament, begged the House "to pass over with that silence which is sometimes the most judicious comment." This certainly did not look like a high compliment to Mr. Cooper. It meant something very different from the words of the poet—

"Come, then, expressive Silence, muse his praise."

We trust that on religious questions Sir John Lawrence will check his natural impetuosity. We are not willing to believe that his religion borders on fanaticism. We venture to hope that he will let general education and the advance of civilisation work that gradual and wholesome change in the minds of the people which is the only safe and prudent course when religious prejudices are to be combated. There can now be no doubt whatever that one of the main causes of the Indian mutiny was a suspicion, confirmed by the greased cartridges, and the punishment of the Meerut Mutineers, that the British Government were prepared to use any amount of physical force that might be deemed necessary to abolish caste, and overthrow the ancient religions of the country. The most effectual mode of putting a sudden stop to the progress of Christian conversion in India, and nullifying all the past labours of Dr. Duff and the Educationalists, would be to once more frighten the natives into the conviction that we are resolved at all hazards to abolish their religion, and replace it with our own.

CONTINUATION OF THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

WE continue our report of this long-drawn trial, and shall not be sorry when it comes to a conclusion. The public have not yet lost their interest in subject, but they are beginning to be impatient for the fall of the curtain.

TENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Colonel Crawley had not quite done with Surgeon Turnbull on the ninth day of the trial, and he was accordingly recalled and again cross-examined. In reply to the Colonel's questions, he admitted that the quantity of brandy which Sergeant-major Lilley is said to have consumed during his

arrest was calculated to produce a predisposition to an apoplectic seizure in a man of plethoric habit, but there was no indication in the *post-mortem* appearances which would lead him to suppose that he had died of excess of drink, nor had he noticed any indications of inebriety in him during his lifetime. The witness admitted that when Colonel Crawley called his attention to the quantity of liquor supposed to have been consumed by Lilley, and asked him if he chose on that account to make any alteration in the detailed medical report, he at first absolutely refused to do so, but, on receiving confirmatory information from Surgeon Barnett, he, two hours afterwards, sent in the addenda. The Commander-in-Chief in Bombay had censured the witness for having in the first instance sent in an imperfect report that implied a charge against his commanding officer. Colonel Crawley now endeavoured to show that the witness had stated to other parties that there was nothing in his medical report that reflected blame on his commanding officer. He referred to a letter Dr. Turnbull had written to Colonel Haythorne, dated September 8, 1862, but the witness objected to the production of that letter, as it was a strictly private communication. The witness admitted having written a letter to Sir Hugh Rose, "which conveyed that meaning, he thought."

Captain the Hon. E. Roden Bourke was next sworn and examined by the prosecutor. He merely acknowledged the authorship of a letter in which he testified to the character of Lilley, whom he described as a non-commissioned officer for whom he had the greatest respect. After the witness withdrew,

Surgeon Turnbull was again recalled. He had been asked before why a certain report in the hospital book concerning the illness of Sergeant-major Wakefield had been erased. He said he did not know. As the evidence is of great importance here we must give it *verbatim*. We must premise that the witness admitted that the entry with respect to Wakefield's case was not in the Hospital Case-book when that book was submitted by him to Colonel Crawley. It was entered the next day by the apothecary from Dr. Turnbull's private memoranda.

Colonel Crawley: Did I not express great surprise that you should furnish to the Commander-in-Chief a medical case which had no existence in the hospital books till after it was called for?—You did at that time.

Did you not on the 29th of June show me another hospital case-book, containing another abstract of Sergeant-major Wakefield's case?—I cannot remember whether it was the next day, but about that time.

Has the date in that abstract been erased, and the 5th of June substituted for the 25th of May?—The date of the 25th of May has been erased, but I cannot call the circumstances of the case to mind at present. I may be able to explain it by referring to my own notes.

Who erased the date of the 25th of May?—To the best of my recollection I made the erasure there.

Do not the two entries which have reference to the case of Sergeant-major Wakefield bear date in the month of June, stand between two others in the month of May? Are there other entries not consecutive in the date?—That I cannot say. I do not think they are, but that is easily explained, the registers are not filled up consecutively. (Witness look through the book.) Here I see a transfer from another page.

Question repeated.—I think it probable there are.

Did I not on the 6th of July put certain written questions to you, and did you not give me written replies to them, in reference to the arrest of the sergeant-major and to Sergeant-major Lilley's case?—You did on or about that date.

Did you not give me written answers to these

questions, which you afterwards took away, promising to send me copies?—Yes.

Did you send me the answers?—No.

Will you produce those answers, or copies of them?—Yes, I can, if desired by the Court.

The President: You can produce them.

Witness: Yes, if the prosecutor has no objection.

Colonel Sir A. Horsford: There can be no objection if they contain anything relative to the case.

The President: They had better be produced.

Witness: Mr. President, may I call the attention of the Court to this book; I find that the entries are not consecutive.

The President: That is in reference to a former question?

Witness: Yes.

Colonel Crawley: I wish the Court, sir, to examine this writing (handing the register). The date is unintelligible as it stands.

The President: It is impossible to ascertain by this light. Produce it on Monday morning.

The Court then adjourned to Monday.

ELEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On the reassembling of the Court Surgeon G. A. Turnbull was again called to undergo a still further cross-examination by Colonel Crawley, who is as formidable a questioner as the most practised barrister. We cannot afford space for all the questions and answers, but we hope we shall omit nothing important. "How came you, Mr. Turnbull," said the Colonel, "on the 5th of June to date the hospital entry of Sergeant-major Wakefield as on the 25th of May?" Answer: "When I entered the previous history of Sergeant-major Wakefield, on the 5th of June, for the three days he had been detained in hospital (from the 25th to the 28th), I put the entry as the 25th at first, taking it from my memoranda. I afterwards rubbed out the 25th of May, and put the 5th of June, as the proper entry of the case for that day. There was no entry that I remember in the hospital case-book on the 25th of May. I never stated that the sergeant was not in hospital on the 25th of May. I never said that he was at the time 'a raving maniac.'"

The witness was asked how long it was since he had seen and heard from Captain Smales. He admitted that he had seen him a week ago. He did not recollect the date, but he thinks—he could not state positively—it was not after his examination in the present court. Colonel Horsford, at the close of the cross-examination of this witness, asked him if he wished to modify his statement on a previous examination that when he requested Colonel Crawley to let the prisoners be allowed to sit in the open verandahs the permission was granted at once. The only modification he wished to make was that Colonel Crawley replied in a harsh tone of voice, as if he felt annoyed at his having asked for the indulgence. The colonel had said, "The sergeant-majors have morning and evening exercise, what more do they require?"

Colonel Charles Cameron Shute, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, was now called by the prosecutor to speak to the character of Lilley. The following letter was read:—

"Sir,—I knew the late Sergeant-major Lilley from the date of his joining the 6th Dragoons to the period of my leaving the regiment, between two and a-half and three years ago. I considered him a thoroughly sober, well-disposed, good man.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"C. C. SHUTE, Col. 4th Dragoon Guards.

"November 16, 1863."

The proceedings were here interrupted by the court adjourning for half an hour to consider the legality of some question handed to the court by the prisoner. On their return Colonel Crawley asked Colonel Shute whether he had not received a censure from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge for the condition of the 6th Dragoons, then under his command. The prosecution objected to this, unless the official record of the censure were produced. Colonel Shute said that for his own part, though he himself was not on trial, and he only came to speak to the character of another, he had no objection to save Colonel Crawley the necessity of producing the official document. Colonel Crawley, however, pre-

ferred applying to the Adjutant-General for it, and Colonel Shute was allowed to withdraw until it was produced.

John Hardy, late a sergeant in the 6th Dragoons, identified a letter as his in which he describes Lilley as always a very steady, sober soldier, and he believes that he was never drunk during the whole time he knew him, which was from the date of Lilley's joining the corps to the year 1860. When he knew him in the Crimea he used to see him night and day, and at the mess and at private parties, and never saw him exceed his second glass of grog.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Davis, in answer to a question from Colonel Crawley, deposed that he had no recollection of Surgeon Turnbull ever having applied to Colonel Crawley for an inquest on the body of Lilley. He never received any complaints from Mrs. Lilley, and he always asked her husband if he had any complaint to make. He could not state positively that Surgeon Turnbull had told Colonel Crawley that Wakefield was not in hospital on the 25th of May. Some conversation took place between the Colonel and the Doctor about Wakefield; but he could not remember what it was, it was so long ago.

Colonel Horsford here recalled Assistant-surgeon Barnett, and, with permission of the Court, asked him to give Mrs. Lilley's exact words respecting the amount of brandy taken by her husband. Colonel Crawley protested against the question. The Court adjourned for nearly an hour to consider this protest. The Court, on returning, allowed the prosecutor to repeat the question, and censured the prisoner for the tone and manner of his objections—for such expressions as "blowing hot and cold," "playing fast and loose," as altogether unmilitary and unusual, and begged that such phrases might not be repeated. Colonel Crawley, oddly enough, said he was requested by his counsel to say that he was solely responsible for the language of the protest, and wished to consider that the Court's censure applied exclusively to him (the counsel), who bowed to the opinion of the Court and would conform to it. "Very well," said the President, "but we cannot acknowledge him, you know." As soon as the question was put a second time to Dr. Barnett the prisoner a second time protested against it, and entered at considerable length into his reasons for the protest. His chief reason was that the answer would involve what had already been called, by the prosecution, hearsay evidence. But the prosecutor, on second thoughts, concluding that the evidence would be of importance to them, now urged what they had first rejected, as the worst kind of hearsay evidence. The prosecutor explained that in spite of the objection to this question in the first instance the prisoner had put it himself, and the answer was improperly recorded, and thus the prosecution have now the right to have the evidence put into a legal and proper form. The prosecution had consented to the report of Mrs. Lilley's conversation with Dr. Barnett being given, if it were given entire—if all her statements were admitted in evidence. The Court again withdrew, and remained some time in consultation, and when they returned the President stated that there was so much difference of opinion amongst them, that it was resolved to refer the matter to the Judge Advocate General.

The Court then adjourned.

TWELFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The letter of censure on Colonel Shute had been applied for by Colonel Crawley, but received by the Court only. Colonel Shute was not present this day, and the letter was not produced. The expected answer from the Judge-advocate-general was not alluded to. Questions relating to the sentries on Sergeant-major Lilley were now put.

Sergeant Alexander Adams, 6th Dragoons, deposed that he had visited the sentries on

duty. The sentries were told, he said, to allow Lilley no communication with anyone except his native servant and the medical officer, and his native servant was to be searched in going in or coming out. Lilley bore a good character. In reply to Colonel Crawley, he stated that he could not see Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom from the place where the sentries were posted. Lilley never made any complaint.

Sergeant Eleazar Eyland deposed that the sentries had orders that no communication with anyone should be allowed to Lilley, and that his servant going in and out should be searched. He always thought Lilley a sober, steady, upright man. In answer to Colonel Crawley, the witness said that the placing of the sentry was left to his own judgment. Neither Lieutenant Fitzsimon nor Sergeant-major Cotton accompanied him. He never received any complaints from Lilley.

Corporal Parr had been in the regiment nearly nine years. Lilley bore a very good character. He posted the sentry in the servants' room. He was told that Corporal Blake had been under arrest for not posting the sentry inside. In answer to Colonel Crawley, the witness admitted that the sentries had orders not to follow Lilley into his wife's bedroom. Lilley never made any complaints.

Corporal James Barry had been upwards of nine years in the regiment. Lilley was thought a sober, steady man. This witness gave the same testimony as to the orders about searching the servants, &c. In answer to a question from the Colonel, he said he could not see through the chick of the bedroom unless he went close up to it. There was a covering over the centre of the chick. He never saw Mrs. Lilley's bed. He never received any complaints from Lilley.

Corporal James Cowan had been seventeen years in the regiment, and testified that Lilley bore a good character for sobriety and soldierly conduct. He gave the same account as the previous witnesses of the orders for the sentries. He never saw Mrs. Lilley in her bed. To the best of his recollection he never saw her at all during her husband's arrest.

Private John Stone's evidence was in favour of Lilley, and, as to the orders received by the sentries, it was to the same effect as that of the immediately preceding witnesses. He could see through the chick figures moving when the light in the bedroom was strong. He never saw Mrs. Lilley in her bed.

Sergeant Samuel James, who had been in the regiment eight years, testified to the good character of Lilley. The sentries were not to lose sight of Lilley. Neither Lilley nor his wife made any complaint.

Corporal John Condy had been five years and four months in the regiment. Lilley, he said, was a sober steady man. The orders were, that the sentries were not to lose sight of him on any account, except when he went into his wife's bedroom. He could not see over the chick if he went close to it. He saw Mrs. Lilley on the 25th of May in her night-dress. Not finding the sentry where he had posted him, he called out for him, and heard some one say "come in." He lifted up the chick, and found the sentry with his arm at the back of Lilley's neck supporting him in the bed. Lilley was then dying. There was no medical man then with him.

At this stage of the proceedings Colonel Crawley addressed the court, and insisted that the letter of censure on Colonel Shute should be produced, as it was in the last degree essential to his defence. The President replied that the prosecutor would conduct the case as he thought best, and he believed he would think it more regular to go on with the examination of the witnesses. Colonel Horsford said that he had told Colonel Shute his attendance would not be required this day. Before the case was concluded Colonel Shute would be recalled.

The examination was resumed. Private Patrick Gaffney: When he was on sentry Lilley once asked him to do him a kindness, which was to go outside the bungalow while his wife undressed, as he wanted to rub some liniment on her breast. He did so, and returned to his post when Mrs. Lilley was dressed again. This witness admitted that he was now a prisoner for drunkenness, and had often been in trouble for the same offence. He had been eight years in the regiment. Here Colonel Crawley objected to this witness, on the ground that his name was not in the list of witnesses furnished to him. Colonel Horsford explained that since that list was given it had been advisable to produce him, and that it was only a few days ago the prosecutor had any knowledge of the man. The Colonel himself, it seems, had summoned this man as one of his own witnesses.

Private Michael Christy had been eight years and a-half in the regiment. Lilley, he said, had always borne a very excellent character. He had been sentry over him; he was not to lose sight of him. The witness was never in Mrs. Lilley's bedroom, and never saw her there.

Private John Scott gave much the same evidence, as did also Private William Poole.

Private John Knight remembered seeing Mrs. Gibson in the first bungalow talking to Mrs. Lilley. He then held the rank of sergeant. Lilley made no complaint.

Sergeant Thomas Robinson testified to the good character of Lilley. He never saw Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom.

Corporal Samuel Summers also testified to the character of Lilley as a sober, steady man and good non-commissioned officer.

The Court then adjourned.

THIRTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Considerable excitement was produced this day by the announcement that the letter about Colonel Shute and the Enniskillen Dragoons, containing a censure of the Colonel, was to be withheld altogether, in consequence of some hint from the Horse Guards to the effect that the interests of the service required that it should not be produced as evidence on this occasion. Perhaps this will hardly satisfy the public, or be thought fair play towards the prisoner, who already, it must be confessed, stands thus far in a very different and much better position than that which he occupied before the trial.

Private Gaffney, though a prisoner at present, was again produced in court, that Colonel Crawley might cross-examine him if he pleased, as this witness had given evidence about the rubbing of the liniment on the breast of Mrs. Lilley; but Colonel Crawley declined putting any questions to him. Several other privates were now questioned, both by Colonel Horsford and Colonel Crawley, but their answers contained nothing new, being virtually to the same purpose as those of preceding witnesses, who testified that Mrs. Lilley's privacy was respected, and that Lilley was a steady, sober man, and that no complaints were made.

One witness, Private John Atkins, was asked by Colonel Crawley if Lilley had ever made any complaints. The witness acknowledged that Lilley had often done so, but had requested him not to report the complaint, as he should himself complain before the court-martial.

Private John Bryant, who was Sergeant-major Lilley's servant while under arrest, deposed that the sentries gave no annoyance to Mrs. Lilley.

Colonel Crawley now requested that Colonel Shute might be called, and that the letter to him regarding the state of the 6th Dragoons when he commanded it should be read.

Colonel Horsford explained that he was informed by the Adjutant-general that the letter was considered confidential, and that its production would be detrimental to the public

service. Colonel Shute was ready to be cross-examined.

Colonel Crawley, as the letter was withheld, and he had been taken somewhat by surprise, was unprepared to examine Colonel Shute that day.

The Court adjourned.

FOURTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Colonel Crawley made another attempt today to obtain the reading of the letter of the Commander-in-Chief addressed to Colonel Shute, on the state of the 6th Dragoons while under his command, but the Court decided that it should not be produced, and Colonel Crawley then declined to cross-examine Colonel Shute. The opinion of the Judge-advocate-general of the legality of the question put to Dr. Barnett was to the effect that it might be put by the Court or the Prosecutor. The prosecutor was willing that it should be put, but the Court decided against it.

Several privates were now called as witnesses, but they had nothing new or important to say on either side, and some of them were not even questioned for the prosecution or defence, but were merely produced because they were on the list of witnesses.

Private Nye deposed that when there was a light in Mrs. Lilley's room he could just discern the bed through the chink.

Private John McKee deposed that he was unable to see the bed through the chink.

A more important witness was now produced, Paymaster-sergeant Beaven, who admitted that he had taken money from Mr. Smales to Sergeant Bernard during the arrest of the three sergeant-majors. The money was for Sergeant-major Wakefield. He deposed that Sergeant Bernard, who lived next door to Wakefield, told him that there was a hole in the wall of the latter's quarters. He did not say that he had made one himself for the purpose of passing money through it. He (the witness) never conveyed any verbal or written messages to Sergeant-major Lilley during his arrest. He recollected that Paymaster Smales had told him that he had correspondence almost every day with Sergeant-major Lilley while under arrest. He had himself no personal knowledge of the fact. We now pass over several unimportant witnesses that seem to have been called only to lengthen out the proceedings, or simply because they were on the list.

Private Charles Ewing saw Lilley drink about a wine glass full of brandy in a tumbler an hour before he was taken ill. Mrs. Lilley asked him to bring in Sergeant-major Cotton, but he could not come, owing to an accident to his foot; Mrs. Cotton came. Mrs. Lilley called witness into the bed-room; he found her husband on the ground. He lifted him up, when Lilley struggled with him, and both fell. He at last put him into bed, and Sergeant-major Cotton then came in and said he (the witness) had better send for the doctor. Mrs. Lilley now gave witness a wine glassful of brandy for Sergeant-major Lilley. Witness gave him part with a teaspoon, but he could not give all, as Lilley kept his mouth closed. Lilley was taken ill about one o'clock. Dr. Barnett came to him about half-past two. He died at about half-past three. The same witness remembers seeing Sergeant-major Lilley's servant bring two bottles of brandy to his master's bungalow on the 18th or 19th of May. Mrs. Lilley was allowed the brandy as a medicine.

Lance Corporal Holman deposed that on the 23rd of May, the day before Lilley died, he took a bottle of brandy from under his couch, from which he drank, and asked the witness to drink with him. The bottle of brandy, to the best of witness's recollection, was taken from a long boot. After he drank from it a second time witness threw away the empty bottle, at Lilley's request. The next day Lilley complained of pains and cramps in the stomach.

Lilley sent for the doctor. He drank the brandy, he said, because he was depressed in mind.

Private Robert M'Vay deposed that he was at first posted as sentry outside the verandah of the first bungalow, and had complained, not to the sergeant of the guard but to the men on guard, that he could not carry out his orders where he was posted. Other men on guard made a similar complaint—that is, that if posted outside they could not take care never to lose sight of the prisoner, and prevent all communication with him.

The Court then adjourned.

FIFTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On the opening of the Court this day Lieutenant-colonel Fitzwygram, of the 15th Hussars, who once commanded the 6th Dragoons, identified a letter of his to the Deputy-Adjutant-General, which bore the highest testimony to the character of Lilley. As regimental sergeant-major, "he was the best man he had ever met." He could not have been addicted to drink without the witness's having some knowledge of it, or, at least, some suspicion of it.

Several unimportant witnesses followed. These we pass over.

Sergeant-major Garraway deposed that Lilley had kus-kus tattles, or wetted grass screens, to three open windows, to cool the air inside. He knew that Lilley was in the habit of regularly taking stimulants. He drank brandy. He had known him in one morning take seven or eight glasses of brandy and water. This witness, when the prosecutor asked him if he respected Lilley, replied in the affirmative.

Private William Malings, clerk to Sergeant-major Wakefield, admitted that Sergeant Bernard conveyed to Sergeant-major Wakefield written communications through a hole in the wall of Wakefield's quarters, and held verbal intercourse with him in the rear. Wakefield was not "raving mad," but slightly delirious from drink, on the day that Lilley died. He had often seen Wakefield the worse for drink. Liquor was passed to him by Bernard through the hole in the wall.

It was here proposed by the prosecutor to put in evidence the Regimental Order Book, and, after a great deal of discussion for and against this proceeding, only a few pages of the book were allowed to be read as evidence. The passages objected to were those parts of the proceedings of the Mhow Court-martial which referred to Smales's protest against the arrest of the three sergeant-majors, as they were his witnesses, Lilley's evidence against Colonel Crawley's harsh manners to himself and to the commissioned officers, and Colonel Crawley's assertion about the deficiency of Lieut. Fitzsimon's eyesight. In one extract Sir Hugh Rose's remark was given, to the purport that Sergeant-major Lilley, "although in a state which required medical attendance, had purchased for his use, within the short period elapsing between his arrest and his death—that is, from the 26th of April to the 25th of May—the extraordinary quantity of twenty-three bottles of brandy, twelve pints of ale, two bottles of port wine, and a bottle of gin, quite enough in combination with Indian summer heat to compromise the life of a man in exercise and rude health." At p. 154 of the Blue-book Colonel Crawley is reported to have said:—"With regard to the Regimental Sergeant-major Lilley, and Troop Sergeant-majors Wakefield and Duval, I put their evidence out of Court altogether, as they have all been guilty of conspiracy against me, their commanding-officer, and against my authority, as already reported to this Court and his Excellency the Commanding-in-Chief, by whose orders the two + latter still remain under arrest on this very charge of conspiracy against me and my authority." [+ Released this day, June 7.]

Colonel Crawley, at the court-martial at Mhow, had stated as follows:—

"The Court will have in their remembrance the report I made to the President, on or about the 7th of April last, on the subject of the communication to Sergeant-major Lilley of the proceedings of this trial on the first three days, and the secret and clandestine manner in which the sergeant-majors had communicated them to several other non-commissioned officers with closed doors, and at a late hour of the night, thereby showing the guilty knowledge of the illegality and impropriety of the act they were committing. The President, on receiving this report from me forbade the proceedings being made public any more until the case was closed, as such an extraordinary proceeding, he said, could only be intended to bias the minds of the witnesses on one side or the other and thus prejudice the matter under investigation. When this order became known to the non-commissioned officers concerned, Sergeant-major Wakefield, who was one of them, swore a dreadful and sanguinary oath that he would 'poison the man who gave the information, or in some other way make away with him, for he was not fit to live,' and that 'if he was called into court and sworn, he would swear he had never seen the proceedings on the trial at all.' On Sunday, April 20, being the day before the prisoner read the opening statement of his defence before this Court, a copy of it was supplied to Sergeant-major Wakefield (who, it will be recollected, on his cross-examination by me on Friday, May 9, stated that he supposed the papers had come from the paymasters' bungalow), by whom it was given to Sergeant-major Lilley, and handed on to Sergeant-major Cotton, Sergeant-major Moreton, and, I believe, other non-commissioned officers. I had certain information of all that was going forward among these non-commissioned officers, and on the night of Wednesday, the 23rd of April, the Regimental Sergeant-major Lilley made use of some of the most gross, opprobrious epithets respecting me on the open barrack parade-ground, in presence of several non-commissioned officers, that could well be imagined. It was not long before I was acquainted with this circumstance also, and I felt it my duty to acquaint the major-general commanding the division with it, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief. A few days afterwards I obtained more precise information, which I considered would enable me definitely to bring home to the regimental sergeant-major and the others, his accomplices, the conspiracy in which they were engaged against me and my authority. I investigated the matter thoroughly, by the examination of Sergeant-majors Lilley, Moreton, Wakefield, and Duval—separately in presence of three officers of the regiment, two of them being the captains of the troops to which two of the sergeant-majors belonged, and the third an officer who was casually at my house on business. The result of the investigation was that I placed Sergeant-majors Lilley, Wakefield, and Duval under arrest, on a charge of conspiracy against me, and that I obtained the sanction of the major-general commanding the division to place them in close arrest, to prevent their being tampered with, and also to prevent the carrying out of the sanguinary threat uttered by Sergeant-major Wakefield on the former occasion."

A discussion now ensued as to whether the question was to be put to Dr. Barnett which the prosecution think of much importance, respecting the full report of all that Mrs. Lilley had said about the quantity of liquor taken by her husband. The prosecutor had been hampered by his own admission of the illegality of mere hearsay evidence, and was twitted with his inconsistency by the prisoner, who objects to the question being put. The Court say they gave no pledge, and it seems probable that they will put the question themselves, though the decision is postponed to another day. The case for the prosecution is now all but closed; the question respecting Dr. Barnett's report of Mrs. Lilley's conversation being, perhaps, the only matter that remains to be disposed of.

The Court adjourned to Monday morning.

INDIA—ITS PROSPERITY AND ITS COST.

A strange and melancholy discord pervades our last intelligence from India. Prosperity and its cost are reported together, and side by side with the picture of our successes we receive an illustration of the price at which they have been accomplished. Yet it is singular that the penalty should have become so heavy at this particular period of our rule. Our statesmen fall victims to the responsibilities of government just when its cares and trials have been apparently alleviated by a thousand results of political and military progress.

In past generations an Indian statesman was, indeed, an exile. The communications between India and England were so difficult and tedious that we should now regard such conditions of intercourse as utterly impracticable. Life in India was a new life altogether, with scarcely a touch of European character about it; and yet in those days men sustained the trial more securely. One Governor-general, and one only, found a grave in India, and a conspicuous monument commemorates the remarkable event. Now, however, though the mother country and its dependency are linked so closely together that a brief fortnight serves for the transmission of news, though all the appliances of Eastern existence are tempered and adapted to European wants, though railroads render travel easy, and salubrious retreats are accessible to all, the sufferers are more numerous than before. It is deplorable to think that the too probable death of Lord Elgin should have been abruptly announced at the very moment when the general condition of India could be described as our correspondent describes it.

In two months from this time the railroad will be open from Calcutta to Delhi—a distance of fully 900 miles. To appreciate the advantages flowing from this marvellous enterprise we have only to look on the picture presented in our correspondence. The people of Bengal are too eager and too excited at present to think much about trade or commerce, or political consequences, or military results. They are wild for change of scene, for fresh air, for country rambles, and historical sight-seeing. To the mass of inhabitants in the Lower Provinces, cities and places of which the names are familiar to every educated European, have hitherto been known by reputation only. They heard of them only as a New Englander hears of Canterbury and Westminster, of Bosworth Field and Battle Abbey. At length comes the railway, and at the first snort of the iron horse everything is changed. There is a rush to the station, and so rapid is the transition from one scene to another, that in a few hours the parched and exhausted Bengalee finds himself cheerfully shivering in the fresh breezes of the hills. Our correspondent describes the scenery of the Middle Ganges as a traveller in China might describe the scenery of the Yang-tze-Kiang. It is a new world opened to view, and the view in a very short time will be immensely extended. Already the people of Calcutta are talking of a pleasure trip to Lahore, at the very opposite extremity of India. It is but a few years since the Sutlej was as fabulous a river to us as the Hydaspes to the Romans, and now we have a "Great Exhibition" expected on the other side of it which all India intends to go and see. Even the mysterious regions beyond the Indus will be reached by the display. "The effect on Central Asia will be most healthy, and the glitter will have a most beneficial effect on our own subjects and feudatories." But in the midst of all these joyous sounds the knell of death is heard. The great feature of the anticipated spectacle disappears while we read the programme. The Legislature may be there, and the Commander-in-Chief, and the select army, but the Viceroy, whose presence was to characterise the festival, will be absent. The fate of his predecessors has been his. He escaped some of their trials, but there was one trial which was inevitable—the ever-present strain which the government of an enormous empire occasions, and which appears almost too much for mortal endurance.

Never, otherwise, was India more prosperous. Deficits are things of the past. The revenue is flourishing beyond example, and the prospects of the country would be incredible if they were not exhibited in so substantial a form. Bombay received from us, for cotton alone, during the twelve months ending with April last, upwards of £16,000,000 more than had been received in the year previous. Of this enormous excess nearly £14,000,000 came in the shape of bullion. It is said, indeed, that during the last thirty years India has certainly taken and absorbed precious metals to the amount of £200,000,000, and we are assured, to complete the marvel, that its capacities in this way have scarcely yet been felt.

"Our trade, till last year, has not touched even the middle classes. The peasantry have hardly begun to feel its profits." What, then, are we to expect when all the countless millions of that mighty land shall begin to toil and sow and reap for us in earnest, to despatch cargoes upon cargoes of cotton and tea, and to give us all the Eastern products we can ask for in exchange for Australian gold?

But if all this prosperity comes, as it certainly does come, from free trade, unshackled enterprise, and European agency, what are we to say to the apparently increasing insecurity of European life? We know that Calcutta is one of the unhealthiest places in the world, but it is not more unhealthy than it used to be, and, indeed, is probably less so, while the facilities for leaving it and exchanging its noxious atmosphere for a more wholesome climate are infinitely greater than in times gone by. We know and understand that as India is now governed, under the eyes of England and the check of opinion, its government may be a very different thing from the administrations of sixty years since. With extension of territory we have inherited extension of care, and the spread of education has at length created a public opinion even among the listless and passive population of Hindostan. But there are compensating conditions on the other side. Life in India is exile no longer. Society there is gradually assimilating to society at home; communications are easy, rapid, and constant; and, as India comprises all varieties of climate, and the railroad opens up all parts of India, a languishing sufferer ought soon to find relief. We fear, however, that the truth of the case is contained in one of the exigencies of modern government. It is now held that the right men for India are not necessarily men who have grown up from boyhood in Indian traditions and studied exclusively in Indian schools. A good statesman at home will be a good statesman in Calcutta, and the habits of British administration are precisely those which may be applied with the best effect to the administration of India. But these conditions of selection presume an administrator not only of mature judgment but of ripened age, and at that period of life the climate of India is peculiarly trying. The rulers of India in former days were for the most part men who had become acclimated in their youth, and to whom Indian nature was as second nature when they succeeded to power. Now an approved and accomplished statesman steps abruptly from one sphere to another, and the change proves overwhelming. To neutralise it we must improve as far as possible the terms of Indian residence, and we believe that no greater advance could be made in this direction than by terminating the necessity of residence in Calcutta.—*Times*.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, the 1st inst., Mr. W. P. Andrew presiding. There was a large attendance of shareholders.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by observing that as this was the first meeting of the company he could not but express his gratification at seeing so numerous a gathering of their influential proprietary. The bank had only been in operation a little more than a year, and the directors could not therefore at present say much more than that they had good hope for the future. The bank had been established with the view of developing the resources of those recently acquired and important territories which were drained by the Indus and its tributaries; but although this was the more immediate object, it was contemplated that the field of operations should be extended, so as to embrace the whole commerce of India, and the still more vast and densely peopled empire adjoining. It was also contemplated to include in their future operations the great rising and important colonies of Australia. The company was instituted with the greatest economy, and no money was paid to anybody for services rendered previous to its establishment.

He stated this, not with the view of obtaining any credit from the shareholders, for the directors merely considered that they had acted in the matter as honest men, and in accordance with their duty, but as an earnest of the manner in which they would deal with the pecuniary resources that might be entrusted to their guardianship—(hear). They had already started two branches of the institution in India. Up to this time they had driven a safe and profitable business—(hear, hear). They did not, on the present occasion, give any figures, inasmuch as any statement of the kind would be very imperfect, and it would be unreasonable to expect a balance-sheet should be furnished in so short a period. The commerce of India, which they proposed to assist in developing, had amounted in the past year to no less than £100,000,000 sterling. Nearly twenty years ago a statement of the commerce of India was compiled under his direction, in the India House, and he had compared the then state of things with what it was at the present day. The result was most remarkable, and the rise, he believed, unprecedented in any other country in the world. In the year 1833 the whole sea borne commerce of the three presidencies amounted to little more than £15,000,000; in 1843 the amount was in round numbers £30,000,000; ten years ago it had risen to about £50,000,000; and the present amount was £100,000,000, exclusive of the settlements in the Straits, and also of the cargoes landed and re-exported. Judging from the past, therefore, and looking to the improvement in the laws, particularly as regarded the promptness and simplicity with which justice was administered, the facilities given relating to the sale of land, and looking also to the rapid means of conveying intelligence by the telegraph, the establishment of prompt, easy, and safe communication from one end of the country to the other by means of railways, and the anxiety of the Government of India to assist in giving a free course to the spread of intelligence, education, and commerce, all over the country, he could not but look forward with confidence to the future of their bank. The trade of Central Asia alone had excited great attention in the minds of British statesmen for many years, and lately had achieved a signal triumph, from which, in the course of a year or two he ventured to predict remarkable fruits; that trade which had been hitherto monopolised by Russia, that trade which had gone by the Caspian to Novgorod and Astracan—that trade, in spite of every difficulty, an almost prohibitive duty levied by the native chiefs, the attacks of banditti, and danger from torrents, had continued to come into India through the passes, and had gone on increasing in the face of these obstructions; and now a great future awaited it. By recent intelligence it appeared that treaties had been concluded with the native chiefs, by which a free passage of persons and goods, or a passage at a low duty was provided; bridges had been constructed, and everything had been done that enlightenment could bring to bear to smooth the rough paths and make easy for the merchant that route which would not only be the means of enriching traders and spreading civilisation in those distant countries, but of establishing such profitable relations with the tribes on our borders as would induce them to become traders instead of marauders, and assist us here with their products, and in India by giving business to our banks and railways, instead of employing our statesmen and soldiers in devising means for their coercion and destruction. He had alluded to the resources of India, and the vast field afforded for banking operations, merely with a view of showing how inadequate were the present banking facilities for that most productive country. At present the capital of all the banks in India amounted to little more than £8,000,000, which was a very small amount indeed for such an enormous commerce, banking being the oil of commerce, and for a population of 150,000,000, all capable of useful employment and given to industry, if they had only a fair remuneration

for their labour, and a fair rate of profit for their merchandise. Having established their bank in the field of operations proposed in the first instance, and having on their direction gentlemen who were well conversant not only with the resources of India but of China and Australia, they might rely upon it that the experience and knowledge of those gentlemen would be brought to bear to advise, when the proper time arrived, the extension of their undertaking to more distant and perhaps still more lucrative fields of enterprise—(hear, hear). They had a first-rate body of shareholders, numbering 550, and constituting a most satisfactory and substantial basis, and the capital had been most promptly subscribed. Every share of the first issue had been at once taken, and the shareholders had responded liberally, though not to the full extent, to the fresh issue, of which 10,000 shares had been taken, leaving 2,500, which would be sold for the benefit of the bank—(hear, hear). It was proposed to make a call of £3 on the new shares almost immediately, so as to place them in the same position as the old, and he thought it very probable that a call would be made on both old and new in the month of April next. Having equalised the two issues, and having made this call, he thought the directors would be in possession of sufficient funds to give the shareholders a little breathing time—(a laugh). The bank had made a good beginning, and its future was one of great promise—(hear, hear). He concluded by moving the adoption of the report which had already been published.

Sir S. A. Donaldson, in seconding the motion, expressed a very high opinion of the prospects of the undertaking. Looking to the success of other similar institutions, and noticing that the £50 shares of the Agra and United Service Bank stood at £116, the £25 shares of the Oriental Bank at £60, the £25 shares of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India at £71, and the £20 shares of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China at £37, he could not but look forward with confidence to the future of this bank. In two or three months Delhi would be in railway communication with Calcutta, and what was there too great to expect from the opening of the trade of the Punjab? It was also an important feature in their prospects that Sir J. Lawrence was going out as Governor-General, the cradle of whose fortunes was the Punjab, for it was there he saved British India—(hear, hear).

Mr. Conybeare, on the part of the shareholders, expressed his confidence in the prospects of the undertaking, and congratulated the directors upon having broken through at so early a period the narrow field in which it was first proposed to conduct their operations.

In reply to a Shareholder,

The Chairman stated that all the shares of the first issue were taken and paid upon in this country; but the bank being received with so much favour in India, instructions had been sent out to the managing director to place a considerable number there, and a register had been established to enable transfers to be made in India.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Lightly Simpson, the auditors, Messrs. W. Dent and J. E. Anderdon, were reappointed.

The Chairman wished to remark, in reference to Sir J. Lawrence, that in the very height of the mutiny he was as anxious about the introduction of railways and the establishment of steam vessels on the rivers of the Punjab as though he had nothing else to occupy his mind. It was from a very admirable and statesmanlike despatch of Sir J. Lawrence that he (the chairman) was enabled to get the sanction of the Government in this country to the Punjab Railway; and it was a remarkable instance of the self-possession of the man that he was able at such a time to write the best despatch that had ever been written on railways in the Punjab—(hear).

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The twenty-third annual meeting of this company was held on Friday, at the offices, Leadenhall-street, to receive a report from the directors, and to declare a dividend; Mr. A. Anderson, the chairman, presided.

Mr. C. W. Howell, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the accounts related to the financial year, commencing the 1st of October, 1862, and terminating on the 30th of September last. The capital account showed that the company stood possessed at the latter date of stock in ships, less the amount deducted for depreciation, £2,371,020; also of freehold and leasehold property in England, and docks and premises at Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, and other stations, £134,202; and stock of coals, naval and victualling stores, amounting to £239,611; also cash at bankers, investments, bills receivable, balances in agents' hands, and debts due to the company, £785,804—making the total assets £3,531,546. The capital received from the proprietors at that date amounted to £2,100,000, and there had been received on debentures £500,000—together £2,600,000. The liabilities of the company in bills payable and otherwise amounted to £552,320—making the total capital and liabilities £3,152,320, leaving a surplus of £379,226. This surplus was represented by the balance at the credit of the general reserve fund. The gross revenue from freight, passage-money, postal service contracts, charter money, and other sources for the 12 months ending the 30th of September last amounted to £2,206,305. The expenditure and charges on revenue, including interest on debentures, with the reserves made for insurance, wear and tear, and depreciation for the same period, amounted to £2,060,850, leaving a net profit of £235,455. From this was deducted the dividend of 3½ per cent. and additional payment of 1½ per cent. for the half-year ending the 31st of March last, £105,000, and for the half-year's dividend of 3½ per cent., now recommended with an additional payment of 2 per cent., 115,500, leaving a balance of £14,955. The balance of proprietors' underwriting account, after deducting £72,000 for the loss of the *Colombo*, amounted to £33,000, out of which it was proposed to pay the proprietors £31,500, being at the rate of 1½ per cent., leaving a balance of £1,500 for the general reserve fund, which amounted to £379,226. The company's fleet consisted of 59 steam and sailing ships, having an aggregate tonnage of 88,018 tons and 17,701-horse power, including 10 sailing transport, store, and coal ships, of 14,064 tons in the aggregate. The revenue account exhibited a satisfactory result of the year's operations; and the directors were consequently enabled to recommend the usual dividend of 3½ per cent., and an additional payment of 2 per cent., leaving a balance of £14,955 to be deducted from the capital account for depreciation, in addition to the ordinary reserve of 5 per cent. for depreciation. The amounts payable to the shareholders by warrant, free of income-tax, on the 28th inst., would in all be 7 per cent.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said they would observe by the statement of accounts the improvement in their financial position as compared with the last annual statement of accounts. Their revenue had increased by about £70,000, and their expenditure had somewhat diminished. He thought this result had been caused by circumstances which he considered temporary. The war in America had caused a great increase in the production of cotton in Egypt and India. It was requisite to pay for this produce in gold and silver, which had occasioned a very large shipment of specie to India for some time past, and that had, of course, increased their revenue. The demand for shipping in India to bring cotton thence had enabled them to send coals to their Indian station at less cost than formerly. They could not regard those circumstances as being permanent. When the inhuman war in America was brought to a close they could scarcely expect to benefit so largely by the trade to India as they had done lately. He then adverted to an offer the company had

made six months ago to Government to give a double line of communication to Australia. The offer was made at the request of the Government, and the directors had every reason to believe the Government would have considered it a very moderate one, and desirable to accept it. Recent advices from Australia informed them that it was so considered there, and that Sydney itself, which had always looked to the Panama route, was also desirous of accepting the offer; but although three mails had arrived at Australia since the offer had been made by the company no communication had been received from the Government by the local authorities there on the subject. The directors had not pressed the matter at all, because the company was quite as well off with a single line, and rather better, than they would be with a double line. There was a prospect of increased trade with the East, which was likely to arise out of the new connection with Japan. They had occasionally despatched a vessel to ports there; their agent had been to Japan, and he thought it advisable to establish a regular line twice a month in connection with their China line. This would be done provided the Government would give them a moderate subsidy for carrying the mails. The admiral on the station was anxious they should do so in order to save him the trouble of employing ships-of-war on that service. They were now in a good condition, and would endeavour to keep so. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which was seconded.

Mr. Gliddon said he was glad that they had not felt anything from the competition of the French steamers.

Mr. J. Jones said he was not satisfied with the result of their operations, because the passenger traffic had shown a decrease of £50,000 in the year. He thought the passenger traffic should have increased with increase of specie. He believed that the French line of steamers affected their receipts for passengers, and he had heard they were carrying passengers at a lower rate, something like 30 per cent. below the company's prices. He understood from the Postmaster-General's report that the offer of the Belgian Government to perform the British portion of the mail service between Dover and Ostend was lower than that of their company, and had been accepted; and also that they were negotiating with the French Government to carry a portion of the English mails. He thought that was an anti-national policy, that ought not to be carried out. He had no doubt that they should be independent of foreign aid in carrying their mails.

The Chairman explained that a large portion of the increase in the revenue was for the conveyance of specie. He believed that Mr. Jones had examined the accounts in detail respecting the passenger traffic. It was true the French ships had carried some proportion of the passengers, but, independent of that, there had been a year of peace in India, and consequently there were nothing like the number of passengers carried to and fro that had been in former years. Another reason for the reduction in the number carried was that their French competitors had relieved them of carrying a small number of passengers at a particular period of the year when it was usual with the company to despatch one or two extra ships to bring them home and to go back empty. They had relieved them of that service and saved them the expense. As to the French packets carrying the mails, he believed they had afforded an opportunity to take some of them. A convention had been entered into, and it appeared subsequently that a proposition had been entertained to the effect that they should take out some part of the mails to China, but a representation was made from this company and the matter dropped. The French ships only went monthly, while the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships started weekly. The Government could not break up the present arrangement with the company without seriously affecting the commercial arrangements of the country. As to removing the packet station from Marseilles to other ports, the company were quite ready for any change that might be necessary. With re-

gard to the French ships reducing the fares, they had done so in a few instances, but it was a mistake, and had been rectified. They had no reason to suppose there was anything like bad faith, and they were still working on amicable terms with the French company.

After some further observations, the report was unanimously adopted; a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent., an additional payment of 2 per cent., and a payment of 1½ per cent. on the underwriting account, making together 7 per cent., for the half-year ending the 30th of September, were unanimously agreed to, payable on the 28th inst. in a single warrant, free of income-tax.

The retiring directors, Mr. W. F. De Salis and Mr. J. George, M.P., were unanimously re-elected; and also the Earl of Leven and Melville, and Mr. A. Mackenzie, the retiring auditors.

On the motion of Admiral Coffin, seconded by Mr. Gliddon, thanks were unanimously voted to the chairman and directors for their able management, and the proceedings terminated.

INDIAN TRAMWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday last, Mr. W. A. Rose, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. Scott, the secretary, read the report, which stated that at the last meeting the directors were authorised to execute a short line from Arcnum junction on the Madras railway, to Conjeveram, 17½ miles, at the estimated cost of about £80,000. A considerable portion of the rails and permanent way, materials for the line, had been shipped, and the remainder, with the rolling stock, would be on the way out by an early date. The company's resident engineer arrived in Madras at the end of September to make the necessary preparations. The chairman of the company, Sir Macdonald Stephenson, had just proceeded to India on his own affairs, and would use his exertions to further the works and arrange satisfactory terms with the local governments for undertaking other lines, the particulars of which would be laid before the proprietors.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the meeting on the commencement of the company's operations for constructing cheap lines of communication in India by means of tramways for feeding railways, and adapted, according to local circumstances, to cattle or locomotive power. The line between Arcnum junction and Conjeveram had been surveyed, and the materials were now on their way out to India. Their engineer reported that the line was very easy, that the gradients were light, and that two rivers only had to be crossed, presenting no engineering difficulties. The materials would arrive by January next, and the works would at once be pushed vigorously forward, in order that the experiment might be properly tested, and the country accommodated with the new mode of transit. It was fortunate that the chairman had proceeded to India, at no expense to the company, seeing that personal superintendence was far better than the most voluminous correspondence. Sir M. Stephenson would carry out all the negotiations that were necessary, and any further engagements that were required. He felt convinced that the establishment of tramways in India would prove a remunerative investment to the company, and develop the industrial resources of a vast region of our Indian empire.

General Alexander seconded the adoption of the report, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bell said that having recently returned from Calcutta, and from his knowledge and experience of the country, he felt convinced that with proper management the Indian Tramway Company would be a great success. The advantages, however, of the undertaking must be brought clearly before the natives of the Presidencies to enable them to appreciate it, both commercially and as an investment. The labouring classes in Calcutta, Bombay, and Bengal lived four and five miles out of the cities. At present there was no means of communication for them except by expensive carriage, and to them the tramway communication would be a very great boon, as well as

for the transmission of goods from the navigations and the custom-house. He trusted that with this view the directors and Sir M. Stephenson would put themselves in communication with the Calcutta committee.

A Proprietor inquired whether the sum of £80,000 would be sufficient for the line between Arcnum and Conjeveram.

The Chairman said, Yes. The estimated cost per mile was £3,500, but it would be made for £2,500, thus giving them a margin of £1,000.

Sir C. Fox, the engineer, said there need be no apprehension as to the labour market. The fact was that Government supplied them with the road, and consequently the labour necessary for the construction of the works of art resolved itself into laying down the permanent way, building simple stations, and furnishing the rolling stock.

The Chairman said the suggestions made by Mr. Bell should receive the serious attention of the Board.

The retiring directors, General Alexander, and Messrs. Allan, Braine, and Brockett, were then re-elected, and Messrs. Franklin and Smith as auditors. A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Saturday, the 29th ult., at the London Tavern; Mr. Thomson in the chair.

The report (an abstract of which appeared in our last) was taken as read.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that during the half-year the want of labour had been severely felt, and formed one of the greatest difficulties in the construction of the works. There was a strong prejudice in India to emigrate in search of work. The Government had, however, taken up the question of emigration, and he hoped that steps would be taken to restrict it in some measure. Owing to the delay in the negotiation with the Government and the want of labour the cost of the works would somewhat exceed the estimate. If the company had been in a position to procure sufficient labour they would have been in a position to open a great portion of the land for irrigation purposes. The construction of the canal from Mittacondal to the junction with the river would, it was hoped, proceed rapidly. Every exertion would be made to execute the works on the Nellore section. The engineer had been actively engaged upon a survey of the Toombuddra River and its feeders for reservoir sites, but in consequence of the nature of the climate the work could only be carried on during a portion of the year. After a careful consideration of the affairs of the company he did not see the slightest grounds for any discouragement. Of course in works of such magnitude as the company were carrying out slight accidents would occur, but ultimately he believed that the works would be successfully completed. Both the Government and the company worked together in an amicable spirit. He had every confidence in the future prospects of the company, and he hoped that before long the directors would be in a position to declare a dividend.

Mr. Bouverie, M.P., seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

EAST INDIA IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern on Monday, the 30th ult., Mr. James Thomson in the chair.

The report (an abstract of which appeared in our last) was taken as read.

The Chairman commented on the satisfactory progress made by the company since the last meeting; and after detailing the nature of the works in contemplation, said that he hoped, during next year, that they would have sixty miles of water communication from Calcutta

towards Madnapore, and ninety-one miles in the direction of Balasore. The whole cost of the initiative works was estimated at from £500,000 to £600,000, and when completed would render the remainder more easy of execution and more profitable to the company. It would be necessary to make a call on the shareholders in the course of a few months. The chairman then moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. P. P. Bouverie, M.P., seconded the motion. The report was adopted and the retiring directors re-elected, as was also the retiring auditor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD ELGIN.—On Friday a telegram was received at the India Office to the effect that, up to the 17th ult., no intelligence had reached Calcutta of the death of Lord Elgin, though that sad event was daily expected. The above information is two days later than that furnished by the despatch published last week, which brought the first news to this country of the alarming illness of the Governor-General of India. A later telegram is expected on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

PRIVATE SECRETARY OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—Sir John Lawrence, the new Governor-general of India, has appointed Dr. Charles Hathaway to be his private secretary. Dr. Hathaway has long been recognised in the official blue books as an active inspector general of prisons in the Punjab. In October, 1861, in consequence of the fatal outbreak of cholera among the soldiers at Meeran Meer, he was appointed special sanitary commissioner; and most of the practical suggestions contained in his report with respect to ventilation have already been adopted, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, in the barracks and cantonments of India.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.—Sir George Clerk has been appointed to the seat in the Indian Council vacated by the appointment of Sir John Lawrence to the Viceroyalty of India. Sir George Clerk, it will be remembered, has been twice Governor of Bombay, and is one of the most distinguished civil servants of the Indian service.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—(*War-office, Nov. 27.*)—The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the appointment of Edward St. J. Neale, Esq., Acting Chargé d'Affaires in Japan during the absence of H.M.'s Minister, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. the Order of the Bath.

PEGU PRIZE MONEY.—Prize rolls for the 80th Regiment of Foot (only), on account of the operations in Pegu in 1851-52, have been received at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, containing the names of those whose shares have been remitted to the commissioners of this hospital by the Government of India. The distribution commenced on the 2nd of December.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 50,00,000 rupees (£500,000) in bills on India took place at the Bank of England on Wednesday last, and annexed are the official particulars:—The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, Rs. 27,00,000, to Bombay, Rs. 21,00,000, and to Madras, Rs. 2,00,000. The minimum price declared was, as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11¼d. on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to 172 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 94 per cent.; on Bombay, at 2s. 0½d., about 38 per cent.; on Madras, at 1s. 11½d., about 10 per cent.; and all above these prices in full.

MURDER OF SHIPS' OFFICERS.—A Monte Video despatch, dated Oct. 28, received by telegraph from Lisbon, states that a ship, supposed to be the *Flourery Land*, from Liverpool to Singapore, is reported to have been purposely sunk by the crew, after murdering the master, mate, and other persons. Fourteen supposed culprits were prisoners at Monte Video.

APPOINTMENT.—(*Foreign-office Nov. 28.*)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Alfred Bauer as Vice-Consul at Singapore for his Majesty the King of Hanover.

AN ORIENTAL JEW AN ENGLISH LANDOWNER.—Thirty years ago there arrived at Poonah (India) a homeless wanderer, driven forth by Persian fanaticism from his country. This quondam exile since become a merchant prince at Bombay, and a prominent benefactor of his adopted country—we allude to Mr. David Sassoon, the founder and promoter of several of the most useful public institutions in the presidency—has just purchased the noble estate at Walton-on-Thames known as Ashley park, formerly the residence of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., for his eldest son, now residing in England. The price paid for the mansion is £50,000. Great preparations are being made on the estate for the reception of the new proprietor.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

THE STEAM SHIP "HYDASPES."—PLYMOUTH, Dec. 1.—The East India and London Shipping Company's ship *Hydaspes*, Commander George H. Forster, R.N., from London for the Cape of Good Hope, Madras, and Calcutta, was off the Eddystone at one o'clock this morning; all well. Wind, S.S.E. She has a mail for the Cape, and a full cargo, including a marble monument to the late Captain Sir W. Peel, R.N., to be erected in Calcutta, and a quantity of rare birds and animals under the care of an officer from the Zoological Society. It is only three weeks since this ship arrived from the East Indies; eight days were occupied in refitting, and the remainder in discharging and loading. She takes eighty-eight cabin passengers. The *Hydaspes* got as far as thirty-four miles to the westward of the Eddystone by 6.30 A.M. this morning, when the wind began to blow very hard from S.S.W., the weather became thick, and the barometer stood 29.08. She accordingly put back to the Sound, and started again on Wednesday morning.

THE HOSTILITIES IN JAPAN.—The following extracts from a letter from Japan, addressed to a friend of the writer's in Edinburgh, and dated "Yokohama, September 23, 1863," are published in the *Scotsman*:—"This Japan business is a very awkward one. Russia has a very large navy out here, cruising about, and should war with Poland ensue, she would do England a great deal of harm in Japan. It may seem a very improbable thing for me to know, but about 250 miles north of Hakodadi, the most northerly port we have open in Japan, the Russians have an arsenal, dockyard, hospital, and rendezvous, situated round a bay with an entrance to it about half a mile wide, and commanded by batteries which would sink any ship. This is no yarn; it will come out, no doubt, in time, and more than likely when we have been hit hard first. The civil war in Japan is in a fair way of commencing. The Prince of Soso has taken one of the Tycoon's steamers, and fired his batteries where she was lying. If he appeals to us for protection we must join, as Soso and Satsuma are cousins. There is no doubt a hard campaign will ensue, and there is a rumour going about, founded upon a sound basis, that every available man-of-war on the China and East India stations are to muster at Yokohama on Christmas-day. The late action at Kagosima has been productive of nothing. It has proved the uselessness of Armstrong guns at 400 yards, or rather a short distance; and established the fact that eight gun steamers and gunboats are the best class of vessel for attacking sea-walled batteries. The Armstrongs were a failure, and many of them burst from a very peculiar cause. On board the flag-ship, or any ship, the cannon-balls are scrubbed and cleaned every Saturday. Well, the Armstrong shot are covered with a lead coating all lined, in order to fit into the grooves with which the interior of the gun is fitted. Jack is told to clean Armstrong shot and shell, and, seeing these lines, scrapes them down level. When they are rammed home the grooves don't fit the ball, and the consequence is, on account of windage, the ball drops out at the muzzle into the water, or else sends the vent piece flying in a hundred bits."

THE PEACE SOCIETY AND THE BOMBARDMENT OF KAGOSIMA.—A memorial has been presented to her Majesty the Queen by the Home Secretary, on behalf of the Peace Society, expressive of "the feelings of deep sorrow and shame with

which they have read the accounts that have recently reached this country of the proceedings of the British squadron on the coast of Japan." The memorialists review the history of the dispute with Japan. The Japanese Government had made the formal apology and paid the £100,000 indemnity demanded for the barbarous murder of Mr. Richardson; but beyond these it was thought necessary to call upon the Prince of Satsuma to give up those persons of his suite who were believed to have been concerned in the murder. The Prince hesitated to comply with the demand, as he should have to deliver up his own father to condign punishment; and Lieutenant colonel Neale, her Majesty's chargé d'affaires, at once ordered Vice-Admiral Kuper to adopt measures of coercion. "In the execution of these orders, Vice-Admiral Kuper not only seized the Prince's steamers and shelled his palace, as the Foreign Secretary had indicated, but destroyed the whole town of Kagosima." The memorial then goes on to point out the barbarous cruelty of destroying, without warning, a town densely populated by 150,000 or 180,000 inhabitants, including, of course, aged persons, infants and children, the sick, the helpless, and the dying. This act of vengeance, continue the memorialists, cannot be justified by the laws of war or international law, not to speak of the principles of justice and humanity. Such acts "dishonour our Christian profession before the face of the world; and may we not justly apprehend that they may expose us to the righteous displeasure of Him by whose signal favour our country has been raised to such unexampled power and prosperity? The Committee of the Peace Society, therefore, most humbly, but most earnestly, entreat your Majesty to withhold your Royal sanction from this great outrage, perpetrated in your Majesty's name, on the unoffending people of Kagosima."

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, before the vice president (Major-General F. W. Hamilton, C.B.), and the other members of the Council of Military Education, takes place on Thursday, the 17th inst., at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. The medical examination will also take place on that day. The examination will extend over six days. The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence on the 4th proximo, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, before the Vice-President and Council of Military Education. The examination will terminate on Wednesday, the 20th of next month.

TELEGRAPHIC EXTENSION.—The *Cospatrick* transport vessel, having adjusted compasses, left the Thames on Friday, the 27th ult., with the remaining portion of the electric telegraph to be laid down through Persia to India.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The amount of specie taken out by the *Ripon*, which left for the East on Friday, the 4th inst., represents £188,348, of which £183,890 is in gold and £4,458 in silver. Out of this sum £180,954 is to be forwarded in gold to Alexandria, £500 to Ceylon, and £2,435 to Madras; in silver Penang is to receive £1,150, Singapore £230, Foo-chow £1,300, and Shanghai £1,175.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 26. Whinell.—Foo-chow.—27. William and Jane, Shiell, Mauritius; John Patten.—Basson; General Havlock, Phillips, Ichaboe; Frederick, Hultman, Manila.—28. Annie Hodgman.—Basson.—30. Caroline Coventry, Overbury, Shanghai; Celestial, Jones, Shanghai; Rival, Black, Ceylon; Fear Tuck, Tierney, Foo-chow; Avalanche, Stott, Penang; Southern Belle.—Bombay; Thane, Fraser, Ceylon; Rosella, Atkinson, Foo-chow; Contest, Amy, Bombay; Ann Helen, Morris, Calcutta; British Lion, Smith, Calcutta; Maravi.—Yokohama.—Dec. 1. Lord Clyde, Withers, Foo-chow; Sirocco, Robson, Bombay.—2. Corinne, Ochiltree, Mauritius; St. Bede, Heslop, Ceylon; Lew Chew, Sinclair, Bombay.—3. Maxwell, Jones, Calcutta.—4. East-rii Chief, Fraser, Amoy; Birch Grove, Byron, Madras; Sophie, Snellman, Kurrachee.—5. Johan Daniel, Bradeneng, Raagoon; Amber Witch, McLeod.—

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per long sea route.—Passengers per str. *Hydaspes*, who embarked at Gravesend, Nov. 28.—For the Cape or Good Hope.—Miss Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Howe and family, Staff

Surge. Chalmers. For **MADRAS**.—Lieut. and Mrs. G. Stearns, Lieut. R. A. Laveay, Capt. and Mrs. Irving, Lieut. Brockman, Lieut. A. Anderson, Mr. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. S. Grant, C. Barton, Esq., Mr. Streeton, Esq. J. W. Carroll, Revs. Messrs. Hudson and Morgan, Mr. Higgins, A. Hatley, Esq., Mrs. Gibb and family, Mrs. Mowbray, Mrs. Barfoot, and family, Mrs. Proudfoot and family, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith and family, Esq. Johnston, Mrs. Dodd and family, For **CALCUTTA**.—Capt. and Mrs. Fooks, two infants, and servant, G. Robertson, Esq., Mrs. Brett, two Misses Henry, Miss Thompson, Miss Bell and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Esq. G. C. Humphrey, Miss E. Cragg, Lieut. D. D. G. Bickett, Maj. Tisdale, Esq. Bawriet, Lieut. Lydell, Mr. and Mrs. Mann, Dr. Parkin, Esq. Spruce, A. Dorg, Esq., Mr. Kilby, Mr. and Mrs. Howell, John Sims, Esq., Mr. Williams, Miss J. Mills, and Capt. C. Warren, Capt. Moorhead, Esq. Breerton, Mr. and Mrs. Cairns, Lieut. Eyre, Cornet McPherson, Hon. C. W. Peppys, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Lambert and child, Capt. Wilson, Mr. Nightingale.

Per Overland route, Dec. 4.—For **CALCUTTA**.—Sir J. Lawrence, Capt. and Mrs. Elles, Capt. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. E. O'Brien, Mr. C. Demirey, Dr. Inkon, Mrs. Grantham, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. Findlayson, Miss A. M. Russell, Mrs. Prendergast, Captain Tronson, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert and infant, Miss Baines, Miss Wemyss, Miss Turnbull, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Farquharson, Mr. A. Bond, Mr. Casanova, Miss Davies, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Showers and infant, Miss Showers, Mrs. Newcomen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Richards, Mr. F. H. Cowie, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Pittar, Miss M. Hill, Mr. McDonald, Mr. H. McDonald, jun., Mr. F. Devereil, Mr. C. P. White, Mr. Clark, Mrs. R. H. L. Carter, Miss Drought, Mr. Craik, Col. D. Reid, Mrs. Barrett, Mr. E. Fenn, Miss Wimblerly, Mr. W. H. Hudson, Mr. T. Slade, Dr. M. Thomson, Rev. R. Henderson, Mr. L. de Crespigny Buckle, Mr. Barrow, Miss M. Adams, Mr. Edward Hathway, For **MADRAS**.—Mrs. J. D. Mayne, Rev. R. and Mrs. Packer Little, Mrs. Lord, Miss Corlies, Miss Cammerion, Mr. C. E. Crighton, Miss Rutherford, Mr. A. Allan, Capt. Macleann, Inspector-general Dr. Macpherson, Miss Macpherson, Mr. W. A. Ellis, Mrs. H. de B. Scott and infant, Lieut. Harvey, Mr. Rivington, Mr. A. Leslie, Capt. and Mrs. Butts, Mr. Hewart, Mr. T. Band, For **CYLOON**.—Mr. J. G. Thomson, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. C. Higgs, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and two children, Mrs. Williams, For **HONG KONG**.—Mrs. Whitty, Miss Simpson, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. F. Parry, Mr. C. A. Lutz, Mr. R. S. Dink, Lieut. Lloyd, Lieut. Breerton, Esq. Eyre, For **SHANGHAI**.—Mr. Dooly, Mr. A. R. McNeill, Mr. Barber, For **SINGAPORE**.—Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mr. Masten, Mr. Caspar Gluz, Mr. Frank Adam, Mr. T. C. W. Heyer, Miss Blackenhorn, Mr. J. Lloyd, For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Mr. P. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Fitzmaurice, and Mr. Pemberton's two children, Miss Byrn, Mr. Levick, Mrs. J. Crawford, Mr. C. W. Shepherd, Mr. Usher.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

December 12.—For **BOMBAY**.—Capt. J. A. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. G. Inverarity, Mr. Hogarth, Mr. J. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. G. Negroponte, Miss Lung, Mr. P. Myers, Major and Mrs. Nightingale, Mr. J. Canbale, Mr. W. C. Parr, Mr. Manson, Mr. E. P. Down, Mrs. Giraud and two Misses Giraud, Mr. H. M. G. Lawson, Mr. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. T. G. Young, For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Mr. C. G. Heathcote, Mr. R. C. Jobb, Hon. Henry Strutt, Mr. W. E. Curry, The Bishop of Sydney, Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, Miss Haldane, For **ADEN**.—Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Biggs and child, For **SHANGHAI via BOMBAY**.—Mr. and Mrs. Ojput.

December 20.—For **CALCUTTA**.—Mr. F. A. B. Glover, Mr. Macneil, Mr. and Mrs. Seidler, Mrs. Garvey, infant, and child, Mr. J. S. Bezz, Major Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Davies, Mr. D. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. White and infant, Mrs. Dickens, Mr. S. F. Foucher, Mrs. and Miss Bredin, Miss A. A. Wall, Miss A. Wilson, Mrs. Beatson, Mr. C. Lazarus, Mr. M. Carr, Mr. Etheridge, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Carr and two children, Mr. W. H. L. Firth, Mrs. Sim, son and infant, Miss Davison, Mr. F. Nesbitt, Mr. F. J. Dickens, Mr. Spear, Mr. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. O'Kley, Lieut. G. H. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Twyden, Mr. J. G. Hicks, For **MADRAS**.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Irvine, Mr. N. A. Roupell, Mr. E. O. Underwood, Mr. John Barclay, For **CYLOON**.—Mr. R. Cane, Mr. A. Pinmore, Deputy Quartermaster-general and Mrs. Woolsey and child, Mr. J. Miyu, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton and three daughters, For **HONG KONG**.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Galton, Mr. S. Bren B, Rev. E. M. Johnstone, For **SHANGHAI**.—Mr. R. and Lady Aleck, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and child, Miss Jenkins, For **SINGAPORE**.—Mr. J. C. Gray, Assistant-surgeon Denis McCarthy.

December 27.—For **BOMBAY**.—Capt. and Mrs. Pollock, Miss P. Pollock, Mr. T. Garrett, Capt. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. Burn, Mrs. Hoare and infant, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. J. R. Findlay, Mr. Walter Paris, Mr. G. Mobay, Major and Mrs. Margesson, Lieut. J. A. Ellis, Capt. Naismyth, Mr. Geo. Renne, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and infant, For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Amee Bey.

January 4.—For **CALCUTTA**.—Major and Mrs. J. S. Davies, Miss Field, Mr. H. B. Lawford, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walker, Capt. H. Durant, Mr. J. H. Salt, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Paynter, Mrs. Shakespear, Miss Ward, Lieut. J. Miller, Mr. M. Henderson, Mr. E. Vivian, Capt. F. J. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. R. J. Richardson, Mrs. Kenny and two daughters, Capt. F. C. Trent, Capt. Lovett, Mr. R. N. Farquharson, Mr. C. Simson, Miss Dempster, Miss Macintyre, Mr. P. M. Woodcock, Dr. Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. Mosler, Lieut. and Mrs. Oumancy, Mrs. Jno. Tate, Col. Webb, Mr. Caponell, Mr. H. G. Jarvis, Lieut. Colonel Johnson, Mr. G. Hobson, Miss Divers, For **MADRAS**.—Mr. F. Robertson, Major Biggs, For **CYLOON**.—Mr. C. E. Temple, Miss Temple, Dr. Anthonisz, Capt. J. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Carson and two children, For **HONG KONG**.—Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, Mr. D. L. Hunter, Mr. W. M. Cooper, Mr. Blain, Sir H. P. Paves, Mr. A. Benson, Mr. Ellis Elias, For **SHANGHAI**.—Mr. J. R. Green, Mr. J. E. D. Jameson, For **SINGAPORE**.—Mr. O. A. Vidal.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

FITZPATRICK, wife of John, M.D. (retired), Madras Army, of a daughter, at Bath, Nov. 30.

MARRIAGES.

BELL, William J., Hyderabad Cavalry, to Henrietta J., daughter of the late R. J. Moring Grey Esq., at St. James the Less, Westminster, Dec. 1.
CLAY, Charles Henry, Capt. H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, to Eleanor J. A., daughter of the late Alexander Sangster, Esq., at Trinity Church, Paddington, Nov. 28.
LIND, Capt. James B., Bengal Staff Corps, to Florence, daughter of Sir John F. Davis, Bart., K.C.B., at the British Embassy, Paris, Dec. 1.
THEONALDS, J. R., Madras Medical Service, to Helen J., daughter of Arthur Freese, late of the Madras Civil Service, at St. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath, Dec. 3.

DEATHS.

LUXIN, Cecil E. G., late of the Board of Control, at Putney, aged 53, Nov. 27.
SYMONS, Maj., late of the Bengal Art., at Fieldhead, Hawkeshead, Nov. 28.

India Office,

December 5, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. F. Millet, W. Patterson, W. Bailey (Uncov.), W. Stigant (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. A. P. Hodgson, R. Smith (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. T. C. Hope.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. T. D. Gordon, 6 mo.; E. Macnaghten, 6 mo.; W. Bailey (Uncov.), 6 mo.; T. C. Vaughan (Uncov.), 6 mo.; C. F. A. Kelly (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. W. C. Sim, 6 mo.; T. E. Greenfield (Uncov.), 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. E. L. Brandreth, H. S. Reid, F. A. B. Glover, H. B. Lawford, R. J. Richardson, J. M. Harris (Uncov.), J. Kelly (Uncov.), T. F. Babington (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. C. R. Pelly, G. T. Moberly (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. B. Lindsay.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.—Colonel Stewart, Sir Charles Bright, Captain Stewart, Mr. J. C. Laws, and Mr. F. C. Webb have arrived at Malta in the steamship *Faetta*, from Marseilles, and passed on in the same vessel for Alexandria, for the purpose of superintending the laying of the electric cable in the Persian Gulf. The five ships forming the squadron for conveying the cable to its destination will rendezvous at Bombay, whence they will proceed to lay their respective sections. The submergence of the cable is to commence as soon as possible after their arrival. The staff of electricians, telegraphists, &c., have been sent in the various cable ships, all of which have left England, and the early ones must now be near Bombay. The submarine line will be laid in four sections between Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf, and Kurrachee, having intermediate stations at Bushire, Khasab, and Gwadel. The land line from Bussorah to Bagdad, and thence through Asia Minor, is being proceeded with with all possible despatch. The persons connected with the undertaking who passed through Malta said that they expected to have the line in working order within six or seven months from the present time.

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN COORG.—The *Mysore Recorder* notices the progress and the drawbacks of coffee cultivation in Coorg. The coffee bug, which is generated by weeds, is doing damage. On one estate more than fifty cwt. of coffee fell off the trees this year owing to the ravages of the insect. With this exception, caused by the scarcity of labour, coffee planting in Coorg is prospering. Three estates at Muddanad are expected to yield little short of 100 tons this year, and other estates in proportion.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Bombay	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 p.	2½ p.			

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.		At per Rupee.	Interster taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.		Sa. R.	1 1½	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29			—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			—	98½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36			—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			—	96½ 97
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55			2 1	104
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57			—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			2 1½	101½ 2
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			2 2	114½

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Full	Prices.
£.	India Stock, 1874	100	321 4
	India 5 per cent.	100	106½ 6
	India 4 per cent.	100	100½ 4
	India 4 per cent. 1888	100	100½ 4
	India Enfranch Paper 4 pr. ct.	100	98½
	India 5 p. ct. Enfranch Paper	100	105½
	India Stock, Enfr. Paper, 5½ per cent.	100	113
	India Stock Debentures, 1855	100	95½ 4
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	100	105½
	" " " 1863	100	99½
	" " " 1864	100	99½ 4
	" " " 1864 or 1866	100	99½
	India 5 per cent. for account	100	105½ 4
	India 5 per cent. 1870	100	105½ 9
	India 4 per cent. 1888	100	100½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	100	104½
	India Bonds (£1,000)	5 dis. 2 pm.	5 dis.
	Ditto (under £1,000)	5 dis.	5 dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	105½ to 106½
20	New	11	4 to 1 pm.
20	Ditto E. Shares	7½	4 to 1
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (guar.)	100	104 to 105
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	East Indian	100	106½ to 107½
20	Ditto G. Extension	10	4 to 1 prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension	10	4 to 1
Stock	G. I. Peninsular & G. S. P. Co.	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	12	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto J. & L. 1862	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	104½ to 105½
Stock	Madras Guar. 4½ per ct.	100	100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	100 to 101
20	5th Extension	2	to to
20	Ottu. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock	Smyrna 5 per cent.	100	105½ to 106½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	101 to 103
Stock	Ditto Delhi guar. 5 p. ct.	all	104½ to 105½
20	Ditto	2	4 to 4 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	104½ to 105½
20	Do. g. 5 p. C.	all	106 pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agriand United Service line	50	113 to 115
40	Australasia	all	74 to 76
40	New	10	26 to 28 pm.
25	Bank of Egypt	all	25½ to 26½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	35 to 36
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	57 to 59 x.n.
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	25	2½ to 2½ pm.
20	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	57 to 58
100	Imperial Ottoman Bank	10	7½ to 8
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	4 to 1 pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	4	4 d. ½ pm.
50	British Indian Tea	9	4 to 1
20	Ceylon	7	14 to 1½ pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	all	—
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	3 to 6
20	East India Tr. & Can.	5	½ dis. ½ dis.
20	Egyptian Com. & Tr.	5	1½ to 2
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3½ pm.
10	Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	20 to 2½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1 to 2 pm.
20	Do. New	1	1 to 2
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	all	4 to 4½ pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L.)	all	14 to 14½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	84 to 86
50	Ditto New	30	21 to 23 pm.
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	—
1	Submarine Telegraph	all	45 to 55
10	Ditto Scrip	all	4 to 4½
2	Telegraph to India	1	4 to 4½

ADVERTISEMENT.

INDIA OFFICE, 1st December, 1863.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA
in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE,

That he has received, from the President of the Council of India in Council, a Notification relative to the SALE of the GOVERNMENT TEA PLANTATIONS and FACTORIES in KUMAON and the DEHRAH DHON, of which a Copy is subjoined.

HERMAN MERIVALE,
Under Secretary of State for India.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Dehra Dhooon are offered for Sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, Saharanpore, until 1st October, 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

1st. Hawulbaugh, in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almora. The Plantation (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kuppeena and Lutchmaissur, in the immediate neighbourhood of Almora), consists of about 100 acres of land planted with tea.

There are on the Estate, three large slated houses, numerous slated offices, a large slated factory, two large slated godowns, a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations and in working order.

2nd. Ayar Toli, in Kuttipoor, Kumaon, distant about eighty miles from the plains, and about forty miles from Almora.

There are on the Estate, a slated house, a slated factory, and a large slated godown, slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations and in working order.

This Plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 350 acres are planted with tea, 200 acres of cleared land fitted for tea planting, and the remainder covered with pine, &c., forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two estates last season was 14,700 lbs. of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds.

The yield this season may be estimated at 17,000 lbs. of tea, and 1,500 maunds of seeds.

These two Estates will be sold in one lot, in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of rupees).

A small portion of the Plantation of Ayar Toli, named Bincolie, belonging to the Temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rs. 24 (twenty-four rupees).

This land is leased in perpetuity from the Temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3rd. Bhurtpoor, in Kumaon, ten miles from the plains, twelve miles from the Sanitarium of Nynce Tal, and thirty miles from Almora.

It is about 1,300 acres in extent, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with tea. The remainder consists of pine and oak jungle, and barren rocks.

There are on the Estate, a slated house, slated factory, godowns, slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete and in full working order. The yield last season was 2,255 lbs. of tea and 135 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at 5,000 lbs. of tea and 250 maunds of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 25,000.

4th. Kowlaghir, in the Dehra Dhooon, distant two miles to the west of the town of Dehra. It consists of 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property, a branch of the Bejapore Canal runs.

There are on the Estate, three bungalows, an extensive pukka tea factory, two large pukka godowns, a barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete and in full working order.

The yield of last season was 16,000 lbs. of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds. This season the yield may be estimated at 25,000 lbs. of tea, and 1,600 maunds of seeds.

This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of rupees).

The Plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st November, 1864, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

By order of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Signed) R. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

TO INDIAN OFFICERS and OTHERS.

The MANUSCRIPTS of Authors Revised, Arranged, and Transcribed for Printing and Publishing, by an experienced hand. COMMERCIAL PROSPECTUSES written and the Advertising thereof superintended.

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HENRY PRÉVOST, 20, PONT DE POLICE,
St. PETERSBURG, Commissioner of the Court of his Majesty the Emperor, and Agent to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts since 1826, begs to announce that he has been authorised to act as AGENT IN RUSSIA for Messrs. ELLIOT and Co., 22, AUSTIN FRUITS, LONDON, and through the kind permission of the Prince Gortchakoff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, HENRY PRÉVOST is authorised to refer to M. De Berg, Consul-general for Russia, 32, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., for any more particular information relating to his firm.
St. Petersburg, 4th November, 1863.

DIVIDENDS of 12 to 15 PER CENT.
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—December 7, 1863.

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FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST:

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 608.]

LONDON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Nor. 9	Burmah (Rangoon)	Oct. 28
Madras	" 14	Bombay	Nov. 29
Agra	" 7	Ceylon	" 16
		China (Hong Kong)	Nov. 1.

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of letters or newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton on the 12th and 27th of the month except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 15th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

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Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 10d.	1 oz. 1s. 8d.	2 oz. 3s. 4d.	3 oz. 5s. 0d.
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Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

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Postage to China, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton.

1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0s.	2 oz. 4s. 0d.	3 oz. 6s. 0d.
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Via Marseilles.

1 oz. 1s. 4d.	1 oz. 2s. 3d.	2 oz. 3s. 4d.	3 oz. 5s. 0d.
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SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE present mail from Calcutta brings intelligence from that city to November 9, but we have received news by telegram from Bombay to the 29th of that month, so that we have no later news from the scene of action in the North-west.

The Calcutta papers speak of Lord Elgin having been very seriously ill, but that the last accounts were much more favourable. All flattering hopes, however, were soon extinguished, and Lord Elgin closed his career at Dhurumsala on the 20th November. His Lordship's tour, before he was taken ill, was highly interesting, and if he had not suffered from an affection of the heart—pericarditis—a disease which is increased by high mountain air, his general health would probably have received great benefit from his trip. His Excellency had left Simla on the 26th of September, and visited the tea plantation in the Kangra Valley on the 30th of October. He had travelled about 300 miles, through some of the finest scenery in the world.

We give at the end of our summary the telegraphic intelligence of the very serious skirmish that took place on the 20th of November with the Hill tribes on the North-West frontier. We can no longer regard the tribes in that neighbourhood as altogether contemptible enemies. Though they were defeated on this occasion, we bought our victory at a heavy cost. Two lieutenants killed (Saunderson and Peel), and five officers wounded, including the commander of the force, Brigadier Chamberlain, who is *hors de combat*, and one hundred and twenty-eight men on the list of killed and wounded, gives this wild warfare a very serious aspect, and will perhaps help for the moment to confirm the silly native prognostication mentioned by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, who says that the people are expecting the advent of a native King and the expulsion of the English in 1865. A written prophecy to this effect is now, it is said, circulating from village to village, and any certified copy is supposed to have the sanction of some divine authority. It is said that General Garcock has temporarily succeeded General Sir Neville Chamberlain in his command. There has been such hard work and severe fighting, that though a larger force numerically is not called for, a relief is deemed necessary of some portion of the troops who have suffered most from fatigue and wounds.

The Commander-in-Chief had been going over much the same ground as the late Governor-general, with a rapidity characteristic of his nature.

Sir Robert Napier, President of the Council, had returned from his visit to the Andaman Islands.

Colonel Phayre, C.B., the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and all his fellow-passengers, had had a narrow escape from a watery grave, as their vessel, the *Baltic* steamer, was wrecked on the Alguada reef, at the entrance of the Rangoon river.

The Bishop of Calcutta had left Calcutta on his first visitation as Metropolitan of the dioceses of Madras, Bombay, and Colombo. He was honoured on his departure with a long resounding military salute, though a preacher of peace and Christian humility. His lordship is to be absent three months.

Dr. Duff had somewhat recovered his health, but was to leave India about Christmas.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, who had succeeded, just before his recall from his Madras governorship, in establishing a People's Park at that presidency, is employed with characteristic energy and earnestness in obtaining a People's Park for Calcutta. The noble maiden or large open plain to the south of Calcutta amply provides fresh air for its inhabitants on that side of the city, but the northern neighbourhood is deplorably deficient in similar sanitary accommodation. It is proposed to have the park in a spot bounded on three sides by the Circular Road, the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the Circular Canal. It is to include a zoological garden, a cricket ground, and gymnasium.

A programme of Revised Rules for the Sale of Unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and for the redemption of the revenue of such lands already granted for a term of years, is published. The main purpose of this re-publication is the simplification of the existing rules by the consolidation into one code of the rules heretofore issued, partly by the Government of Bengal, and partly by the Board of Revenue, under authority from the Government of Bengal. In Rule 3 a provision has been introduced to enable the Board of Revenue to relax, upon sufficient cause shown, the rule which limits the length of road or river frontage in each grant to one-half the depth of the lot. The relaxation is intended to meet the case of allotments on the borders of very winding roads or rivers to which the old rules could not be literally applied.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF LORD ELGIN.—REVOLT OF THE HILL TRIBES.

(Via Suez.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

Lord Elgin died on the 20th inst., at Durbarsalla.

Sir William Denison has gone to Calcutta.

More hard fighting has taken place on the frontier. All the Hill tribes have risen against the British rule.

General Chamberlain is still unable to advance. The British loss in officers has been very heavy.

The following is the latest intelligence received in Bombay:—

Sir Hugh Rose telegraphs from Lahore on the 26th instant that on the 20th the tribes again attacked our position with much determination, and took a picket, which was, however, regained, and the enemy gallantly driven back. Two English officers were killed, and five wounded, including General Chamberlain and Colonel Hope. One hundred and twenty-eight British and native troops were killed and wounded. Since this repulse the enemy have not again attacked.

General Chamberlain reports that he does not require reinforcements, only relief. He is confident of final success. The troops are in a commanding position, with thirteen guns. The health of the men is good, and provisions and ammunition are plentiful.

JAPAN.

PARIS, Dec. 12.

Letters received here from Japan to the 15th October state that at an extraordinary meeting of Daimios it was decided, by sixty-five against forty-seven votes, that there was no ground for declaring war against foreigners.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

Grey shirtings and cotton dull and declining, in consequence of the extreme tightness of the money market. Exchange on London, 2s. 3d. Government Securities: Four per Cent., 92; Five per Cent., 102; Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 110.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Grey Shirtings dull. Mule twist declining. Exchange on London, 2s. 1½d. Government Securities: Four per Cent., 95; Five per Cent., 104½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 114½.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. Gibbs, of the Mountain Train, killed in action, Oct. 26, at Umbeyla Pass, North-West Frontier. Lieuts. Sanderson and Peel, of H.M.'s 101st Foot, killed in action, on the North-Western Frontier, Nov. 20.
MADRAS.—Capt. B. Combe, late of the Madras N.I., at Chautenham, aged 78, Dec. 5.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Maj. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. Col. Thomson, Mr. D. A. Pinto, Capt. Basier, Lieut. Purdon. FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. Buckley. FROM HONG KONG.—Mr. D. R. Crawford, Mr. Cow, Mr. S. Borja, Mr. A. D. McArthur, R.N., Mr. E. P. de Grys, Madame Daubaud. FROM MALTA.—Capt. Webster, Mr. H. E. Harwood, James Martin.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Pera, Dec. 1.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Cornet Andrew, Mrs. Peckhard and two children, Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyley and three children. FROM MADRAS.—Mrs. Combed and three children, Mrs. Smith and child, Lieut. Desborough. FROM HONG KONG.—R. V. H. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. Wyatt. FROM MALTA.—Miss Arnold.

BENGAL.

THE CAWNPORE "DIFFICULTY."

The following is a statement of what occurred on the night of the 28th April, 1863, in connection with the visit of Mr. Warrand and Lieut. Franks to the mess-room of her Majesty's 46th Regiment:—

I had gone to the mess on the invitation of an honorary member, and at about 11.50 p.m. was engaged in a game of billiards with Dr. Fagan, of her Majesty's 46th Regiment. At that time Dr. Fagan, Dr. Power (attached to the regiment), and myself were the only persons present besides the marker. Just then Messrs. Warrand and Franks drove into the compound, and pulled up at a short distance from the billiard room door. I heard them inquiring of a servant whether I was there. On receiving a reply in the affirmative they both got down and came towards the door. Dr. Fagan, who was standing at the head of the table close to the door, turned round, and in the most cordial manner asked them to come in and sit down, and immediately afterwards offered them refreshment, which they accepted.

Dr. Power was at this time sitting at the further end of the room, and joined in the conversation. We all remained there for about two and a-half hours, during which both Doctors Fagan and Power played billiards with Messrs. Warrand and Franks, and offered them more refreshment. We then separated in the most amicable manner, Messrs. Warrand and Franks being the first to leave the room. I was intimately acquainted with all parties, and the impression produced on my mind certainly was that Messrs. Warrand and Franks were not only invited in, but cordially welcomed.

I know that Dr. Fagan had been previously acquainted with both Messrs. Warrand and Franks, and that Dr. Power had met Mr. Warrand several times, and on the night in question did not appear to consider Lieutenant Franks an intruder.

These being my impressions, I was much surprised on seeing the letters which were received by Messrs. Warrand and Franks from the mess president nine days after; and, believing that there must have been some mistake, I accompanied Mr. Warrand on the following morning to learn what could have led to it. We saw Drs. Fagan and Power, showed them the letter, and asked what they thought of it. Doctor Fagan replied, "Well, you see, they don't like fellows coming in so late." Doctor Power merely said, "I don't remember anything about it," or words to that effect. This is all that I know of my knowledge.

(Signed) R. D. SPEDDING, Civil Service.

Cawnpore, Aug. 25, 1863.—Oude Gazette, Oct. 31.

PEOPLE'S PARK FOR CALCUTTA WALLAHS.

Few holiday-makers, we suspect, will have reason to look back upon the late vacation with as much self-satisfaction as the financial member of the Viceroy's Council. During that brief repose from the carking cares of official life, Sir Charles bethought him of the sad lot of the vast multitude of natives located in the northern and eastern divisions of the town, far removed from the Maidan, or any other open space suitable for recreation. He has accordingly addressed a letter to the chairman of the municipality, suggesting the formation of a People's Park near the Scaldah Station, between the Canal and the Circular-road. It is at present a waste, unproductive site, hideous to the eye, and a nuisance to the neighbourhood, but quite capable, with a very trifling outlay, of being converted into a fine open park, tastefully laid out and planted with ornamental trees and flowering shrubs. No man is better entitled to write on such a subject than Sir Charles Trevelyan, for it is to him that Madras is indebted for a People's Park, on a spot that was previously an eye sore and a disgrace to the community. The advantage to every large city of possessing such

"lungs" is too obvious to be dilated upon. The benefit conferred upon the hard working dwellers in the east of London by the formation of the Victoria Park can only be fully realised by those who remember what that neighbourhood was only twenty years ago, and what it is now. The same may be said of the Battersea Park, and in a less degree even of the Regent's Park. One seemingly inevitable result of all such ornamental clearings is the improvement of all house property within a considerable distance, and a corresponding improvement in the appearance of the working men and their families. Sir Charles's further suggestion that a Zoological Garden should be established, is deserving of the hearty co-operation of both natives and Europeans. Instead, however, of a gymnasium and a cricket ground, we should greatly prefer to see a Polytechnic Institution. It is only by such means as these that persons born and educated in this country can learn to form original ideas. Book knowledge is, of course, very desirable, so far as it goes, but it will never suffice to enable a man to travel out of beaten paths, or to escape from the ancestral groove. The education of the eye is far more fruitful than any sort of education by rote. Shakespeare and the musical glasses will not do now-a-days. Men must see for themselves and then they will think for themselves, and no longer be content to repeat like parrots what somebody has written or said some hundreds of years before them. Is there no "Mr. Ready-money" in Calcutta? No munificent merchant-prince to make a start? Or must we send to Bombay and beg for donations and subscriptions? —Bengal Hurkaru, Nov. 7.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

The establishment of a divorce court having naturally produced an unusual number of marriages, and consequently of spasmodic emotions of mutual love and goodwill, no more felicitous season could be chosen for an appeal to the charitable feelings of the Christian community of Bengal. The Lawrence Asylum at Sunawur, excellent in every other respect, is defective in this, that it closes its doors upon the orphan children of Romanist parents. And yet fully one-third of the entire British army in India is composed of Roman Catholics, the bravest of the brave, than whom none are more loyal or more ready to shed their blood in defence of our common rights and interests. But their orphan children are uncared for by the State, and unheeded by the Protestants for whom their fathers fought and died. Is this—can this be right? Is it fair to ask men to expose themselves to imminent, deadly danger, without the hope of the slightest provision being made for their bereaved offspring? It is not a question of faith, but of love. The orphan children of Roman Catholics have bodies to be nourished, minds to be trained, souls to be saved, quite as much as those of Protestants. About that there can be no difference of opinion. It only remains, then, to ask—shall these little ones be cast adrift upon the world, without a belief in God, without love for their fellow-men, without hope in heaven, and with only misery on earth, when the slightest effort, involving no act of self-denial, will suffice to give them that resting-place in this world which shall prepare them for another and a higher life? It is simply a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. The Government allows five hundred rupees per mensem towards the expenses of a military Catholic orphanage to be established at Simla; but the orphanage itself does not exist. A building must first be erected, and towards that the Government, with ill-judged economy, will not subscribe one farthing. Perhaps it is as well that it is so. An institution of this kind should be truly catholic, truly universal. It is for the public at large to evince their gratitude to the gallant hearts who give them peace and security by the free expenditure of their lives, by providing for their helpless orphans. Let no one hang back because his donation may be small compared with the lavish munificence of the wealthy. Let him give what he can, and it will be a comfort and

happiness to him hereafter, if peradventure he read of hard stricken fights in which his Romanist fellow-countrymen acquitted themselves with characteristic valour and devotedness. Donations and subscriptions, large or small, will be gratefully received by the Very Rev. Father Lewis, Bishop's House, Agra, or by the Catholic chaplain of the nearest station; and we refuse to believe that another cold season will pass over without sufficient funds being collected to make an auspicious and hopeful beginning.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

JUSTICES' JUSTICE IN CALCUTTA.

The daily papers of yesterday contained the report of a police case in which it is difficult to say whether the magistrate or the superintendent of police displayed the greatest incapacity. The son of the ex-King of Oudh had, it seems, charged his mistress with having robbed him of some jewellery, but subsequently withdrew the charge, and the accused was released. The jewels were restored to the complainant, who then went his way in peace, and took back his "sociable evil" as if nothing had happened to disturb the harmony of their unlawful loves. Obviously enough, the superintendent was not authorised to act in this irresponsible manner, nor was this the extreme measure of his offending. The charge was not even signed by the complainant, and consequently the officer had no right to take the accused into custody. Still less was he entitled to give up the property alleged to have been stolen, and thus lend himself to the compounding of a felony. For these grossly irregular proceedings a severe reprimand was very properly administered by the magistrate; but, unfortunately when once started, Mr. Roberts does not always know where to stop. On this occasion, not satisfied with reproofing the erring police officer, he must take upon himself to enunciate a theory, accounting both for the institution of the charge and its sudden withdrawal. He had discovered by intuition—founded on long experience of the native character—that the young woman had grown weary of her lover, and longed to change her *venue*. The gentleman, however, was, strange to say, the less fickle of the two, and, therefore, opposed the idea of her leaving him. And when fair words had failed to produce the desired effect, love prompted him to take the unmanly and desperate measure of charging his inconstant mistress with stealing the jewels with which he himself had decked her person. Intimidated by the prospect of going to gaol, the poor girl resigned her short-lived dream of liberty, and returned to her former bondage. All this might be true, but it might also be purely fanciful, and the mere creature of Mr. Roberts's too lively imagination. In any case, it is no part of a magistrate's functions to build up theories and interweave probabilities into the form of a romance. He has only to deal with the evidence adduced before him, confining himself to facts and eschewing vain fancies. Besides, can Mr. Roberts have so completely forgotten his Latin Grammar as to need to be reminded that the quarrels of lovers is the renewal of love? Had he only bethought him of that wise and pithy saying, he might have imagined quite another fiction, and dwelt upon the intensity of the prince's love, on the waywardness and delightful caprices of women in general, and of this peccant fair one in particular, and finally on the rapturous joys of reconciliation. He did nothing of this, but he did what was very much worse—he asked the superintendent in what sort of predicament would he have found himself had any one written an anonymous letter to the Commissioner of Police, accusing him of having received a bribe to release the young woman. In the first place, this is very like an underhand way of insinuating that he himself more than half suspected Mr. MacMahon of having been induced in some such manner to act as he did. Mr. Roberts's question further implies that he believes Mr. Wauchope capable of acting upon anonymous communications, and of listening to the slanders of a nameless accuser. Mr. Wauchope, we fancy, will not feel particularly grate-

ful to Mr. Roberts for imputing to him such ungentlemanly conduct, and may perchance be inclined to think that that worthy magistrate would not himself be over scrupulous about doing what he believes others would do. It is with unfeigned regret that we pass these strictures upon the foolish exhibition made by Mr. Roberts on Saturday last. There is not a more assiduous, painstaking, or conscientious magistrate in the country than this very gentleman. According to the light that is in him he labours honestly to do his duty by all men, but unhappily he knows not when to be silent. He carries far too much top gear to keep an even keel, and loves to crack on with every sail set, regardless of wind and weather. Truly, the tongue is an unruly member.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

UMRITSUR RAILWAY.

On the 10th of May, 1862, the railway was opened which connected Umrtsur, the commercial, with Lahore, the political capital of the Punjab. Since then the service between the two places has been performed by two ordinary trains, so carefully that not a single accident on the line involving injury to passengers, rolling stock, or property conveyed, has occurred. It is very desirable that the railway officials connected with the line between Sealdah and Kooshtea should borrow a copy of the "instructions" upon which those in the Punjab act, with a view to the discharge of their functions with less detriment to individuals, and through them to the public, than we have been lately accustomed to see. The screws that are at present unmistakably loose, will, in that case, be removed, and more efficient and serviceable ones substituted. As matters stand, folks rarely enter a carriage altogether free from unpleasant forebodings of a "collision" or trip "off the line" not contemplated when tickets were purchased. The Umrtsur trains ran 45,000 miles during the year, and deposited their living freight sound in wind and limb. We hope the time is not distant when our friends at Sealdah may be able to say as much for the manner in which they run their carriages. It is a singular fact that, although the Scinde Railway to Kotree is one hundred and five miles in extent, whilst that to Umrtsur is only thirty-two miles, the passenger traffic on the longer is considerably less than it is on the shorter one. There were only 105,063 individuals carried throughout the year between Kurrahee and Kotree, whilst 368,315 were conveyed on the Lahore and Umrtsur line within the same period. The reason for this remarkable difference is not very apparent, the proportion being as three to one in favour of the latter! Ere the line had been open a little more than eleven weeks the profits of receipts over working expenses amounted to Rs. 12,165; but during the half-year ending 31st December, 1862, the profit was Rs. 17,095 only, showing a considerable falling off. This, it is said, was caused by an increase of full fifty per cent. on the working expenses, in consequence of the wood which had been originally used proving unfit and defective. We are sorry to see, however, that progress on the Lahore and Mooltan line is still exceedingly unsatisfactory. Nearly four years have elapsed since the work was commenced, and we find, from the report before us, that only 105 miles, out of the 250 which stretch between those two important stations, have been completed—or something very like twenty-six miles per annum! The difficulty which we know exists in procuring sleepers can scarcely account for this extraordinary and discreditable delay in finishing a line which traverses a country as level as a billiard table, and singularly free from engineering difficulties. This "difficulty" appears to have been made the subject of a report to Government, who therefore sanctioned the laying, first of forty miles, and again of eighty-five miles of the main line with Greaves iron pot sleepers (whatever they may be), and so we may look for a happier state of things at last. But it strikes us that if matters were looked at more closely, official indolence would be found to have not a little to do with this delay. For instance, we are told

in the 211th paragraph of this report that a large number of these pots had arrived at Kurrahee, and that they will probably be delivered on the line at the end of the year—that is, six entire months are required by the authorities of the railway to convey a cargo of iron pots by steam to Mooltan, and convey them thence along the line! If this is to be met with on so simple a tract, what delays and "difficulties" may we not look to encounter on the Delhi one? This line is not, as our readers doubtless know, to be taken direct from Umballa or Kurnaul to Delhi, but through the richer, more populous, and more important districts of Saharunpore and Meerut, and to join the East India Railway at Gazeoodeennugger. The report before us concludes with a tabular statement, showing the amount of expenditure on the railways in the Punjab up to 30th April last, which is represented as Rs. 62,61,066.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

LETTER FROM SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN ON PEOPLE'S GARDENS.

The following letter from Sir Charles Trevelyan was read at a meeting of the Calcutta justices:—

"MY DEAR MR. SCHALCH,—Dining at the Bishop's Palace yesterday evening, Mrs. Cotton remarked to me that it is a great hindrance to the recovery of the patients in the Medical College Hospital that they have not the same advantage as the patients of the General Hospital of an open place like the Maidan, where they can have fresh air and pleasant change of scene. This remark, and the opportunity of this holiday time, induces me to lay before you a subject which I have long had at heart.

"The advantage of open park-like spaces for public health and recreation adjoining great towns is now fully admitted. Aristocratic Hyde Park has been supplemented by the popular Regent's, Victoria, and Battersea Parks, and Birmingham, Manchester, and almost every thickly-inhabited place in England has now one or more 'People's Parks,' which have been purchased and embellished partly by municipal funds, partly from public subscriptions, but, more than all, by the munificence of individuals.

"The institution has also been successfully introduced at Madras. The promenade on the beach was too distant to be available to the majority of the population, and a desolate salt swamp between Black Town and Vepery has been converted into an ornate pleasure ground and zoological garden, where a band plays every evening, and family parties of every creed and race may be seen by hundreds enjoying the air and scene within an easy walk of their homes.

"The southern part of Calcutta is amply provided for by the noble Maidan, but in the northern part this great resource is entirely wanting. One of the most painful pictures which became impressed on my mind in years long gone by was, the European or East Indian taking his dusty unrefreshing walk in the Circular-road, and the family groups confined to their balconies for want of some healthy cheerful place of out-of-door resort. The case is now far worse, for the Christian population in that part of the town has greatly increased. I allude especially to them, because their habits make the absence of any place where they can even take a pleasant walk a serious deprivation; but the example of Madras shows that if the English park is properly introduced, it will be appreciated by the natives, like our railways and many other institutions.

"Great improvements are about to be made in the northern part of the town, but they will all be incomplete without this addition, and will only make the want of it more seriously felt.

"I write to you as representing the municipality, and having pressed upon you this great desideratum, I might safely leave the details of the subject to your superior means of information; but having given the matter much consideration, I may mention that the space bounded on three sides by the Circular Road, the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the Circular Canal, appears to me to be the best suited to the object, as the nearest available space to the most populous

parts of the northern division of the city. One side of it is broken into irregular mounds of railway 'spoil'; but although this renders it less valuable for other purposes, it only makes it more available to be laid out in the picturesque English mode in imitation of nature. A Zoological Garden ought certainly to be included in the plan. It is strange that this cheap and delightful medium of instruction should as yet be entirely wanting in such a city as Calcutta. There ought, of course, to be a cricket-ground and gymnasium.—Believe me, very truly yours,

"C. E. TREVELYAN.

"Calcutta, Oct. 23, 1863."

The Chairman was happy to say that, within a very short period, good drainage, good ventilation, good roads, and good water, would be enjoyed by the Calcutta public.

One of the Justices spoke highly and approvingly of Sir Charles Trevelyan's "wise and judicious plan," and briefly referred to the want of a good road for pedestrians, and to the improvement of the Circular-road.

Baboo Prosoono Coomar Tagore referred the chairman to one of Lord Dalhousie's minutes, stating that it was in contemplation to convert a portion of the northern part of the Strand into a park. His intention apparently was to revive the subject, "without intending to depreciate Sir Charles Trevelyan's plan." The northern part of the Strand alluded to by him was from the Mint to Nimtollah.

THE GANGES CANAL.

The department of public works has for long been afflicted with a variety of disorders, productive of serious loss to the Imperial treasury, and of no little annoyance to the community at large. But of these several diseases perhaps the two most prejudicial to its health and reputation are extravagance and dilatoriness. The former will not allow it to place one stone upon another except at a cost which nobody else ever dreams of paying, and the latter retards progress to an extent of which he alone can form anything like an adequate conception who has been in a position to inspect personally the working of the machinery. Weary months are suffered to elapse ere a "report" is indited; there is then some recondite cause by which its despatch is hindered; and when, finally, this has been removed, then secretaries of Government, acting apparently under some occult "spherical predominance," need nearly a lustrum to comprehend and reply to it. We have a case before us. Upon our table lies the Report on the Revenue Returns of the Canals under the Superintendent-general of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces, for 1860-61. This document is dated 11th August, 1862; its receipt is acknowledged by Colonel Beadle, Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Department, on the 25th of March, 1863, and it is finally printed in October of the same year, so that three months were occupied in preparing it, eight months in furnishing it with a reply consisting of precisely four short paragraphs, and seven months in printing it! But if we are disposed to quarrel with the department for a delay so preposterous and unreasonable as this, we are well pleased with the information which this pamphlet supplies. We desire to call particular attention to that portion of it which is concerned with the cost and results of the Ganges Canal. The former, up to the close of the year under review, was Rs. 1,87,48,279, or £1,874,828 sterling, and the area of land brought under irrigation was 536 square miles. The area of actual cultivation by means of the canal is not small, and gave peaceful occupation to many thousands of cultivators and farm servants belonging to no less than 3,483 villages. We are not, therefore, surprised to learn of the thankful feeling which the people entertain towards Government for having enabled them, during a period of severe famine, not only to hold their own, but to prosper to such an extent in many cases as to be able to liquidate debts with which they had been encumbered for years, and which inspired the usurious bankers with the hope of being able to sell them out of house and home in the hour of their

distress. Who does not remember the controversy which raged in the columns of our contemporaries in those days when famine was slaying her thousands, whether the Ganges Canal was likely to prove of any, the slightest, assistance in helping the wretched cultivators to tide over the crisis? In the absence of everything like reliable ground for one's calculations, the vaticinations of our friends were naturally of a somewhat hazy character. The report before us proves now, however, that the canal did all and more than was ever hoped for from it. In the Northern, Upper Central, and Lower Central Divisions it gave occupation to no less than 30,65,815 labourers. The Cawnpore, Etawah, and Boodlunshuhur branches furnished food to 27,89,809 peasants, and the Dhoon and Rohilcund Canals, with that of the Eastern Jumma, supplied the means of life to 7,43,084 ryots. So that, in all, no less than 65,98,708 human beings were not only saved from perishing by a slow and cruel process, but were enabled to maintain themselves in something more than their usual position. Of course we are not to be supposed to assert that the canal and its branches have been useful only in this indirect way, but simply to call attention to the terrible loss which the population would in all likelihood have suffered if this means of relief had not been at hand to dissipate so terrible a threatening. They who passed through the stricken land at the time of which the report before us treats are not likely soon to forget the sandy waste, the arid soil, the desolate fields, the deserted villages, the abandoned wells, the brazen sky, and the iron earth which greeted them so far as the eye could reach. Only in those villages which fringed the line of the Ganges Canal and its branches was the heart of the spectators gladdened with the sight of green joyous crops, which appeared to wave defiance to the terrible influences under which lands more remote had succumbed. In some places the state of desolation was so complete that it is difficult to conceive anything more so. Not a blade of grass was to be seen; not a drop of water in the village tanks; and where a well did contain any, it was of the filthiest and muddiest description. This was the "water" which the unhappy ryots gladly drank, and of which their wretched cattle were only too happy to partake. With a soil thus bound and parched to the last degree, the character of the relief which the Ganges canal afforded to thousands perishing for want of it is not to be easily calculated. That this relief should be administered as promptly and extensively as possible was in accordance with the wishes of the Government, and these were met with great alacrity and zeal on the part of the canal officers.

But whilst the Government was thus consulting the interests of its afflicted subjects, its own were necessarily in some degree preserved. If, on the one hand, 5,37,655 men, 5,37,655 women, and 5,37,655 children daily for a whole year were kept from starvation—if fodder was produced sufficient for the preservation of the cattle of all the districts through which the canal runs—and if a large circulation of corn was thereby caused—the Government was likewise saved from remissions of revenue to the extent of nearly twenty lakhs of rupees.

But it is necessary to see whether the Ganges Canal is in itself a profitable speculation of Government. On this point, Colonel Turnbull's report is very satisfactory. The total outlay on this gigantic work, together with that expended on its maintenance and repairs, may be represented at Rs. 3,23,86,636. The direct revenue paid into the Government treasury was Rs. 1,42,45,258, or not far from one-half of the outlay; and the indirect revenue in the shape of the value of crops to the country for one single year amounts to no less than Rs. 6,03,06,287, or nearly double the whole outlay—including maintenance and repairs for several years. If, then, we place the interest on capital and cost of maintenance and repair on the debtor side, and the revenue realised on the creditor side, the department will be shown to be returning 5 per cent., and to possess a reserve fund, besides, of Rs. 75,66,276-11-5. It must be ac-

knowledge that this result disposes pretty effectually of the question whether canals are a failure or a success in this country. Addle-pated scribblers, dilettanti engineers, and ill-advised provincial journalists, have endeavoured to enlighten the Government of India on this point, and have proved, doubtless to their own satisfaction, that the Ganges Canal is a "folly," and that Sir Proby Cautley is something very like a "humbug." All such nonsense must be now hushed. Colonel Turnbull has shown that the canal has produced grain sufficient to feed a million and a half of people, and fodder for cattle for an entire year, besides a large crop of sugar and cotton, which is equivalent to a further additional supply of food. It has moreover caused the circulation of coin to the amount of £1,512,264, and has saved Government from making remissions of land revenue to the extent of £200,000, and (looking at it no longer with a huxter's eye) it has drawn closer the bonds of union between the Government and the governed, thus securing a point of the very last and greatest moment.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Oct. 28.

DISTURBANCES IN THE NORTH-WEST—AN OFFICER'S JOURNAL.

October 10.—The General did not join till yesterday; he is a fine, soldierly-looking fellow, full of fight, with a determined face, as though he might have a temper; he has an eye like a hawk. What he is going to do with us no one but himself knows. We are to do some dodging thing to-night; our first bugle goes at 12, the second, at 1 A.M., but what is then to become of us is very doubtful. The enemy are within about eight miles of us, fortifying a pass into the hills, so the General has sent two regiments and eight guns to watch them there, which will make them concentrate their forces, and we shall probably go through the mouth of the pass in the night, leave them all watching over the two regiments, and enter the hills at some point where there is nobody to stop us. This is, however, all conjecture, for General Chamberlain's right hand does not know what his left is about—and such being the case, he would not be likely to tell us.

Mahabun is the mountain we have to take to begin with, and if we get through the pass in rear of the enemy, before they are aware of our intention, half the business will be over without firing a shot. We are so strong now that they will probably sue for terms. The force consists of ten native infantry regiments—Punjabees, Sikhs, Afreedees, every sort of border ruffian going, cavalry and infantry of the Guides, Probyn's Horse, three European regiments, no end of artillery, with mortars, 9-pounder guns and 24-pound howitzers, native allies of all sorts and kinds. You never saw nor dreamed of such a wild crew in all your days. Our camp is above two miles long; first you see a forest of spears sticking upright in the ground, the little horses picketed near them neighing and stamping, and the wild, savage, handsome horsemen lying about on charpoys smoking, cleaning their arms, or baking chupatties on huge round iron plates three feet across. Then you come on Punjabees in dirt-coloured coats and ditto knickerbockers, then on Sikhs in red, or more Punjabees in yellow, then Englishmen in red coats and blue hats and trousers, then on gunners in their shirt-sleeves loading ammunition into mule boxes, or drilling elephants to carry 9-pounder guns on their backs, to which the said elephants most strenuously object. Then a field forge where they are repairing arms or making horseshoes, then rows of bullocks, and hundreds of mules tied head and heel, then a hospital with its tents and row of doolies, then more Europeans with their bazaars in rear (rows of dirty little tents surmounted by a portentous blue and white, or red and blue flag), then guns, Sikhs, Punjabees, more spears, and beyond the general's tent, and the bare open plain, dotted as far as the eye can reach, with flocks and herds for the feeding of the multitude, and camels to carry their tents and baggage, masticating the prickly shrubs of the desert, which no other beast will touch.

Over all this great camp hangs, from "morn

till dewy eve," a dense cloud of choking dust, through which you hear now a bugle, now the native pipe of the regiments from Bunnoo, now the Scotch bag-pipes, great war-pipes sounding five miles off, and again the roll of the infantry drums, or a blast from a cavalry trumpet, while backwards and forwards all day long go every description of officer known to Indian civilisation. There rides a Pathan native officer on a prancing, snorting, fidgetting, half Arab horse, wearing two swords—an English one for show, a native one for fighting—a pistol or revolver in his belt, a shield on his back, and an enormous roll of blue striped cloth round his head, with one end hanging over his shoulder; and here comes an orderly, with a spear sixteen feet long, at a hard racing gallop, the safety of creation apparently depending on the amount of dust he makes; here a commandant of Irregulars, then a subaltern of Europeans, whilst nondescript gunners in quaint attire gallop past nondescript guides and queer devils of every colour under heaven; and all this parade and fuss to exterminate a few wretched mountaineers!

I must turn in now for an hour's sleep before we march, as I have to serve out ammunition to my party, pack four mules, load my revolver, and move to the head of the column before anyone stirs: it is now striking eleven, and I shall have to be up before 12.15. I had no sleep last night, nor have I been off my legs to-day.

Oct. 20.—We started at one in the morning, and marched over most awful ground, through a pass five miles long, where none of us had ever been before. It took us till five P.M. next day—all this time we had no food. I had no work, only heard one shot fired. But the advanced column was engaged, lost no one, but killed and wounded about twelve hill men, and drove them clear of the pass.

Most of our fellows went to sleep at ten o'clock at night without any food. I was very cold and hungry, having walked twenty-five miles over rocks and hills with my party, so I got a pound of raw beef and made a fire, over which I cooked it on my sword, grubbed, and then, rolling myself up in the cover of a tent, went to sleep on the ground. There was a little firing in the night, but no one was touched, and we slept till morning. Still no grub till twelve, when some mess things arrived, and we got a plate of stew and a loaf each, and I've been torpid under a tree ever since. My things have not come up, and we march again directly. I've not heard from you. They say there is some panic in the daks. We've no tents now, and probably they won't come for some time, but I'll take a rug next march.

Oct. 24, *Umbeylah Pass*.—I have been unable to send any letters, for the pass has been blocked up with luggage behind us. You never saw such a place; it is about eight miles long, and the road by such as know both said to be worse than the Khyber. In fact, in parts there was barely room for one man to get through. We should have had some trouble had not the General taken them by surprise by starting in the middle of the night, and marching twenty-five miles straight on end. We passed the evenings in complete barricades at a place where, had they been in force, they might have given us much trouble. As it was, there were not half-a-dozen shots fired the whole way, until the leading column came through it this (east) end, when they had a slight skirmish, and killed some seven or eight of them—the rest bolting.

I hurried up my men, but was not in time to see it. The rocks on both sides of us are steep here, and we've had several alarms, but except the night before last nothing to signify. However, (the 22nd) we sent out a reconnaissance which fell in in the evening with some little force, about five miles lower down, lost seven or eight men, and retired. It was just dark, and the niggers followed. I came in with the rear guard about two miles, and the brutes, to do them justice, behaved very pluckily, charging up to within twenty yards and firing matchlocks at us. One of them took a deliberate pot at me, but missed, as usual. I gave him two shots in return,

and hit him, but it was too dark under the tree where he went to know what became of him. When we got back to camp we found the whole force up defending the camp, and we had to stay out all night fighting. The firing at times was very heavy; now a couple of companies of Europeans firing altogether, now a whole regiment of Punjab infantry, a 24-pounder howitzer, or a whole lot of mountain train-guns, and the matchlocks popping away in the bush in front. I was nearly coming to grief at one time, owing to the way in which we were all mixed up. I was standing about the centre of the position, near General Chamberlain, watching proceedings, when there was a call for an officer to get some men together and cover the guns. There was no one else about, so I went, got the men, and posted them on the left of the guns, on a small ridge, just under another ridge, where some more of our men were placed, and then stood talking to the Quartermaster-General and another officer. Presently the enemy charged out on our front, when bang went the rifles of the company above us, right among us all. We were covered with dust, and shouted to them to cease firing. I, turning round, saw old ——— on his face a yard off. I thought he had gone down to avoid the fire, and the position being a tempting one, gave him a smack, saying it was all serene. He, however, answered by a feeble groan, and said he was hit in the eye; he was only stunned by the bullet, which just grazed his eyebrows, and in ten minutes was all right again. One poor young fellow of the artillery got killed close to his gun; they say he'd not been married a year altogether. We had about seventeen killed and wounded. The bush in front had lots of their killed in it in the morning. They acknowledge to have lost fifty, and have in all probability actually lost more than double this number, as they were howling like fiends in great numbers on our front, where there were cannister and rifles playing on them.

Yesterday nothing happened. We took up positions for the night, but no one interfered with us, having, I fancy, got enough of it. There were not a dozen shots fired. I, being bilious and seedy, went to bed. To-day we are still here; why, no one knows. I am still seedy from fatigue and sleeping on the ground with no tent. A packet of your letters came yesterday.

Oct. 25.—I've just come in from a little fight in which we lost nobody, killed or wounded, but which involved so much climbing and shooting that I can't write a bit. I was down with fever yesterday and the day before, and did not know what the matter was till the doctor found me under a rock, walked me over to hospital, and gave me fifteen grains of quinine in one dose, after which I crawled under a blanket stretched on sticks, got better, and went out on picket duty all night. I was just coming in to write, when an order came for me to go up hill at once, and put myself and men under the orders of the officer in command on the top. This proved to be three miles off, and about 6,000 feet high, and we were tolerably done by the time we got there. However, we took the range of the evening, gave the distance to the Artillery, and covered the advance of Coke's regiment till they reached the opposite height, the enemy bolting in about a quarter of an hour. They fired some matchlocks at us, but did no damage; we only heard the bullets whizzing overhead. The officer in command desired me to thank my men for the steady way in which they covered his advance; so I drew them up, made a little speech, and came back again; we killed several. The 1st Punjab Infantry got a standard, round which they danced a sword dance, and we gave them three cheers as we went by. We are hard worked just now, out almost every night, and ready to turn out all day. There's an officer going back through the Pass who'll take this. Not a moment to lose.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Oct. 31.

THE "AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SEPOY."

The "Autobiography of a Sepoy" is again the only noteworthy article in *Chesson and Woodhall's Miscellany*. The "military promenade" to Candahar forms the burden of the last instalment,

and is described with a certain degree of picturesque. The sufferings of the invading army, the superstitious terrors of the sepoys, and the utter indifference of Shah Soojah's subjects, are told with forcible simplicity and evident truthfulness. But what is more to our present purpose is to draw attention to this intelligent veteran's opinion of the native army as now constituted. The service, he says, has become universally unpopular. Hindoos, Mussulmans, Sikhs, Pathans, and Doogras, all equally dislike the frequent innovations, and complain that they can never learn their work. The drill of yesterday is not the drill of to-day, and that which was acquired this morning will have to give way to another fashion to-morrow. They object, also, to the examinations, and maintain that promotion by merit is only another name for promotion by commanding officer's favour. The Punjabees and Sikhs, he continues, have no real reverence for the Sirkar. All they look to is the chance of plunder, whether in India or China; but now that peace is firmly established it is very difficult to induce young men to enlist. The foot soldiers are dissatisfied that no increase has been made to their pay, notwithstanding the rise in the prices of all necessaries of life, and the augmentation of the cavalry soldiers' allowances. The enhanced cost of living they attribute to the ill-advised tolerance shown to the Bunnias, who are allowed to charge what they please. The Mussulmans, we are assured, still hope one day to recover Hindostan from the Feringhees, forgetful of the lesson taught them at Delhi, when, with a large and well-appointed army, they were unable to hold a fortified city "against four or five regiments of Europeans and a few hastily-raised regiments of dirty Punjabees." And with regard to the Sikhs, "I also know that if the people of the Punjab should rebel and fight the Sirkar, 100,000 Hindostanees would be only too glad to take service against them, if it were merely to pay off old scores." This is so far satisfactory, but let us now see what "A Sepoy" has to say on the subject of brigading native corps:—

"The practice of the Sirkar, of keeping several regiments of native troops together at the same station, is not wise. It is then that the young men get *mush*, and swagger about in the bazaars, pulled up with vain conceits, and talk of things they had better not. They forget the giver of their salt. There are always plenty of *budnashees* (rascals) in every large city, and in most sadder bazaars, to encourage the men in every villany. This idle habit has increased much since the mutiny. Before that time I never heard much about it, but now that *arfat* (calamity) has befallen Hindostan, it is their constant practice. These bazaar *nimuk-harams* (scoundrels) have nothing to lose, and they think that in times of confusion and disorder they may gain advantage, as many of them did during the rebellion. Meerut, Cawnpore, and some other cities are full of these men, who escaped punishment for their evil deeds, and make a boast of it. Some bad men will be found in every regiment, and their influence should be well guarded against—especially among young soldiers."

—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Nov. 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA has delivered his first charge as Metropolitan, in the Calcutta Cathedral. As the charge has to be again delivered in the Cathedrals of Madras, Bombay, and Colombo, it will not be published for some time. It was able, liberal, and sound, but dealt little with the educational questions raised by the Bishop of Madras.

CAPTAIN W. H. J. LANCE, of the Staff Corps, is appointed to command the escort of the Hon. A. Eden's mission to Bhootan, and Captain H. H. G. Austen, of the G. T. Survey, to be assistant to the envoy.

THE HOLIDAY QUESTION, which had once been decided by the Governor-General in Council, has been reopened. Sir Charles Trevelyan, we hear, has again taken it up, and has called for all the papers and correspondence on the subject. It is probable that the number of holidays granted in the year to the several secretariats, if not those allowed to other public officers, will be curtailed.

THE MEERUT COTTON PRESSING COMPANY (Limited), as we are informed by the local journal, commenced operations on Thursday, the 29th October. A bale "containing a little over three maunds of cotton was compressed without the slightest trouble into the space of 8½ cubic feet," while "the time occupied in pressing, including lashing and sewing, did not exceed thirty minutes." A large concourse of natives assembled to witness the working of the iron screw, and expressed their profound astonishment to see so large a quantity of cotton compressed into so small a space. It was the old story of the Geni squeezing himself into the casket on the shore practically illustrated.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE DIRECT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA by the crown was celebrated on Monday night, at the Dalhousie Institute by three ladies and fifty-three gentlemen. The entertainment, in truth, appears to have been somewhat meagre. Signore Pompei, indeed, whom our contemporary calls Signor Pompeii, and whom he evidently regards as first cousin to Signor Ercolano—seems to have done his best to enliven the dullness of the evening; but what could any man do with an audience of fifty-six Anglo-Indians? And then the speechifying! Sir Charles Trevelyan invited Mr. Facing-both-ways Beadon to take the chair as president elect, and hoped that the institute would one day or another be suitably lodged. Mr. Facing-both-ways Beadon, though overpowered by emotion, took the chair, and spoke of the paulo-post-future. Colonel Beadle discovered that the institute was like a tadpole, and had no doubt that when the tail fell off the legs would grow. Mr. Walter Brett then remarked that a Christian dynasty is as much superior to a Mussulman one as is the Dalhousie Institute to the Taj-Mahal. On his return to India he hoped to find that the "young men" had grown up. Mr. Nichol proposed to offer prizes as an incentive to "young men" to grow up. Mr. Parker and Colonel Beadle took the same view of the case, and suggested that the "young men" should at once be enrolled into a sub-committee. Mr. F. B. W. Beadon said that the resolution was irregular, but he would propose it to the council. As he did not quite agree with it, he would of course support it. The only way to keep "young men" out of the committee was to put them into a sub-committee. The subject of "young men" growing up should be "taken into consideration." He then sang the National Anthem as a solo—"Rule Britannia" being substituted as a chorus by the audience, led off by a "young man" with blue eyes, straight nose, and hair parted down the middle. The monthly expenditure of the institute exceeds the receipts by rather less than 150 rupees.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 4.

MOULMEIN AND RANGOON.—We have received files of Moulmein and Rangoon papers of the respective dates of October 24 and 27. The total loss of the steamship *Batic* on the Alguada Reef on the night of the 16th is almost the only event recorded in these journals that has any interest for our Calcutta readers. The night, though very dark, was calm, and thus the passengers, crew, and mails were on the following morning safely landed on Negrais Island, whence they were conveyed to Bassein. Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., is reported to have arrived at Moulmein on the 23rd, and was to leave on the 26th for Rangoon. We understand that Sir Robert remained eight days at Port Blair, and made a searching investigation into the manifold irregularities that of late have characterised that penal settlement. Very sweeping reforms are consequently anticipated. The *Arracan* arrived in the river yesterday.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 8.

NEW BANK AT CALCUTTA.—A prospectus of the Victoria Bank of Calcutta (Limited) has been put forth. The capital is to be Rs. 50,00,000, in 10,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, with power to increase. The business of the bank will include loan and discount.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN DEVERILL.—We regret to announce the death of Captain T. P. Deverill, 90th Regiment. The melancholy event occurred yesterday morning.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 3.

REPORTED RETIREMENT OF BRIGADIER CHAMBERLAIN.—According to the *Friend of India* it is the intention of Brigadier Chamberlain to retire from the service at the conclusion of his present Hill campaign. Colonel Wyld, of the Guides, is spoken of as Sir Nevill's successor in command of the frontier force, while Colonel S. Browne, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is mentioned as likely to succeed Colonel Wyld.

BANK OF BENGAL.—Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th October, 1863:—

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' capital, paid up	...	1,09,90,909	0	0
Reserve fund	...	19,69,283	13	0
General Treasury balance at head office	...	Rs. 2,48,06,121	2	11
Do. at branches	...	65,79,570	4	11
Other deposits at head office and branches	...	1,25,36,068	12	6
Bank post bills, &c.	...	1,70,888	4	5
Bank notes outstanding	...	10,68,384	0	0
Sundries	...	4,57,838	0	4
		Rs. 5,85,79,064	6	1

ASSETS.		Rs.	As.	P.
Government securities—Investment No. 1	...	12,92,805	9	2
Loans on Government securities at head office and branches	...	1,00,91,742	13	0
Accounts of credit on do. do.	...	8,11,760	5	5
Mercantile bills discounted at do.	...	86,69,026	2	3
Dead stock do. do.	...	2,93,851	12	3
Stamps do. do.	...	9,052	5	0
Banker's balances	...	5,78,972	14	4
Sundries	...	4,75,721	0	8
		Rs. 2,22,22,939	14	1

Treasury reserve in coin at head office	...	Rs. 91,65,713	2	11
Do. do. branches	...	23,87,078	8	7
		Rs. 1,15,52,789	11	6

Do. invested in Government securities and claims against Government	...	86,40,408	0	0
		2,01,93,197	11	6

Bank's reserve in notes at head office	...	93,65,890	0	0
Do. in silver do.	...	1,36,076	11	0
		95,01,966	11	0
Do. at branches	...	13,08,900	0	0
Do. in silver do.	...	53,52,060	1	6
		66,60,960	1	6
		Rs. 1,61,62,926	4	2
		Rs. 5,85,79,064	6	1

By order of the Directors,
C. N. COOKE,
Offg. Sec. and Treasurer.
D. Woods, Chief Agent and Dep. Sec.

HOSTILITIES IN PERSIA.—Very important intelligence has reached us from Persia, by telegraphic communication through Bagdad, for which we are indebted to our Turkish official contemporary, the *Djeride-Hawadis*. The telegram is from Herat on the 4th ult. Mohamed Cherif Khan, son of Dost Mohamed Khan, had declared himself independent chief of Herat. Azful Khan's party in Cabul gained strength, and Chir Ali Khan, the recognised chief at present in Candahar, is marching on the capital. The Turcomans, aided and abetted by Mohamed Cherif Khan, had committed great depredations on Persian territory; and Murad Mirza, the King of Persia's uncle, had marched with a powerful force to stop their progress. The British and Persian Governments are in perfect accord on this question.—*Levant Herald*.

BRITISH BURMAH PLANTATION COMPANY.—A prospectus has been published of the British Burmah Plantation Company (Limited), having for its object the development of the agricultural resources of British Burmah. The capital, three lakhs, is in three thousand shares of Rs. 100 each. The great bulk of the shares having been taken up in Calcutta, 500 only are available for Rangoon.

FURLONGS AVAILABLE.—There are at present thirty-two Bengal civil servants absent on furlough, and there are nineteen furloughs available for the season 1863-64. Of these nineteen, seventeen are unassigned, while fourteen more will lapse between this date and October 31.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP "UNDAUNTED."—We have received news by the *Reiver* of the total loss of the ship *Undaunted*, of London, commanded by Captain Clare, and bound from Sydney to Calcutta. She struck upon a coral reef about five miles from Cockburn Islands, in Torres Straits, on September 4 last. The passengers and crew were taken off the wreck just as they were about to abandon her, on September 6, by the barque *Cornwallis*, Captain Blick, bound from Queensland to Java. The passengers for Calcutta were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Dickens, Captain Macdougall, of the late 10th N.I., and Mrs. Chappell. They were forwarded on by the British Consul at Sourabaya, and the three first-named passengers reached Calcutta yesterday in the *Reiver*, with only the loss of much of their baggage.—*Englishman*, Oct. 30.

NEWSPAPER EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.—There must be something in the Indian climate which prevents the proprietors and editors of newspapers from pulling pleasantly together. Only the other day we had occasion to notice the eccentric conduct of the shareholders in the *Bombay Saturday Review* Company (Limited), which resulted in the triumph of the editor. We now quote a most extraordinary paragraph that appeared in a recent number of the *Mysore Recorder*. It runs as follows:—"THE BANGALORE RACES.—We had written a proper prepared account of the first day's races. We are extremely sorry to say that the apathy of our proprietors and the stupidity of our printers prevents (sic) at three o'clock this morning, its insertion. If any gentleman imagines it is any fault of ours, the proof sheet of the copy given in hand at eleven o'clock yesterday is open for inspection.—HARRY LANCE HUGHES." A schism of this kind can only be got over, in a sort of Irish way, by making it still wider. Mr. Harry Lance Hughes, we imagine, will now, imitating Coriolanus, turn his back upon his unappreciative compatriots and console himself with the reflection that "there is a world elsewhere."—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The Serampore journal speaks approvingly of the accommodation afforded to travellers on the East Indian Railway, which will not surprise any one who has had an opportunity of observing Mr. Batchelor's intelligent and indefatigable devotion to his duties. Some American sleeping carriages have now, we hear, been put on the line, arranged with double berths, each compartment containing a small table and furnished with a bath-room. All that is now wanted, observes our contemporary, is a series of marble bath-rooms every eighty or a hundred miles; but does he mean that the train should stop every three or four hours till all the passengers have washed and refreshed themselves? At that rate, they are not likely to reach Delhi within a week.

STATE HONOURS.—The Secretary of State for India directs the publication of the following rule for the disposal of the Insignia of the Orders of the Bath and the Star of India:—"On the decease of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath the Collar and Badge appendant of the Order worn by him should be returned to the Lancaster Herald, but the investment Badge and silver Star are retained by his family. On the decease of a Knight Commander of the Bath the whole of the Insignia of the Order worn by him are the property of his family. On the decease of a Companion of the Bath the Insignia worn by him are to be retained by his family. On the promotion of a K.C.B. to a higher class in the same division of the Order, the Insignia of the lower class are returned to the Herald's College. On the decease of a Knight of the Star of India the Orders worn by him are returned to the College."

A DETACHMENT OF H.M.'s 20th Regiment, consisting of about four hundred and fifty men, arrived at this port on Sunday, the 1st inst., on board a merchant vessel which left Gravesend in August last. The head-quarters of the regiment are expected by the latter end of this month. The detachment now arrived will be quartered for the present at Chinsurah Depot.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 5.

INDIAN FINANCE.—Messrs. Whiffin and Foster have already entered upon their new duties, and have, for the present, opened their office at their private residence at Chowringhee. The salary of each of the two above-named officers has been fixed at Rs. 40,000 per annum, and that of their two assistants, who have accompanied them from England, at Rs. 1,000 each per mensem.

DR. H. BAILLIE.—We are informed that Dr. Herbert Baillie, now officiating as surgeon and superintendent of the Native Chandnee Hospital, Dhurrumtollah, has been confirmed in his appointment, vice Dr. Allen Webb, deceased.

DR. WYLIE. Officiating Superintendent of the Meerut Central Prison, has been appointed Residency Surgeon at Meywar, and will be succeeded by Dr. Pilcher, from Bolundshuhur.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER "SUPPLY."—We are authorised to announce the loss of the schooner Supply on Saugor Sands. We regret to add that nothing is yet known of the fate of Captain Long and seven men belonging to the hapless vessel.—*Hurkuu*, Nov. 7.

H.M.'s 19th HUSSARS were to commence their march from Lucknow to Meerut on the 2nd Nov. The relieving corps is the 8th Hussars.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4. Talbot, James, London; Rattlesnake, Williams, Singapore; Sydney, Melville, Bombay; Persia, Greig, Bombay; Rangoon, Burne, Southampton; Raleigh, Phillips, London.—6. Princes Soomawatty, King, Bombay; Alexander John Kerr, —, Muscat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Persia.—Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Dunne, Mr. Clevery, Dr. Duff, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Simpkins, Mr. Toulmin.
Per Rangoon.—Mr. Raymond, Mr. Stoney, Mrs. Lovelock and two Misses West.

Per str. Nubia.—From Suva.—Mr. Breal, Mr. and Mrs. Cardia, Mr. H. F. Prince, Mr. Schiller, Mr. Cove, Mary Duffus, Alfred Culley. From Galle.—Col. Scott, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Riorday, Mr. Jolly. From Bombay.—Capt. Purchase. From Sydney.—Mr. Goullet. From Melbourne.—Mrs. Squires. From Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Ashworth, Lt. Campbell, Mr. J. S. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle, Mr. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Capt. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Miss Gensing and two children, Sir Victor Brooke, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Graham.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 30. Aristides, Jans, Bombay.—31. Castie, Pihon, Bourbon.—Nov. 2. Melicete, Gould, Colombo; Atlet, Bohoman, Jones, Bombay.—3. Rangoon, Lowen, Moulmein; Erymanthus, Macaire, Galle; Kurramany, —, Bombay.—4. Pudel, Kalekloer, Mauritius; William Mitchell, Morris, Dundee.—6. Moulmein, Irvine, Chittagong and Akyab; Clemece et Leonie, Lordid, Bombay; Gula, Fisher, Dundee.—9. Nemesis, —, Suva.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Moulmein.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mr. G. E. MacGill, Mr. A. D. Clay, Mrs. Vanreen and two children, Mr. J. H. O'Doul. For AKTAB.—Mr. A. Breat, Mr. W. C. Fairlie.
Per str. Nemesis.—For MADRAS.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs. Cotton and child, Rev. E. C. Stuart, Mr. D. N. Patch, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien. For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowle. For SYDNEY.—Capt. Horan. For MAURITIUS.—Mr. Buchanan, Dr. Clark. For SEZ.—Mr. F. Fowler. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Basevi, Maj. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. Col. Thompson, Mr. Grant, Mr. Seymour, Mr. J. Peck, Mr. D. A. Pinto, Mr. Andrew. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Pritchard and two children, Mr. Hay and family, Mr. and Mrs. D'Oily and family, Lieut. Purdon.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 9, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100	Rs. 96 12 to 97 0
Do. Transfer Stock.	Sa. Rs. 100	...
4 per Cent. Co's	Co's Rs. 100	93 0 to 93 4
5 per Cent. P.W.	Co's Rs. 100	105 4 to 105 8
5½ per Cent. Co's	Co's Rs. 100	116 4 to 116 8
6 per cent. 56-57	Co's Rs. 100	106 4 to 106 8

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight	2 0½ 9-16
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight	2 0½
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight	2 1
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra and United Service Bank	500	1150 to 1200
Assam Tea Company	200	500 to 525
Bank of Bengal	4000	10100 to 10200
Beerhoom Coal Company	1000	1525 to 1550
Ditto	200	300 to 325
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1250 to 1275
Bengal Printing Company	100	...
Bengal River Company	1000	1000 to 1025
Bengal Tea Company	100	840 to 850

Bahnauth Tea Company	200	20 to 25
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	720 to 705
Cachar and Assam Tea Company	200	par to 5 pm.
Cachar Tea Company	600	750 to 760
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1290 to 1280
Calcutta Steam Tug Association	600	890 to 900
Central Assam Tea Company	100	130 to 140
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	380 to 390
Delhi Bank Corporation	500	625 to 650
Doshi Teria Tea Company	90	90
East India Coal Company	100	55 to 60
East India Railway Company	218	230 to 232
East India Tea Company	50	145 to 150
Do.	100	...
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	218	Nominal.
Eastern Steam Tug Association	1000	1700 to 1750
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	390 to 390
Gola Ghaut Tea Company	250	25 to 50 pm.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	400 to 415
Hoghty Steam Tug Association	1000	300 to 350 pm.
Hope Town Equitable Tea Company	100	10 to 20
Hope Town Tea Association	...	50 p.ct. pm.
Hunter and Company	250	Nominal.
Hurkaru Press Company	1000	Quite nom.
India General Steam Navigation Co.	1000	1000 to 1050
Leibong and Minchou Tea Company	30	5 to 10 pm.
Mutual Tea Company	100	30 pm.
New Fort Gloster Company	600	1600 to 1700
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	21	16 to 17
Oriental Tea Company	£20	Nominal.
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50 to 60
Punjab Bank (Lim.)	85	105
R. Scott Thompson and Company	500	700 to 710
Sinla Bank	500	600
Soom Tea Company	30	30 to 40 pm.
Spence's Hotel Company	250	30 to 40
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company	200	220 to 225
Tukvar Tea Company	100	...
Victoria Tea Company	250	20 to 30
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	120 to 130

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre	£2 0 0 to £2 0 0	£2 0 0 Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	0 0 0
Rice	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0
Seeds	4 5 0 to 4 7 6	4 0 0
Jute	4 10 0 to 4 15 0	4 7 6
Cotton	4 17 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0

MADRAS.

QUEEN VICTORIA THE TRIBUTARY OF THE NIZAM.

The greatest potentate in Asia is His Highness the Nawab Uzfool-ood-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, Nizam of Hyderabad. He alone can boast with truth that the Queen of England is his feudatory. What are the solemn state of the Mikado of Japan, the wide-stretching power of the Emperor of China, the tinsel glory of the Shah of Persia, or even the stern despotism of the Czar who rules all Northern Asia, compared with his dignity? In all seriousness, with as much right as that by which the oldest sovereigns of Europe hold their titles, the Nizam of Hyderabad, only a century ago a Lieutenant-Governor of the Great Mogul, might adopt the oriental title of king of kings. He has taken in reality the place of Padshah of India, claimed to the last by the Emperor of Delhi, for the English Viceroy as representative of Queen Victoria is his tributary. We cease to wonder that so great a prince indignantly refuses to enter the Viceroy's durbur, and continued long to spurn the insignia of the Order of the Star of India. We are almost inclined to acknowledge the injustice we have been guilty of in asking that the English resident at his court should no longer be required to appear in shoeless feet and humble mien before his throne. The Queen of England "holds in trust" from the Nizam of Hyderabad the province of Berar. The Queen of England's viceroy is responsible to the Nizam for the surplus revenues of Berar every year. There can be no mistake as to the fact. The words of the Treaty of 1800, which Lord Canning and Sir C. Wood reproved the late Colonel Davidson for making, are most humiliating. We ceded Shrapore "in full sovereignty" to the Nizam. We "cancelled the debt" of half a million sterling due by the Nizam to us on the sole condition that we should not produce the accounts of past transactions between us. We gave him districts yielding a net annual revenue of Rs. 21,49,822 for lands worth only Rs. 8,20,833, and we agreed to pay him the surplus revenue of these lands. After having humiliated ourselves by receiving Berar "in trust," we so far degraded ourselves as to give up our intention of governing Berar from Nagpore, because the Nizam said that would be annexing his province to a Mahratta

State ever his implacable enemy; and because, if under the Resident of Hyderabad, it would still be administered by "an officer of his own court" and "his honour and dignity as a sovereign would remain unimpaired in the estimation of both friends and enemies." Nothing, not even the sale of Cashmere, has ever been so disgraceful to our diplomacy, or is such a blot on the escutcheon of our Sovereign. It was long before Lord Canning could swallow the bitter pill.—*Friend of India.*

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TO MR. WARD, C.S.

To SAMUEL NEVIL WARD, Esq., Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore.

"Sir,—We the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Coimbatore and its suburbs, respectfully beg permission to present to you this our Valedictory Address.

"During the time the administration of the justice of this district has been confided to your care you have ever evinced a most anxious desire to render justice accessible to all classes of the community, allowing no private influence to take part in your judicial proceedings; and as a judge nothing was lost sight of on your part that could on all occasions tend to the convenience of all parties. In short, the good results of your judicial administration of this district, which extends over a period of nearly seven years, have been felt and enjoyed by all, from the highest to the lowest.

"It is only justice to add that the promptness with which you heard our complaints and redressed our wrongs, the facilities afforded to all parties in seeking remedy at your hands, and the zeal with which you carried out your important judicial functions, as also the remedy and liberal support of all measures tending to promote the general good, such as educational and other charitable institutions in the town, have rendered your name more and more familiar to us, besides having a strong call upon our sense of gratitude. "In conclusion, we beg to state that as an administrator of our justice, and as a friend of our education, you have earned our good wishes, and that you hold a prominent place in our esteem, which will undoubtedly make us remember you with reverence and gratitude ever after your return to your native soil, and we wish you a hearty farewell and safe voyage to your native land, where peace and happiness, with unclouded lives, may attend upon you and Mrs. Ward and children.—We beg to remain, sir, your most obedient and grateful servants,

(Signed) "SHAIK ABDUL RAHEMAN, and 350 Others."

"Coimbatore, 24th October, 1863." Mr. Ward, in reply, thanked the gentlemen who formed the deputation for the kind wishes conveyed to him in the address, and assured them that it will ever be his earnest desire to pray for the welfare and prosperity of India, and especially of the inhabitants of this district, for whom he has sincere regard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK OF MADRAS.—The directors of the Bank of Madras considered it expedient this week to put up the rate of interest one per cent. all round. Applications for loans having been received to some extent, it was necessary to be prepared for any after events. It is generally expected that the present demand for accommodation will not last long.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.—We understand that the head-quarters of H.M.'s 21st Foot, from England, have arrived at Masulipatam by the ship *Surrey*, but that in consequence of the bad state of the roads, owing to the Monsoon, between that port and Bellary, to which station the regiment is destined, it is unable to proceed on its march. The 21st has therefore been directed to return to Madras by the same vessel, and will, on landing, be taken up by train to Arcot, there to be quartered until the close of the north-east monsoon. The *Surrey* is expected to arrive in Madras in a day or two.

A NEW OFFICE FOR THE REVENUE BOARD.—We have been given to understand that an eligible site has been fixed upon, on the east face of the Dewan Khana, Chepauk, for the erection of a building to be used as an office for the members and secretary of the Board of Revenue. Government have sanctioned the outlay of a sum of Rs. 10,400 for that purpose.

DEATH OF MR. E. C. SMITH.—It is with deep concern that we record the melancholy event of the death of Mr. E. C. Smith, the postmaster of Madras, a public servant to whose ability and untiring zeal the community owe most, if not all, the improvements that have been effected in the postal department of this presidency during a great number of years past. To find a worthy successor to him will be no easy task, but we trust that the choice will fall on the fittest of the employés in the department generally who have long borne the burthen and heat of the day together with the deceased gentleman. To bestow the office on any outsider would be an act of injustice, as well as of disregard for the public interests, which we should greatly lament to see committed.—*Overland Athenæum.*

CHOLERA.—We regret to learn that this terrible scourge has broken out in the cantonment of Arcot. Some cases have occurred in the past week, but principally confined to the natives. Orders have been issued, we understand, that, in the event of the slightest symptom making its appearance among the men of the 21st before their removal from the station, they should be dispersed at once. Cholera is also prevailing at Coimbatore, in the Madras Presidency, and the death of Mr. Ward, son of the judge of that station, is reported.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The receipts of the Great Southern of India Railway for the week ending October 31, 1863, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 2,813-6-0; and for luggage, goods, &c., to Rs. 2,875-13-0; making together Rs. 5,689-3-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 72-0-0. During the corresponding week in 1862, the receipts were Rs. 5,110-3-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 64-12-0.

H.M.'s 21st Foot.—The head-quarters and first company of the detachment of this regiment now at the Mount, and the whole of the detachment at Arcot, have been ordered to proceed to Bangalore, as soon as the necessary arrangements for their removal have been completed. This removal is said to be on "public grounds," but what they are we have not learned. The detachment at Fort St. George remains stationary for the present. Another detachment of this regiment has arrived by the *Sydenham*. It was landed with considerable difficulty, owing to the strong wind and current prevailing at the time. The strength of the party consisted of Major Steward, Captains Winsloe and Bainbridge, Lieutenants Easkell, Lewis, Thornburn, and Fielden, Ensigns Patterson and Burr, Surgeon-major Mackintosh, and 357 rank and file. This batch left for Arcot by special train, in the course of the evening, in consequence of there not being sufficient accommodation for them in Fort St. George.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 5. Str. Erymanthe, Macaire, Calcutta.—Corca, Smith, Cape Town; Jacques Scurry, Dabruick, Mauritius.—10. str. Candia, Stuart, Suez.—11. Lady Rawlinson, Row, Karikal.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. str. Candia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Gahagan, Miss Bittleson, Mrs. Inglis and infant, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Kempster and infant, Miss Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton, Capt. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Rainey and infant, Miss Clarke, Messrs. Galton, Smith, Cambren, Gibb, Hewetson, and Hall. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. Forbes, Miss Dale, Miss Wormald, Mr. and Miss Wilkinson. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Hery. From GALLE.—Mr. De Vaz. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Baiber.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6. Onwhyn str., Stratton, London; Erymanthe str., Mcuire, Galle.—7. Nepal, Peyron, Bimlipatna.—9. Ade laide, Cooper, London.—10. Candia str., Stewart, Calcutta.—11. Adelaide, Ierres, Pondicherry; Sir Robert Scippings, Lay, London.—12. Uucas, McIntosh, London; Winifred, Watts, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Erymanthe.—For PONDICHERRY.—Lieut. W. N. Cois, D. Mackey, Esq., Miss Seaisle, Mrs. Trivoumit. For MARSEILLES.—Lieut. W. O. Bourke, T. B. Nart, Esq.

Per P. and O. str. Candia.—For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. O. Peirce, T. P. Brewer, L. F. Polin, A. C. Campbell, D. Casson, J. Macarthy, C. Houghton, J. Holmes, J. Fay, J. Hardy, T. E. S. Lillie, Mr. and Mrs. Steuart Hogg, T. Oldham, Esq., Rev. G. Vardones, W. W. Buddulph, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Lillie and two children, Miss Broughton, Col. and Mrs. Herbert and two infants, Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. Kelsall.

Per Winifred.—Lieut. Buckle, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Brunton.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Nov. 14, 1863.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities...	9 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	9 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills	8 per ct.
Ditto on Private Bills, at or within 3 months	11 per ct.
Loans on deposit of Government paper	8 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1
Credit to 6 months	2 0½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	2 0-9-16 ½
" " " at 3 months	2 0½
" " " at 1 month	1 11½
" " " at sight	2 0
H.M.'s Treasury Bills	None.
Bank of England Post Bills	Par.
Mauritius Government Bills	Nominal.
Ceylon ditto	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None.
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	1 dis
Ditto on Bombay	1 pm

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ..	15½ to 16 pm
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ..	6 to 7 pm
4 per cent.	1832-33 ..	
Ditto	1835-36 ..	
Ditto	1842-43 ..	3 to 4 pm
Ditto	1854-55 ..	
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt	No transactions.	
Tanjore Bonds	1 per ct. dis.	
Bank of Madras Shares	112 per cent. pm.	

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes	110 per ct.
Ditto 5 ditto ditto	103 per ct.
Ditto 4½ ditto ditto	75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto Stock Receipts	75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto Promissory Notes Sica	63 per ct.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns..... each Rs. 10-4-9

FREIGHTS.

To London £1. 5s. 0d. to £3. 2s. 6d.

MADRAS MARKET REPORT.

(From the *Madras Chamber of Commerce*, Nov. 13.)
Stock and Share Mar.—Money still continues tight, but the pressure on the Bank of Madras has not been sufficiently severe to induce the directors to raise their rates since the 3rd instant, when they were advanced 1 per cent. all round. Government securities continued flat, and Five-and-a-Half per Cent. have been sold freely at 15 to 1½ prem.; Five per Cent. cannot be quoted higher than 6½ prem., and Four per Cent. 3 to 3½ discount. Bank of Madras shares are in very little demand, and the last sale reported was at 105 prem., but offers have since been made at 115 prem.

Exchange, owing to recent advices from Calcutta and Bombay, has rapidly advanced during the fortnight, and first-class credits cannot be sold under 2s. 1½d.; Documents, 2s. 1½d. to 1d. The banks have sold freely six months' sight bills, at 2s. 1½d., in anticipation of a further advance.

BOMBAY.

THE SIND RAILWAY.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the report of the directors of the Sind Railway Company and Indus Flotilla. This document announces that Government have sanctioned the survey of a line to connect Kotree with Mooltan, and that the project of running a line to the Bolan Pass is also seriously entertained. We hope the surveys for the extension will set every doubt at rest, if any should exist, as to the urgency of following the right bank of the Indus, instead of the left. We understand that Mr. John Brunton is expected out in India by the first mail in December, with sixteen engineering officers for the above survey. Mr. Edgar Swan is coming out with Mr. Brunton, but he will be most likely employed otherwise than on the proposed works. Every preparation is being made here for the reception of the surveying staff. Application has been made to Government for the purchase of eighty tents of various descriptions at prime cost, as there are no tents available in the market or at the Jubbulpore Factory. The proposed pier at Keamaree, to which the line, we are told in the report, is to be extended, has long been required to facilitate the landing of railway stores, and promises to be an extensive work, to cost not

much less than half a lac. The proposed extension of the line to the pier will start from the "Bunder Head Deviation." While on the subject of railway improvements, we may add that the "Clifton Branch," which has already been opened in part of the harbour work trains, will be completed within three or four months, if not earlier. The store buildings and offices in course of erection by the contractors, Messrs. Dinshaw and Juggunath, are progressing rapidly, and will cost about Rs. 75,000. Every work, in fact, is being pushed on with energy, and the chairman, Mr. Andrew, pays a deserved tribute to the energy of the representatives of the company in India, when he says, "The conduct of Mr. Rawlinson, the agent, the heads of departments, and the engineering staff, continues to merit the entire approval of the board." The services of the officers of the flotilla are likewise acknowledged in merited terms of praise.

We regret to have to close this notice of the Sind Railway with the announcement of the death of Mr. A. J. Littler, C.E., resident railway engineer for the Kurrachee districts. This gentleman was compelled through ill-health to leave the station on the 20th of last July. He died ten days after his arrival in England.—*Sindian*, Oct. 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN.—The career of this gentleman, member of Council in Bombay, is epitomised by the *Bombay Gazette*. He was placed in the Secretariat by Sir G. Clerk during his first Governorship, and continued to act as Judicial and General Secretary during Lord Falkland's tenure of office. A seat in Council fell to him on Lord Elphinstone's appointment, and since Mr. Willoughby's retirement there had been no abler man. In council, however, he became lazy, deficient in moral courage, disappointed his best friends, and retired two years before the expiration of his time. In private life he was universally esteemed.

GALLANTRY OF A CAPTAIN AND CREW.—A Kurrachee paper makes mention of a gallant action performed by the captain and crew of the *Fortitude* during a heavy gale and with a sea running high. The postal cutter, which was conveying the Persian Gulf mail bags to the *Corringa*, capsized and sunk some two hundred yards from the shore, and the four boatmen were thrown into "the waters wild." For a while no boat's crew could be persuaded to put off, notwithstanding the handsome reward offered by the postmaster. But no sooner did the captain of the *Fortitude* become aware of the extreme danger of the poor fellows who were buffeting the billows for dear life, than he and his gallant crew instantly manned a boat and saved them from imminent death.

EXPENDITURE IN SIND, 1861-62.—The total expenditure incurred in the province of Sind during the year 1861-62 on account of canal clearances and improvements, amounted, says *Our Paper*, to Rs. 6,33,099, or Rs. 71,111 in excess of that of the preceding twelve months. Of this increased expenditure Rs. 55,551 were disbursed for the enlargement of the Biggar canal, on the frontier of Upper Sind. The net canal revenue was no less than Rs. 22,54,486, while the gross revenue derived from land was Rs. 40,64,125, or Rs. 5,30,057 over that of the previous year, owing, in a great measure, to "an extraordinary overflow of the river Indus, the improved condition of the canals, and a timely fall of rain in the Kurrachee districts." The amount of remissions was no more than Rs. 41,571, being Rs. 33,332 less than in 1860-61, and one-half even of that sum was attributable to the failure of crops in the Thurr and Parkur. The current balances of revenue on the 1st August, 1862, are stated at Rs. 42,863, of which a large portion has since been collected. The area of cultivated land is estimated at 1,021,810 acres, or 272,890 in addition to that of the previous year. On the whole this annual report may be regarded as satisfactory, however tardy may have been its publication.

C. A. Kelly, assts. to the mag. and coll. of Tipperah and Burdwan, are placed at disposal of the board of revenue, with a view to their being employed in the completion of the survey of the Cachar district.

Oct. 30.—The leave granted to Dr. C. J. Jackson, civil asst. surg. of Sarun, on 14th inst., is cancelled at his request.

Mr. J. E. Todd is removed from the office of hon. mag. in the district of Seebasgur, and from the commission of the peace in Bengal and Behar.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 31.—No. 248.—Transfers:—

Mr. W. McCulloch, sub engr. of the 3rd class, from the Cuttack to the Balasore div.

Sub-conductor D. McGregor, supervisor, from the Jessore road to the Dacca div.

Oct. 19.—No. 7470.—Appointments:—

Mr. H. Wroughton, asst. superint. of police, Patna, is transferred temporarily to Behar, and to have charge of the Nowadah sub district.

Nov. 2.—Mr. F. Grant to officiate temporarily as deputy registrar of deeds in Nattore.

Nov. 3.—Mr. E. G. Birch to be a mag. and coll. 1st grade in Jessore.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, now on leave, to be a mag. and coll. 2nd grade in Pubna.

Mr. J. P. H. Ward to be a mag. and coll. 2nd grade in Shahabad.

Mr. J. J. Grey to officiate as mag., coll., and salt agent of Balasore.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland to be joint mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade in Beerbhoom.

Mr. J. Ward to be asst. to the mag., coll., and salt agent of Cuttack, and to exercise powers of a subord. mag. 2nd cl. in that district.

Oct. 31.—Leave of absence:—

Dr. T. Duka, civil asst. surg. of Monghyr, for 17 days, to appear before the medical committee at the Presidency.

Mr. J. J. Durant, civil asst. surg. of Poore, for 1 mo., making over charge of medical duties of the station to the native doctor.

Nov. 3.—Rev. A. Garstin, chaplain of Dacca, for 2 mo., under financial notification dated Feb. 22, 1856.

Mr. W. Cornell, offic. mag., coll., and salt agent of Balasore, for 4 weeks, to appear before the medical committee at the Presidency.

Mr. D. J. McNeile, offic. mag. and coll. of Jessore, for 2 mo. from 16th ult.

The leave granted to Mr. W. H. Urquhart, sub dep. opium agent of Shahabad, on Sept. 24 last, will take effect from 9th instead of 19th inst.

Mr. J. Ward, of the civil service, reported his return to India on the 30th ult., on the steamship *Nubia*.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial (Civil) Dept., dated Nynee Tal, Oct. 13.—No. 1,175a.—Mr. F. Henvey, assist. magist. and coll. of Muttra, is invested with the powers of a dep. coll. for the trial of suits.

General Dept., dated Nynee Tal, Oct. 8.—No. 3,345a.—One mo.'s priv. leave of absence under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, is granted to Dr. C. T. Paske, civil assist. surg. of Seharanpore, with effect from the 1st inst., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Oct. 13.—No. 3,380a.—Six weeks' privilege leave of absence has been granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. B. Sharp, chaplain of Muttra, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3,382.—One mo.'s privilege leave of absence, under Sect. XII. of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. W. A. Forbes, c.s., mag. and coll. of Meerut, with effect from the 10th inst., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Oct. 14.—No. 3,385a.—Two mos' leave of absence, on m.c., is granted to Mr. R. H. W. Dunlop, c.s., offic. civil and sessions judge of Bareilly, with effect from the 15th ult., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same. Mr. Dunlop will make over charge of the current duties of his office to Mahomed Kasim Ally, principal Sudder Ameen.

Oct. 16.—No. 621.—Mr. J. D. Sandford, under-secretary to Govt., N.W.P., resumed charge of his duties on return from privilege on the 12th inst.

Mr. A. P. Howell will revert to his office as assist. secy. to Govt., N.W.P., with effect from the same date.

Mr. C. W. Moore will also return to his duties as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade at Benares with effect from the same date.

NEW DIVISION.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 6.—No. 2,171a.—Under the orders of the Govt. of India, No. 2,121, dated Sept. 10, a new division will be formed in Bundelkhand, to be designated the Bundelkhand Road Division, and will comprise the roads to be made from Nowgong to the Jubbulpore Railway in one direction, and from the Saugor frontier in Cawnpore in the other.

Oct. 7.—No. 2,177a.—The following promotion and appointment is made, with the sanction of the Govt. of India:—

Mr. W. D. Brockman, 1st class asst. engr., civil div. engr., 2nd class, is promoted to the grade of exec. engr. 4th class, and posted to the New Bundelkhand Road div.

No. 2,179a.—Mr. W. D. Bruce, asst. engr. 2nd class, Cawnpore div. public works, is app. a civil divisional engr. of 3rd grade, and posted to the Rohilkund Revenue div., v. Mr. W. D. Brockman.

Oct. 8.—No. 2,196a.—One month's sick leave is granted to Capt. S. R. J. Owen, asst. engr. Meerut div. public works, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2,215a.—Priv. leave for 2 mos., under sect. 7 of the old unconv. absentee rules, and resolution of the Govt. of India, No. 3,478, dated July 3 last, is granted to Mr. W. T. Dodsworth, supervisor land measurements and asst. surveyor, Ganges canal, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Oct. 14.—No. 3,877.—Mr. S. E. Hall, clerk 9th class, dept. public works, N.W.P., att. to office of superintd. engr., 1st circle, is removed from the department.

The following transfer is made consequent on the above:—

Mr. J. J. Bourbon, clerk 9th class, from the office of the chief engr., and sec. to Govt., to the office of the superintd. engr., 2nd circle.

Oct. 16.—No. 3,894.—The resignation of his appt. by Mr. T. Knight, civil engr. of the Etawah and Mynpoore districts, is accepted.

No. 3,906.—Capt. F. G. S. Parker, asst. engr. att. to the Roorkee and Dehra road, availed himself of the 2 mo.'s priv. leave granted him in notification No. 1,563a, dated Aug. 26, on Sept. 19 last.

No. 3,907.—The one mo.'s sick leave granted to Capt. S. R. J. Owen, asst. engr. att. to the Roorkee sub-div., Meerut div. public works, in notification No. 2,196a, dated 8th inst., was availed of on the 21st ultimo.

No. 543a.—Mr. C. Robertson, joint mag. and deputy collector at Kirwee, is hereby declared to be in magisterial charge of the Kirwee sub div. of the Banda dist.

Oct. 15.—No. 808a.—One mo.'s leave of absence, under the ruling contained in the orders of the Government of India, dated Oct. 7, 1862, to proceed to the presidency preparatory to applying for leave to England on m.c., is granted to Major M. Thomson, offic. deputy inspector gen. of police in the Jhansie div., from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 809a.—Capt. G. B. Vandergucht, offic. deputy inspector gen. of police in the Allahabad div., is appointed to offic. as deputy inspector gen. of police in the Jhansie div., during the absence on leave of Major W. Davis, but will continue to offic. in that capacity in the Allahabad div., until the return of Capt. T. Dennehy, from the leave granted him March 18, 1862.

No. 810a.—Capt. G. Swiney, dist. superint. of police in Jaloun, is appd. to offic. as deputy inspector gen. of police in the Jhansie div., until relieved by Capt. B. G. Vandergucht.

No. 811a.—Mr. T. Catania, offic. assist. inspector gen. of police at Jhansie, is appointed to offic. as dist. superint. of police in Jaloun, during the absence on deputation of Capt. G. Swiney, or until further orders.

Mr. B. Alone, at present employed in the Settlement Department at Goruckpore, will be brought on the permanent establishment of deputy collectors in the room of Mr. P. J. White.

Consequent on the above changes, Mr. D. L. Sandford, the jun. acting deputy collector and deputy mag., now at Etah, is removed from the establishment of deputy collectors.

Oct. 9.—No. 3,351a.—Mr. B. Hardinge, offic. sec. to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western provinces, is appd. to be a joint mag. and deputy collector of the 1st grade, with effect from the date on which the services of Mr. W. Lane were placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 3,352a.—Mr. A. C. Lyall, offic. joint mag. and deputy collector of the 2nd grade at Agra, is appd. to be a joint mag. and deputy collector of the 2nd grade with effect from the date on which the services of Mr. W. Oldham were placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Oct. 14.—No. 3,387a.—The services of Civil asst. surg. J. D. Wylie, M.D., offic. superint. of the Meerut Central Jail, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for appt. to the medical charge of the Meywar Political Agency, from the 1st prox.

No. 3,388.—Civil assist. surg. J. G. Pilcher, offic. civil assist. surg. of Boolundshuhur, is appd. to offic. as superint. of the Meerut Central Jail, with effect from the 1st prox.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT BENARES.

Allahabad, Oct. 23.—No. 650.—An agricultural exhibition will be held at Benares in Jan. 1864, under the direction of the Government, with the assistance and co-operation of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Benares.

The undermen, gentlemen have been appointed as a committee of management to arrange preliminaries, and to carry out the object of the exhibition:—

Major gen. Sir Stuart Corbett, K.C.B., Maj. Synge, Maj. Bishop, Maj. Nelson, Maharajah of Benares, Rajah of Vizianagram, Rajah Deo Narain Singh Nawab Mahomed Hoosein Khan of Soonwabee, A. Shakespear, Esq., C. Horne, Esq., J. H. Bax, Esq., C. B., W. S. Halsey, Esq., A. H. Cheke, Esq., M.D., H. Anbert, Esq., W. Ferguson, Esq., R. H. Smith, Esq., and Mr. W. S. Halsey, hon. sec.

The exhibition will be arranged in two departments:—

1. Cattle and poultry. 2. Produce.

Police Dept.—Oct. 22.—No. 824a.—One mo.'s priv. leave of absence, under para. 11 of the New Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. G. H. Volkens, offic. district superint. of police at Humeerpore, with effect from the 4th instant, or from the subsequent date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

No. 825a.—Lieut. D. Strong, assist. insp. gen. of police, Jhansie division, will take charge of the current duties of the office of dist. superint. of police at Humeerpore during the absence of Mr. Volkens.

No. 3,413.—The notification No. 2,682a, dated Aug. 3 last, granting 1 mo.'s priv. leave of absence to Mr. C. Grant, assist. in the settlement dept. at Meerut, is hereby cancelled.

Leave of absence on m.c., from Aug. 10 last to the 15th inst., is sanctioned to Mr. Grant.

Oct. 25.—No. 3,457a.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be commissioners for putting Act XXVI. of 1850 in force in the town of Etawah for the ensuing year, and are hereby authorised to prepare rules for more effectually accomplishing the purposes for which they are appointed:—

Mr. A. Sells, assist. magist.

Lieut. Graham, superint. of police.

Dr. Sherlock, civil assist. surgeon.

Mr. C. H. De Mello, assist. inspector, educational dept.

Mr. A. O. Hume, magistrate.

Oct. 24.—No. 3,472a.—Three mo.'s priv. leave of absence, under Sect. VII. of the old Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. N. Parsick, dep. coll. of Banda, with effect from the 15th inst., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Oct. 26.—No. 3,478a.—Mr. B. F. Hall, offic. joint magist. and dep. coll. at Banda, is appointed a joint magist. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, with effect from the date of the death of Mr. G. W. Colledge.

No. 4,051.—The following transfers in the establishment of clerks of the Dept. Public Works, N.W.P., are made:—

Mr. W. Davies, clerk 4th class, attached to the office of the superintending general of irrigation, to the office of the superintending engr., 3rd circle, N.W.P.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

General Dept., Oct. 14.—No. 2,220.—The priv. leave for 1 mo. to Lieut. P. W. Powlett, asst. commr. of Gojranwalla, in Punjab order No. 1,646, of July 30 last, is to reckon from Sept. 5, the date on which he availed himself thereof.

Oct. 15.—No. 2,221.—Mr. C. J. Powlett, asst. commr., is transferred from the Loodiana to the Jhelum district.

Capt. J. C. Horne, asst. commr., is transferred from the Hissar to the Loodiana district.

No. 2,222.—Maj. E. W. E. Howard, cantonment jt. mag., Delhi, has leave for 6 mo., with effect from date of availing himself of same.

Revenue Dept., Oct. 13.—No. 950.—Mr. G. C. Chilli, dep. coll., salt dept., has leave, m.c., for 3 mo., with effect from date of availing himself of same.

No. 954.—Mr. H. Marshall, patrol, salt dept., has priv. leave for 3 mo. from 10th prox.

No. 955.—Mr. C. H. Weldon, asst. patrol, salt dept., has leave for 1 mo. from Jan. 15 next.

Police Dept., Oct. 13.—No. 758.—Maj. H. N. Miller, dep. insp. gen. of police, Rawalpindie Circle, appointed to command the police force accompanying the camp of the Viceroy during the approaching tour of H.E., is vested with the powers of a magistrate, for the trial of such offences as may be committed within the precincts of his lordship's camp.

Marine Dept., Oct. 15.—No. 266.—Mr. A. Shore is appointed a 3rd cl. engineer, Punjab steam flotilla, on probation, v. Mr. Sayers, resigned.

Gen. Dept., Oct. 15.—No. 2,231.—Leave.—Mr. T. W. Moore, extra assist. commr., Shahpore, has obtained 3 mo.'s priv. leave of absence, from the date of his availing himself thereof.

Oct. 16.—No. 2,233.—Appointment.—Major M. B. Whish to offic. as cantonment magist. of Delhi, during the absence of Major E. W. E. Howard.

Oct. 19.—No. 2,246.—Appointment.—Mr. R. Bruce, offic. extra assist. commr., Googaira, is confirmed in his appointment as an extra assist. commr. of the 3rd class, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. A. J. S. Donald to be a judge of Small Causes.

No. 2,247.—Mr. L. Cowan, assist. commr., from

the Ferozepoor to the Bunnoo district, on being relieved of charge of the former by Major J. M. Crippa.

Police Dept., Oct. 19.—No. 768.—Capt. H. Hayley, dist. superint. of police, Kohat, has obtained 15 days' leave, on m.c., from the date of his availing himself thereof.

Oct. 21.—No. 2,260.—Appointment.—Assist. surg. J. W. Johnston, M.D., in civil medical charge of Goojrat, to assume civil medical charge of Jhelum, in addition to his present duties, as a temporary arrangement.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 15.—No. 2,260c.—Mr. R. G. Elwes, assist. engr., Hill Roads division, is allowed 8 mo.'s priv. leave, from Dec. 1, or such date as he may avail himself of it, under operation of G.O.G.O. No. 3,478, dated July 31 last.

Oct. 17.—No. 2,550.—Mr. A. D'Rozario, clerk 12th class, office of controller and examiner P.W. accounts, has obtained 1 mo.'s priv. leave, from the 6th current.

Marine Dept., Oct. 21.—No. 278.—Mr. J. Moody is appointed 2nd cl. engineer to the gunboat *Fox*, on probation, from 16th inst., v. Mr. A. A. Popham, resigned.

Police Dept., Oct. 21.—No. 780.—Lieut. G. W. Manson, assist. dist. superint. of police, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Goojrat district, as a temporary arrangement.

Oct. 22.—No. 785.—With reference to Punjab order No. 488, dated July 22 last, Mr. A. R. Hutton, offic. assist. superint. of police, is transferred to the Amballa district.

No. 786.—The leave on m.c. for 15 days to Capt. H. Hayley, dist. superint. of police, Kohat, in Punjab order No. 768, dated Oct. 19, is extended till Dec. 1.

General Dept., Oct. 22.—No. 2,269.—The leave for 20 days to Assist. surg. J. W. Johnston, M.D., civil surgeon of Goojrat, in Punjab order No. 1,880, dated Aug. 20 last, is extended to Sept. 25.

Oct. 23.—No. 2,270.—Mr. R. H. Davies, C.S., having returned to Lahore, is this day reappointed secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

No. 2,272.—Lieut. F. D. Harrington, assist. commr., is transf. from the Jhelum to the Huzara district, as a temp. arrangement.

No. 2,273.—Capt. A. A. Munro, offic. dep. commr. of Peshawar, returned from priv. leave on Oct. 6, and is app. from that date to do special duty in connection with military operations on the frontier, as a temp. arrangement.

No. 2,274.—Lieut. W. G. Waterfield, assist. commr., having reported his return to India from leave on Oct. 11, is posted to the Delhi district.

No. 2,276.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to notify that the following gentlemen constitute the Committee for the management of the Punjab Exhibition of 1864:—

President—D. F. McLeod, Esq., C.B.
Vice-Presidents.—Maj. gen. A. A. T. Cunynghame, C.B.; R. N. Cust, Esq.; Lieut. col. R. MacLagan, R.E.; and the Commr. of Lahore.

Members.—Capt. C. H. Hall; T. Farquhar, Esq., M.D.; T. E. B. Brown, Esq., M.D.; Maj. J. McL. Innes, V.C., R.E.; H. Cope, Esq.; L. S. Saunders, Esq.; C. A. D. Gordon, Esq.; E. Baines, Esq.; A. M. Dallas, Esq.; Capt. C. McW. Mercer, R.A.; R. Stevens, Esq.; and B. H. Powell, Esq.

Secretary.—I. P. Westmorland, Esq., R.E.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 20.—No. 2,319c.—Mr. C. Shelverton, assist. engr., Peshawar div., has 1 mo. priv. leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Oct. 21.—No. 2,598.—With the sanction of Govt. of India, Mr. E. Morton is app. an acct., 3rd class, on probation, and attached to the office of controller and examiner, public works accounts, Punjab, with effect from Sept. 28.

Gen. Dept., Oct. 26.—No. 2,285.—Gen. H. C. Van Cortlandt, C.B., dep. commr. of Mooltan, having reported his return to India, on Oct. 11, 1863, is allowed the usual leave of absence to rejoin his appointment.

No. 2,292.—Col. Sir H. B. Edwardes, K.C.B., commr. and superint. Umballa division, has obtained priv. leave for 1 month with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same.

No. 2,293.—Mr. D. G. Berkley, assist. commr., Umballa district, to receive charge of the office of commr. and superint. Umballa division, and carry on the current duties on Col. Sir H. B. Edwardes proceeding on leave.

Oct. 28.—No. 2,304.—The following Punjab orders are cancelled:—

No. 1,908, dated Aug. 29, 1863, appointing Mr. J. W. Smyth to officiate as judge of Small Cause Court, Lahore.

No. 2,087, dated Sept. 22, 1863, appointing Mr. L. S. Saunders to offic. as personal assist. to the judicial commr.

No. 2,305.—Mr. L. S. Saunders, assist. commr., to offic. as judge of Small Cause Court, Lahore. Mr. Saunders took charge on Oct. 1, 1863.

Police Dept.—Oct. 27.—No. 798.—Mr. J. W. Barlow, assist. superint. of police, Goojrat district, has obtained priv. leave for 2 mos., with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

General Dept., Oct. 30.—No. 2,317.—Mr. J. W. Smyth, personal assistant to judicial commr., Punjab, has leave to England for 15 mo., m.c., under sec. 6 of civil service leave rules, together with the usual preparatory leave from the date of his departure.

Police Dept., Oct. 29.—No. 799.—Mr. T. A. O'Connor, assist. dist. superint. of police, Goorgoon, has privilege leave for 6 weeks from date of availing himself of same.

No. 800.—Capt. J. W. Orchard, dist. superint. of police, Goojrat, has leave for 1 mo. from 1st prox.

No. 801.—The leave to Lieut. H. P. Kirke, assist. dist. superint. of police, Loodiana, dated Aug. 18 last, is extended to a further period of 1 mo.

Military Dept., Oct. 30.—No. 227.—The regimental order dated 15th ult., by Lieut. J. W. McQueen, offic. comdt. 4th Punjab inf., directing Lieut. J. D. Macpherson, do. du. officer, to act as adjutant, in addition to his other duties, until the arrival of Lieut. and adjt. W. Snow, recently transferred to the corps, is confirmed.

No. 228.—The regimental order dated Oct. 2, by Capt. W. D. Hoste, comg. 6th Punjab inf., directing the entertainment of two coolies to convey the medicine pettarahs of the corps, owing to sickness among the regimental kuhars, is confirmed.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 29.—No. 2,721.—The priv. leave for 2 mo. to Lieut. E. C. Garstin, assist. engineer, 4th div., Baree Doab Canal, in Punjab Government notification No. 1,677, dated July 30, 1862, has been extended to 3 mo.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 13.—With reference to G.O. of Sept. 17, publishing extract from the *London Gazette* of July 17, Capt. R. W. Ellis, 52nd foot, being supernumerary of his rank in India, will proceed immediately to join the depot of his regt., reporting his arrival to the adj. gen., horse guards.

Capt. T. C. Anderson, late 12th N.I., is permitted to visit Tirhoot and Meerut on the leave granted to him in G.O. of July 11 last.

Staff Assist. surg. J. Collins, M.D., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th ult.

The leave for 6 mo. granted to Ensign A. D. Vanrenen, 71st N.I. (now captain in the staff corps), in G.O. of July 28, is, with the sanction of Govt., cancelled.

The leave granted to Cornet B. Edmonds, 2nd drag. gds., in G.O. of May 29 last, will be held to have commenced from June 14 last.

Leave of absence:—

1st Foot.—Ensign E. A. Morant, from date of embarkation to England, on m.c.

19th Foot.—Capt. H. F. Massey, from Sept. 8 to Oct. 31, to visit Dhurrumsala and Kussowlie, on m.c.

35th Foot.—Capt. E. Tedlie, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, to visit Calcutta, on m.c.

44th Foot.—Brev. major F. W. Gregory, from Feb. 12, 1864, to June 11, 1864, in extension.

72nd Foot.—Ensign F. T. Goad, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, in extension.

3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Brev. major G. E. Rose, from Sept. 17 to Nov. 16, in extension.

DISPOSAL OF THE INSIGNIA OF THE ORDERS OF THE BATH AND THE STAR OF INDIA.

Oct. 17.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following extract from a Letter No. 215, dated June 10, 1863, from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India to H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council:—

"6. The rule for the disposal of the Insignia of the Orders of the Bath and the Star of India is as follows:—

"On the decease of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, the collar and badge appendant of the Order worn by him should be returned to the Lancaster Herald, but the investment badge and silver star are retained by his family.

"On the decease of a Knight Commander of the Bath, the whole of the insignia of the Order worn by him are the property of his family.

"On the decease of a Companion of the Bath, the insignia worn by him are to be retained by his family.

"On the promotion of a K.C.B. to a higher class in the same division of the Order, the insignia of the lower class are returned to the Herald's College.

"On the decease of a Knight of the Star of India, the orders worn by him are returned to the College."

With the sanction of Govt., the undermentioned officer is permitted to count as service for retiring pension, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,113 of Sept. 1, 1852, the period of sick leave specified opposite his name:—

Major W. E. Warrand, R.E., 18 mo., from Sept. 29, 1857, to March 29, 1859.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following transfers:—

19th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. P. Fisher, late 4th Eur. regt., paid doing duty officer in the 15th regt. N.I., to be paid doing duty officer; dated Sept. 25.

42nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. G. Oldham, late 9th N.I.,

paid doing duty officer in the 12th Bengal cav., to be paid doing duty officer; dated Sept. 25.

Capt. C. H. Browne, 97th foot, is appointed commandant of invalids at Calcutta, v. Capt. T. Horan, about to embark with 43rd foot from India; dated Sept. 26.

Capt. C. Need, late 6th Eur. inf., is directed to do general duty at Umballah.

Assist. surg. G. M. Govan, M.D., is transferred from 35th regt. N.I. to 3rd Goorkha regt., in room of Surg. major G. E. Morton, M.D., who has applied for leave; and Assist. surg. F. W. A. De Fabeck, attached to 16th brigade R.A., is posted to the 35th regt. N.I., v. Assist. surg. Govan, and will join when relieved.

Lieut. S. E. Becher, attached to 35th foot, is appointed to do duty with 2nd Goorkha regt., and directed to join.

The leave, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, granted to Lieut. J. Stephenson, 4th (late 33rd) regt. N.I., in G.O. of June 17 last, will be held to have commenced from May 5 preceding, instead of the date therein notified.

The following Oude division orders are confirmed:—
Dated 12th ult.—Appointing Major J. P. P. T. Hawkey, late 74th N.I., doing general duty at Allahabad, to duty with 3rd regt. N.I., at Lucknow.

Dated 18th ult.—Directing Assist. surg. J. G. Grant, 48th foot, to receive charge of the office of the deputy inspector general of hospitals, with effect from 5th inst., during the absence on duty of Deputy Inspector gen. J. H. K. Innes, C.B.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding 104th foot, dated April 30 last, appointing Ensign B. H. Russell, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the regt., to be assist. instructor of musketry, with effect from Feb. 11 last.

By the Officer commanding 60th rifles, dated May 19 last, appointing Capt. H. Sempel, president, and Capt. B. B. Forsyth and Lieut. E. C. Ainslie, members of the Committee of Paymastership, consequent on the decease of Major J. Fraser; and directing Lieut. E. C. Ainslie to perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

By the Officer commanding 21st regt. N.I., dated July 28 last, making the following appointments:—

Capt. R. Stothert, late 4th regt. N.I., to officiate as 2nd in command, v. Lieut. R. S. Robertson, proceeded on sick leave.

Lieut. J. M. Stewart, late 35th regt. N.I., to officiate as adj., v. Capt. R. Stothert, there being no qualified officer available.

Moradabad station order, dated Aug. 14 last, directing Assist. surg. J. A. Lamb, 54th foot, to assume medical charge of 26th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties, during the absence on duty to Allypore of Assist. surg. A. H. Hilson.

By the Officer commanding 25th regt. N.I., dated 1st ult., directing Capt. J. W. Hoggan, 2nd in command, to assume command temporarily of the regt., v. Major F. G. Crossman.

Gwalior district order, dated 15th ult., directing Lieut. J. R. McK. Homfray, gen. list, inf., attached to 36th regt. N.I., to do duty with 3rd N.I., as a temporary measure.

By the Officer commanding 13th regt. N.I., dated 16th ult., appointing Lieut. G. B. Stevens, late 38th N.I., to officiate as adj., v. Lieut. A. D. Geddes, 27th foot, who vacates.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Col. H. A. Carleton, C.B. (commanding 24th brigade), from Sept. 22, 1863, to Jan. 31, 1864, in extension, on m.c.: Lieut. A. H. Davidson (B battery 2nd brigade), from Sept. 16 to Oct. 15, to Calcutta, on m.c.

2nd Drag. Gds.—Capt. F. G. Powell, from Oct. 8 to Nov. 8, in extension.

38th Foot.—Ensign W. Sinclair, from date of embarkation to England, on m.c.

52nd Foot.—Brev. col. C. A. Denison (military sec. to Governor of Madras), for 15 mo., to England.

71st Foot.—Capt. J. Dalgleish, from date of embarkation to England, for 17 mo., and to do duty with troops on the voyage.

77th Foot.—Surg. F. Holton, M.B., from Oct. 9 to Oct. 31, in extension.

88th Foot.—Assist. surg. R. W. Meade, from date of embarkation to England, on m.c.

91st Foot.—Lieut. W. O. Wade (adj.), from date of embarkation to England, on m.c.

Late 5th Eur. L.C.—Capt. J. I. Robinson, from Oct. 16 to Dec. 15, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Oct. 19.—Appointment:—

10th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. C. Fagan, staff corps, paid doing duty officer of 27th regt. N.I., to officiate as adj., v. Lieut. H. M. B. Burleton.

ERRATUM.—In G.O. of 1863, granting leave of absence to Lieut. col. G. W. T. Rich, 71st foot, for "this cancels the leave granted in G.O. dated April 23," read "this cancels the unexpired portion of the leave granted," &c., &c.

Oct. 20.—Leave of absence:—

Gen. List, Cav.—Lieut. A. W. R. Becher (doing duty 8th Bengal cav.), from Oct. 13 to Nov. 14, in extension.

Revised Staff Salaries—Native Regiments.

Military Dept., Camp Meen Meer, Oct. 29.—No 161a.—In continuation of G.O. No. 156a of the 13th inst., the annexed scale of staff salaries hereafter to be allowed to officers serving with native regts. under the new organisation is published for general information, and with reference to this scale an extract (paras. 23 to 30) of Sir C. Wood's despatch, No. 311 of Aug. 31 last, is also published for information and guidance.

2. Detailed instructions will be issued by H.E. the C. in C. for the guidance of officers serving with native corps under the new organisation, and the present system of payment of troops and companies and for repair of arms, &c., will continue until a further order is issued by Govt. on the subject, the same officers as at present drawing any allowances now authorised for the payment of companies and repair of arms.

The new system of placing European officers in charge of squadrons and wings will, in all other respects, be brought into operation as soon as H.E. the C. in C. can issue the necessary subsidiary orders.

3. The despatch of the Secretary of State having been received by the right hon. the Gov. gen. on the 30th ult., increased pay is claimable from Sept. 1 by commandants, adjutants, and doing duty officers, as well as seconds in command of cavalry; but when higher pay may accrue from seconds in command or others obtaining new appointments, as wing, or squadron officers or quartermasters, such increased pay will only become due from the date of officers assuming charge of the duties of such new appointments under the orders of the Commander in Chief.

4. With reference to paragraph 26 of Sir Charles Wood's despatch instructions will hereafter be issued as to the scale of office establishment to be maintained by adjutants. Meanwhile the allowance of rupees 50 per mensem will be passed.

5. The pay now authorised is to be drawn in addition to staff corps pay only.

6. The rules now laid down are applicable to such corps under their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief of the Bengal and Bombay armies as now are or may hereafter be placed on the new organisation, and to the Punjab irregular force.

In other irregular corps no alteration is made in the establishment, position, or duties of officers, but commandants, adjutants, seconds in command, and doing duty officers are entitled to the increased pay.

7. The corps of regular infantry on the Bengal establishment will, under the orders of the Commander in Chief, be placed on the new organisation from Jan. 1 next.

FUTURE ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICERS OF CORPS OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY ON THE NEW ORGANIZATION.**Cavalry Regiments.**

	Staff salary per mensem.
Commandant	Rs. 700
Second in command (also commanding a squadron)	300
Senior squadron officer	210
Junior squadron officer	180
Adjutant	250
Doing duty officer	150

The 2nd in command and squadron officer will also each draw Rs. 30 per mensem for payment of their respective squadrons as soon as such payment is made over to them.

The adjt. will also draw Rs. 50 office allowance.

The doing duty officer, who will perform any duties that may be assigned to him such as would devolve upon a qmr., will draw also Rs. 30 per mensem for writer and stationery.

All cavalry officers are to maintain three chargers.

Infantry Regiments.

	Staff salary per mensem.
Commandant	Rs. 600
Senior wing commandant	270
Junior wing commandant	230
Adjutant	200
Quartermaster	150
Doing duty officer	100

The two wing commandants will each draw also Rs. 80 per mensem, or Rs. 20 per company for the payment and repair of arms of companies of their respective wings as soon as such charge and payment is made over to them.

The adjt. will also draw Rs. 50 office allowance.

The qmr. will also draw the present authorized contingent allowance for repair of tents, &c.

All infantry officers are to maintain one charger.

N.B.—The commandant of the guide corps will receive Rs. 800 per mensem; of the body guard, Rs. 700 per mensem; and of the Deolie and Eriipoorah Force, Rs. 600 per mensem.

Extract, Secretary of State's Letter, No. 311, dated Aug. 31, 1863, paragraphs 23 to 30.

Para. 23.—I have given much and careful consideration to these proposals.

24.—I am of opinion that the salaries attached to these regimental appointments should be such as to

place them at least on a footing of equality with the average of the staff appointments commonly held by officers of similar rank and standing in the service, and while they should not be so far superior to the latter as to induce those to seek them whose natural tastes and qualifications might not otherwise incline them to this important branch of the service, it is important, on the other hand, that young officers who, on first joining the staff corps, will frequently be employed with native troops, should not, if naturally fitted for military service, be tempted to relinquish it by the attraction of superior emoluments of other staff employment.

25.—With these principles in view, and making due allowance for the advantages enjoyed by staff corps officers in regard to promotion, and the comparatively early period at which they will attain the pay of the higher ranks, I am willing to sanction the scale of staff allowances proposed by your Government for the officers serving in different capacities with native regiments, which, though liberal, will probably not be found excessive.

26. In the case of the regimental adjutant, however, it appears desirable that an office establishment should be prescribed, which should be maintained and paid upon abstracts supported by the usual muster rolls.

27. I learn from your despatch, No. 10, dated Jan. 8, 1863, that you have completed the native regiments in Bengal to six regularly attached and paid European officers, exclusive of the medical officers, as announced in your G.O. of Dec. 12, 1862, it being distinctly understood that the appointments made under that decision are held subject to such modifications as may be found necessary on receipt of my further instructions on the general question, and that you have authorised the Government of Bombay to extend the rule to such regiments in that Presidency as are formed and officered according to the new organisation.

28. I approve of these proceedings, and shall await the result of your reference to the Government of Madras upon the introduction of the new system into the army of that Presidency.

29. The scale of salaries now sanctioned will be brought into operation and made to apply in all cases where there is no reduction in the present aggregate salary on the payment due on the 1st of the month succeeding the receipt of this order.

30. Reductions of salaries effected by this order are not to be made to affect present permanent incumbents, or those who are officiating for such permanent incumbents being temporarily absent from their duties.

Native Cavalry Dress Regulations.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 14.—With the sanction of his Lordship the Viceroy and Governor general, H.E. the C. in C. directs the publication of the following Regulations for the dress and equipment of the Native Cavalry in Bengal, in supersession of all previous orders on these subjects.

The regiments to retain the lace, facing, and colour of their present uniform.

The lace to be gold or silver, of light dragoon pattern.

DRESS.**EUROPEAN OFFICERS.**

Distinctions of rank, as in the British army.

Coat.—For the first eight regiments the *Alkaluk*, as for native officers. For the other eleven regiments, a *Tunic*, with collar and cuffs of regimental facings, edged all round with gold or silver cord, according to lace, with four quadruple rows of black cord hanging loose as in the French staff jacket.

The tunic to be in cut as for light dragoons. Shoulder cords of curb chain or chain armour.

Helmet.—For all mounted duties of grey felt, low and half shaped, with bronze bars, binding, and spike. Chin strap of bronze chain, lined with patent leather, fastening on each side to a lion's head.

Turban.—Of colour of regimental facings.

Kurmerbund.—Cashmere shawl the colour of facings, with embroidered ends hanging on the right side.

Pantaloon.—For cold weather, of blue cloth with double stripe of colour of facings, three-quarters of an inch wide. For summer, of white twill or drill.

Boots.—Hessian.

Spurs.—Steel, with short swan neck, to buckle with strap and foot chain.

Overalls.—Blue, with double gold or silver lace stripe, three-quarters of an inch wide.

Note.—When the uniform is green, the pantaloons and overalls are to be of the same colour.

Boots.—Wellington.

Spurs.—Dragoon pattern, of brass for regiments wearing gold lace; steel for those with silver.

Sword Belt.—Gold or silver lace, two inches wide, on Russian leather, fastening in front with a regulation plate of same width as belt, with frosted ground and burnished rim; a silver badge in the centre, V.R. surmounted by a crown and encircled with oak leaves to be worn over the Kurmerbund; slings as in regulation, without a sabretache.

Note.—Undress belts are to be worn on all mounted duties, except in review order.

Pouch Belt.—To be worn under the breast frogs in regiments having them. To correspond with the sword belt; brass or silver buckle; tip and slide according to lace; no chains or pickers.

Pouch.—Of black enamelled leather; a binocular case with a compass in the lid, and a small pocket for a note-book; * on the back a wreath with royal cipher as on sword belt.

Sword, Sword Knot.—Light dragoon pattern.

Scabbard.—Of wood covered with black leather, protected from the spurs by a steel shoe.

Gloves.—White leather.

UNDRESS.

Coat.—Blue cloth, loose, reaching to the saddle, single breasted, with low Prussian collar, rounded in front, to fasten with olivets; on each side the breast six loops of black cord braid, edged all round with black lace. The sleeve of regulation size, ornamented with black lace, Austrian knot.

Pantaloon, Boots, Spurs.—As in dress.

Overalls.—Blue cloth, with double three-quarter inch stripes of the colour of facing.

Boots.—Wellington.

Spurs.—Steel, light dragoon pattern.

Waistcoat.—For winter, red cloth, with gilt or silver studs down the front, and plain gold or silver braid round the edges and pockets, to fasten to the throat with hooks; no collar.

Forage Cap.—Colour of facing. Light dragoon pattern, with gold or silver lace band, black leather chin strap.

Stable Jacket.—Long waisted, as in the French artillery, coming to a point behind and cut round over the hips, fastening to the throat with hooks; lace according to rank. To be worn at mess with the waistcoat; or on duty, hooked up, with pouch belt over; collar and pointed cuffs of the regimental facing, as for light dragoons.

NOTE.—The 1st Bengal cavalry is permitted to wear a blue stable jacket.

Sword Belt.—Of Russia leather, two-and-a-half inches wide, worn over the Kurmerbund, and fastening in front with a double-tongued buckle; double frog for the sword.

Pistol.—Carried in a Russian leather holster on the right side of the sword belt.

Pouch.—For ammunition, of black varnished leather, with royal cipher on the flap; to be carried on the waist belt.

Great Coat.—Choga with the *Neemcha*; the *Neemcha* not to be used by corps serving below Cawnpore.

Pouch Belt.—Of Russia leather, with brass or silver buckle; tip and slide according to lace.

Pouch.—As in dress.

Sword Knot.—Russian leather.

DRESS.**NATIVE OFFICERS.**

Similar to the European.

HORSE APPOINTMENTS.**EUROPEAN OFFICERS.**

Saddle.—Hunting, brass-bound cantle; Crimean wallets and numbs.

Bridle.—Cavalry regulation, without throat ornament; plain brass bosses on the brow-band, and boss with royal cipher on the bit.

Picketing Rein.—Brown leather attached to a ring on the head-collar, and passing through a ring in the heart of the breastplate to the pommel of the saddle.

Crupper.—Regulation.

Surcingle, Shabraque Strap.—Brown leather.

Shabraque.—Light dragoon pattern, of cloth the colour of regimental facings, trimmed with cloth of regimental colour, two inches broad, leaving two inches from the outer edge. Seat of leather, lined with moleskin.

To be worn only in review and muster parade; hooked up in the latter according to regulation.

NATIVE OFFICERS.

Saddle.—The native saddle.

Bridle.—Single rein with native bit; brass bosses on the bit and brow-band.

The rest of the appointments as for European officers.

Absentee Allowances of Officers on Civil Employ.

No. 157a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to publish the following extracts of a despatch from the right hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 311, dated Aug. 31, 1863, regarding the absentee and actg. allowances of military officers in civil employ, the provisions of which are applicable to all the presidencies.

Para. 31.—With your Despatch, No. 28, in the Financial Department, you forward a further report from the committee of secretaries regarding the absentee and acting allowances of military officers in civil employ, with a note thereon by your financial secretary.

Para. 32.—You concur generally in the recommendations of the secretaries, with the amendments noted by the financial secretary, and propose the adoption of the following principles:—

1st. That every military officer in civil employ

* No officer to be without a small note-book and pencil.

when on leave should draw pay under the military rules; and

2nd. That every military officer when acting in any civil appointment should draw his civil pay under the civil rules.

83. Upon these two principles you propose the following rules for the officer on leave:—

A military officer in civil employ on leave, either in India or in England, shall draw precisely the pay which he would be entitled to draw under the military leave rules, except when on privilege leave, as hereafter specially provided.

Such pay shall be provided from the civil department, excepting only in cases where the allowances so drawn would exceed the entire civil pay of the appointment, when the excess will be paid by the military department. The staff salary of any officer shall be held to be the difference between the Indian pay and allowances of his rank and the full salary of his permanent appointment.

84. For the acting officer your Government proposed the following rules:—

A military officer acting for another in civil employ shall draw deputation allowance under the rule by which the allowance is granted to covenanted civil servants.

If the officer be in military staff employ, such deputation allowance will be given in addition to his military pay and allowances, plus half the staff pay of his substantive appointment.

If the officer hold no substantive staff appointment, civil or military, it will be given in addition to his military pay and allowances.

A military officer in civil employ performing the duties of his substantive appointment, and at the same time officiating in another, is entitled to his substantive salary, and in addition to a deputation allowance of 20 and 10 per cent. on the staff salary of the appointment in which he is officiating, provided the pay of the substantive appointment, with the addition of the deputation allowance, does not exceed the pay of the higher appointment.

A subordinate acting for his principal or for any other officer at the same station, is not entitled to deputation allowance for the first month while so acting, unless he is required to act on two occasions within a brief period (say twelve months), in which case he draws deputation allowance for the whole period during which he may have held the appointment in excess of one month as if he had acted continuously.

A military officer proceeding from one civil appointment to another shall be allowed to draw, during the authorised period of transit, out of the salary of the office he is about to join, a sum equal to that of his previous situation. This rule to be preceded by an order making the civil rules for joining time applicable to military officers in civil employ.

A military officer in civil employ can take three months' cumulative privilege leave (under the civil rules only), but he must earn it by thirty-three months' continuous service in the Civil Department alone.

85. These several rules are approved of.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

No. 386.—With reference to G.O.G., No. 155 of May 29, the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a despatch from the Govt. of India, regulating deductions to be made on account of public quarters when these are considered to be of an inferior description, whether of commissioned, warrant or non-commissioned officers, who, when not provided with quarters by Govt., draw house rent or tentage.

"Whenever the officer comd. the station considers the quarters decidedly inferior to what the officer's rank entitles him, with reference to the scale laid down in the public works code, when that scale is applicable, the rent shall be fixed by a station committee of which the exec. engr. shall be a member, and the amount so fixed, in no case to exceed the authorised deduction for quarters, shall be recovered from the officer's pay."

LIMIT OF LEAVE.

No. 387.—Under instructions from the Govt. of India, and with reference to the rule (Part II., section XVIII, para. 12, page 291, general regulations), the Gov. in Council is pleased to declare that the grant of leave to officers on med. certificate in India, shall, for the future, be limited, under ordinary circumstances, to one year, subject to extension on fresh med. report.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 26.—Capt. J. Vertue, royal engrs., exec. engr. 2nd class, has been granted 2 mos. leave from 15th inst., under the gen. regulation.

Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. J. Aldred, inspector of police, Godavery, for 1 mo., from Sept. 26.

Fort St. George, Oct. 30.—No. 382.—Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, J. Dorward, Mysore div., is posted to the presidency division.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by perm. of the home Govt., without prejudice to rank:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) F. C. Barber, 29th regt. N.I., arrived at Madras on the 27th Oct.

Lieut. R. S. Jago, 30th regt. N.I., arrived at Madras on the 27th Oct.

The Commissary General has, under the provisions of G.O.G., No. 77, dated 24th March, 1857, granted leave of absence to Lieut. J. D. W. Sewell, sub. asst. commsy. gen., for 20 days from the 8th proximo.

Judicial Dept., Nov. 6.—Leave of absence.—Maj. A. B. Marsack, cantonment joint mag. of Trichinopoly, priv. leave for 30 days, from the date of quitting the station.

Mr. A. Barren, draftsman of the lithographic dept., has been granted 3 mo. cumulative priv. leave under the orders of the Govt. of India, No. 3,478, dated 31st July.

Mr. A. J. D'Souza, insp. of police, South Canara, for 6 weeks, from 29th Sept.

Nov. 6.—No. 389.—Lieut. col. A. C. Silver, superint. and agent for army clothing, is granted priv. leave of abs., from date of departure to Dec. 31 next. Capt. A. D. Clay, of staff corps, will act for Col. Silver during the absence and on the responsibility of the latter.

The services of 2nd Capt. G. N. Kelsall, of the royal engrs., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the public works dept.

Lieut. L. C. Desborough, late 51st regt. N.I., doing duty 18th regt. N.I., is permitted to proc. to Europe on m.c. for 15 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Nov. 6.—No. 390.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the undermen. officers of the Madras Volunteer Guards:—

Lieut. W. Charlton, No. 1 company.

Ensign W. E. Gordon, No. 7 company.

Consequent on the resignations of Lieut. Charlton, J. W. Bradley, Esq., is specially readmitted on the strength of No. 1 (or the railway) company of the infantry volunteer guards, with the benefit of his former rank of lieutenant.

Ensign C. Bartoli is prom. to lieut., to fill an existing vacancy in No. 1 company.

Leave of absence:—

Public Works Dept., Fort St. George.—Nov. 7.—Capt. E. A. Foord, superint. engr., 6th division, has been granted 4 weeks' prep. leave under the general regulations.

Appointments:—

Nov. 10.—Lieut. col. J. Carpendale, R.E., to be mint master and commr. of the dept. of issue of paper currency at Madras, to join when his services shall have been replaced at the disposal of the Madras Govt.

Educational Dept.—Second Capt. W. H. Edgcombe, R.E., to be principal of the Civil Engineering College.

Head surveyor, Mr. H. Duprat, of No. 5, Nellore Survey Party, has priv. leave for 2 mos., from Nov. 10, 1863.

Lieut. J. Markham, riding-master, 1st light cav., was appointed superint. of the Madras mounted police on Oct. 5, 1863.

Military Dept.—Nov. 10.—No. 394.—Appointments:—

Capt. F. W. Hamilton, H.M.'s 21st fus., to be extra aide-de-camp to H.E. the governor.

Surg. maj. M. Rogers, actg. garrison surg., to be garrison surg. Bangalore, v. Orr, promoted.

The undermentioned officers, who have returned to their duty, arrived at Madras on Nov. 10, 1863:—

Capt. A. J. M. Ruiney, staff corps.

Capt. J. Simpson, staff corps.

Capt. G. Forbes, late 5th regt. L.C., doing duty 2nd regt. L.C.

Lieut. W. B. Swinton, late 8th regt. L.C., doing duty 1st regt. L.C.

ARRIVAL OF THE 21ST REGT. ROYAL NORTH

BRITISH FUSILIERS.

Nov. 10.—No. 395.—H.M.'s 2nd batt. 21st Royal North British Fusiliers is brought on the establishment of Fort St. George from Oct. 24, 1863, the date of its arrival at Masulipatam.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. G. A. Ballard, coll. and mag. of Malabar, has leave for 2 mo., to Bombay.

Public Dept., Nov. 13.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as members of the Madras civil service from the 10th inst., the date of their arrival at the Presidency, per steamer *Candia*:—
Messrs. G. Smith, J. Cameron, F. H. Wilkinson, C. A. Galton.

Nov. 11.—The priv. leave of 13th ult. granted to Capt. Bowen, superint. of police, Cuddapah, for 20 days, has been cancelled, at his own request.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Oct. 27.—The following removals and postings are ordered:—

Dep. inspec. gen. of hosp. J. E. Mayer, from Nagpore force to Southern div., but to act in the Presidency until further orders.

Dep. inspec. gen. of hosp. W. Mackenzie, C.B., A.M., and M.D., from late promotion to Mysore div.

Dep. inspec. gen. of hosp. E. G. Balfour, from late promotion to Ceded Districts.

Dep. inspec. gen. of hosp. J. H. Orr, C.B., M.D., from late promotion to Nagpore force.

Surg. L. W. Stewart, from late promotion to 13th regt. N.I.

The undermentioned medical officer attained the position of 1st cl. asst. surg. from Oct. 20:—

Asst. surg. A. Sanderson, M.D., M.A.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. J. F. Mosse, H.M.'s 18th roy. Irish regt. Madras; qualified as interpreter.

Lieut. B. B. Faunce, 25th regt. N.I., Madras; creditable progress. The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to this officer.

Lieut. R. P. Blake, gen. list, do. du. 2nd regt. N.I., Madras; passed examination prescribed for officers of companies.

Ens. W. H. M. Francklyne, gen. list, do. du. 2nd regt. N.I.; passed examination prescribed for officers of companies.

So much of G.O.C.C. of Oct. 19 as refers to the discharge of 3rd cl. Student F. Hooper is cancelled, and he is to be considered as having been permitted to resign the service at his own request, with effect from Sept. 1.

Leave of absence:—

Late 6th Regt. L.C.—Capt. W. S. S. Mulcaster, do. du. 1st regt. L.C., from Oct. 24; Presidency, m.c., to appear before a medical board.

105th Foot.—Lieut. H. W. Blair, for 2 mo. from Sept. 26; Bangalore, m.c.

ERRATUM.—In G.O. dated June 6, attaching Lieut. J. D. Clark to the survey class, Civil Engineering College, after "late 8th regt. L.C.," insert "doing duty under the orders of the officer commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force."

Lieut. E. L. Armstrong, of the late 3rd Madras Eur. regt., on ceasing to hold the appointment of acting assist. instructor of musketry, 108th regt., will continue to do duty with that regiment till Feb. 15.

Oct. 30.—The following removal and posting are ordered:—

Surg. A. C. Macleod, M.D.L.R.C.P.I. and M.B.C.P.L., from doing duty H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot, to doing duty 2nd L.C.

Surg. A. L. T. Cooke, from late promotion to 35th regt. N.I.

Leave of absence:—

31st Regt. L.I.—Lieut. E. Mac D. Stevenson, in continuation of privilege leave till Oct. 2; to enable him to join.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. J. D. Clark, late 8th L.C., doing duty H.M.'s 17th Lancers, Madras, creditable progress.

Lieut. W. Anderson, 4th regt. N.I., Madras, creditable progress.

Lieut. C. H. Trotman, general list, doing duty 39th regt. N.I., Madras, creditable progress.

Ens. W. Stainforth, general list, doing duty 21st regt. N.I., Madras, creditable progress.

The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Clark, Anderson, Trotman, and Ens. Stainforth.

Ens. J. C. S. Irving, 1st batt., 18th royal Irish, now doing duty at the depot at Poonamallee, is directed to join his regt. at Secunderabad.

Nov. 5.—Lieut. J. H. Waller, of H.M.'s 102nd regt., is permitted to proceed to England on m.c. under the new rules for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, and will report his arrival to the Adj. gen., horse guards.

Leave of absence:—

1st Batt. the Royal Regt.—Capt. J. J. Heywood, in ext. till Jan. 31, 1864, Secunderabad, and to enable him to join.

42nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. E. A. Mottet, in ext. till Dec. 24, 1863; Neilgherries.

36th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. J. B. Simpson, from Oct. 24, 1863, for 6 mos.; presidency.

14th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. J. Ashley, from date of departure; Madras, m.c.

Nov. 9.—Staff asst. surg. T. C. Morgan, attached to H.M.'s 1st drag. guards, is app. to the medical charge of C batty. R.H.B., under orders to proceed from Bangalore to Kumptee.

Asst. surg. J. McCrevey, m.d., H.M.'s 66th regt., is app. to do duty with the 1st drag. guards, and directed to join.

Orders confirmed:—

Sept. 12.—By the officer comd. the troops, Straits, apig. Capt. J. D. C. Wallace, Madras staff corps, to act as staff officer, Straits, from date of arrival at Singapore, v. Capt. Watkins, B.A., relieved at his own request.

Sept. 17.—By the officer comd. 43rd regt. N.I., apig. Fife major T. Ashworth to act as qmr. sergt., v. Matthews, app. sergt. maj.

The undermen. officers have obtained certificates of qualification in surveying:—

Capt. G. O. Finlay, 12th regt. N.I., doing duty sappers and miners.

Lieut. H. R. Elliot, 42nd regt. N.I., doing duty sappers and miners.

Lieut. E. J. P. Holloway, 9th regt. N.I., doing duty sappers and miners.

The G. O., dated Aug. 1 last, cancelling the exchange of battalions between Capts. A. Macdonald and E. L. Dillon, 18th (Royal Irish) regt. of foot, is cancelled.

Nov. 10.—Lieut. G. A. Murray, 9th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty till further orders with 25th regt. N.I.; to join forthwith.

Leave of absence:—
20th Brigade R.A.—Lieut. C. H. A. Gower, in cont. till Aug. 22 last—to enable him to join.

42nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. S. Grove, in cont. of priv. leave till Oct. 23—to enable him to join.

25th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. B. B. Faunce, in cont. till Feb. 16 next—Madras, under the provisions of G. O. G., No. 116, dated April 24, 1855.

Medical Dept.—Assist. Apothecary W. A. Harrison, for 3 mos., from date of departure—Palaveram.

Nov. 9.—Capt. J. G. C. Fraser, of the late 1st Madras fus., has been permitted to count as service for retiring pension 18 mo. of the leave to Europe, on m.c., granted to him in consequence of a wound received in action at Lucknow in 1857.

The undermentioned officers are to be considered as having been app. to act as quartermasters and interpreters of the regiments below named, with effect from the dates of their respective appts. to act as quartermasters:—

Capt. Rishiton, 1st regt. N.I.
Capt. Read, 6th Regt. N.I.
Capt. Hodson, 7th regt. N.I.
Capt. Fletcher, 8th regt. N.I.
Capt. Handyside, 9th regt. N.I.
Capt. Smithers, 19th regt. N.I.
Capt. Wallace, 20th regt. N.I.
Capt. Combe, 23rd regt. N.I.
Lieut. Standen, 28th regt. N.I.
Capt. Foote, 29th regt. N.I.
Capt. Godfrey, 35th regt. N.I.
Capt. Morgan, 38th regt. N.I.
Capt. Kerr, 26th regt. N.I.

Staff asst. surg. R. J. Owen, M.D., will do duty with the detachment, 2nd batt., 21st regt. of foot, at St. Thomas's Mount, until its departure from that station, when he will proceed to Trichinopoly, and assume medical charge of the art. and the detachment 105th regt. N.I. at that station.

Leave of absence:—

1st Drag. Guards.—Capt. R. J. C. Marter, in continuation of priv. leave till Dec. 31.

84th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. H. Vanderzee, in continuation of priv. leave till Dec. 12, to enable him to join.

17th Brig. R.A.—Lieut. C. R. Buckle, from date of embarkation for 4 mo., to sea, on m.c.

Inf. Gen. List.—Ens. C. E. L. Eastall, doing duty 19th regt. N.I., from date of departure for 1 mo., to Muntalla, on m.c.

BOMBAY.

NAVAL.

Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, Oct. 15.—No. 59.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Lieut. Hewett, comdg. the gunboat *Clyde*, to be store accountant of that vessel from Sept. 15.

Mr. C. H. Brown, actg. master, received comd. of the Indian Naval Brigade from Lieut. Fendall on Aug. 20.

Oct. 30.—No. 61.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of Bombay Marines.

Lieut. Hewett, comdg. the *Hugh Rose*, performed the duties of store accountant of that vessel from July 17 to Sept. 14.

Lieut. Hewett, comdg. the gunboat *Clyde*, to be store accountant of that vessel from Sept. 15.

Lieut. Crockett, late of the Indian Navy, is appointed to the command of the *Semiramis* from Sept. 24.

Act. asst. surg. Adair, of the *Ajdaha*, afforded medical aid to the officers and crew of the gunboat *Hugh Rose* from July 18 to Sept. 9.

Commander Carpendale to command the *Zenobia* from Oct. 1.

Mr. G. Shapcott, 1st officer of the *Coromandel*, to be store accountant of that vessel from Sept. 9.

Act. asst. surg. Marr, of the *Coromandel*, to afford medical aid to the officers and crew of the *Semiramis* from Oct. 7.

Lieut. Searle was directed to assume charge of the Observatory from Commander Fergusson on 24th Sept.

Mr. W. T. Harper, chief mate of the pilot brig *Euphrates*, to be probationary pilot on the establishment from Oct. 6, v. Stevens, not qualified.

Mr. W. T. Harper is permitted to resign his appointment as probationary pilot on the establishment, at his own request, on 9th Oct.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the wife of Lieut. col., R.E., of a daughter, at Masulipatam, Nov. 4.

ALDER, the wife of W. J. B., Esq., of a son, at Calcutta, Oct. 14.

BERLIE, the wife of Mr. J., of a son, at Madras, Oct. 26.

BRUNTON, the wife of Mr. T. L., of a son, at Madras, Nov. 9.

BLAKE, the wife of Mr. J. J., of a daughter, at Cuddapah, Oct. 4.

BURKE, the wife of Mr. J., inspector Madras police, of a son, at Madras, Nov. 10.

BROWN, the wife of Mr. J. T. T., of a son, at Byculla, Oct. 18.

BULL, the wife of A. H., of a daughter, at Monghyr, Oct. 29.

CAMPBELL, the wife of C. H., C.S., of a daughter, at Jessore, Nov. 2.

DAWSON, the wife of Major J., Executive Engineer Tirhoot Division, of a son, prematurely, at Mozufferpore, Nov. 8.

DENE, the wife of Rev. O., Military Chaplain, of a daughter, at Trichinopoly, Nov. 3.

DOYLE, the wife of Mr. J. A., of a daughter, at Madras, Nov. 7.

DA COSTA, the wife of Mr. W., of a son, stillborn, at Calcutta, Oct. 25.

DOVETON, the wife of H., of a son, at Mozufferpore, Oct. 24.

D'CRUZ, the wife of J. F., of a son, at Sassaram, Oct. 27.

EWART, the wife of Major, D.A.C.G., of a son, at Cannanore, Oct. 25.

FAGAN, the wife of Capt. W. T., Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Gowhaty, Oct. 29.

FRANCIS, the wife of Capt. A., Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Accola, Oct. 27.

FRANCK, the wife of T. E., of a son, at Madras, Nov. 2.

FRENCH, the wife of Mr. A. C., of a daughter, at Vepery, Oct. 29.

GRAY, the wife of the Rev. W., of a daughter, at Madras, Nov. 1.

HARRIS, the wife of G. A., C.S., of a son, at Ootacamund, Oct. 29.

HOLLAND, the wife of Capt. J. T., Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Byculla, Oct. 15.

HORAN, the wife of Capt. T., of a son, at Calcutta, Oct. 28.

HARRISON, the wife of H. L., C.S., of a son, at Kishnagur, Oct. 27.

HENDERSON, the wife of W. H., C.S., of a daughter, at Mymensing, Oct. 23.

LENNON, the wife of Mr. J. J., sub assist. conservator of forests, Kurnool district, of a son, at Kurnool, Oct. 30.

LINT, the wife of Capt., H.M.'s army, of a son, at Bangalore, Oct. 7.

MURRAY, the wife of Capt. R., Royal Artillery, of a son, at Calcutta, Oct. 31.

McFARLANE, the wife of Garrison Quartermaster Sergeant P., of a daughter, at Madras, Nov. 6.

MORRIS, the wife of J. H., of a son, at Cuttack, Oct. 19.

NOCK, the wife of Mr. W., jun., of a son, at Calcutta.

PINTO, the wife of Mr. G. W., of a son, at Calcutta, Oct. 22.

PRITCHARD, the wife of C., Civil Service, of twin sons, at Belgaum, Oct. 12.

PYKE, the wife of Mr. H. G., of a son, at Calcutta, Oct. 12.

QUINN, the wife of Mr. T., of a son, at Bimlipatam, Oct. 14.

RICKETTS, the wife of E. G., of a son, at Tanjore, Nov. 1.

RIORDAN, the wife of Mr. D., of a son, at Madras, Nov. 7.

ROBINSON, the wife of R. A., of a son, at Nungumbacum, Oct. 24.

ROBERTS, the wife of A. A., C.B., of a son, at Calcutta, Oct. 22.

SARGENT, the wife of Major E. W., 18th Royal Irish, of a daughter, at Secunderabad, Oct. 18.

SEARLE, the wife of Lieut. A. T., H.M.'s 32nd Regt. Madras Army, of a daughter, at Secunderabad, Oct. 26.

SELF, John C., the infant son of Mr. J., merchant, at Landour, Nov. 1.

SOME, the wife of J., of a son, at Calcutta, Oct. 25.

SWAN, the wife of Mr. H., of a son, at Furreedpore, Oct. 26.

STOTON, the wife of Lieut. T. H., 13th Regt. N.I., of a daughter, at Trichinopoly, Oct. 27.

TEMPLE, the wife of H. G., of a son, at Calcutta, Nov. 6.

THOMPSON, the wife of Dr. R. D., of a son, at Madras, Oct. 28.

VANSOMEREN, Mrs. W. J., of a son, at Royapooram, Oct. 29.

VINCENT, the wife of F. A., Esq., of a son, at Mussooree, Oct. 19.

WALL, the wife of W. M., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 5.

WAYNE, the wife of Asst. Apoth. J. W., of a daughter, at Madras, Oct. 6.

MARRIAGES.

ACTON, Captain P., Bengal Staff Corps (late H.M.'s 53rd Regt.), to Emma, youngest daughter of John Streets, Esq., at Madras.

ABENDROTH, Mr. R., to Annie, elder daughter of the late Mr. F. N. De Garnier, at Calcutta.

CEURE, John, B.A., to Alice, daughter of J. B. Dickson, Esq., M.D., her Majesty's Inspector-general of Hospitals, at Barrackpore, Oct. 17.

FELLINGER, Gustav R., son of G. R., Esq., of Elberfeld, to Miss Jane E. A., daughter of James A. Faris, Esq., of Dublin, at Calcutta, Oct. 27.

GIBSON, A. G., G.I.P. Railway, Lanowlee, to Mrs. A. Nelson, widow of the late Horatio Nelson, Esq., Railway Contractor, Bombay, at Poona, Oct. 24.

IRVINE, Major C., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in command of 27th Regt. Punjab Infantry, to Georgina M., third daughter of Major J. Doran, at Calcutta, Nov. 2.

LEWIS, Mr. A. J., to Miss Sephia Heal, at Madras, Oct. 28.

MEAKIN, W. A., to Augusta M. I., youngest daughter of F. Fletcher, Esq., of Ooty, at Ooty, Nov. 2.

OSMOND, W. M., to Jane Amelia G., daughter of the late J. Davidson, of Calcutta, at Dacca, Oct. 19.

PHELPS, Albert D., 43rd Regt. M.N.I., to Ellen, younger daughter of J. Hutin, at Calcutta, Nov. 1.

PRITCHARD, Veterinary-surg. T., Governor's Body Guard, to Miss H. Moore, at Madras, Oct. 28.

WROUGHTON, A. C., Police Dept., to Alice, daughter of W. A. Peacock, of Jounpore, at Benares, Oct. 13.

DEATHS.

ALLAN, infant daughter of R., at Madras, Oct. 31.

CALDEIRA, Mrs. F. C., at Cannanore, Oct. 26.

D'SOUZA, T. P., at Royapooram, Nov. 5.

FLYNN, Dr. G. W., at Madras, Oct. 25.

GEILS, D., late of Madras, at Benares, Sept. 2.

GILLIES, Lieut. of the Mountain Train, killed in action at Umbeylah Pass, North-West Frontier, Oct. 26.

GUNTHER, Emma Clarissa, the wife of G. H., at Cochin, Oct. 15.

HAMMOND, Mr. H., at Simla, Oct. 22.

MACHIE, Emma, wife of D., at Bimlipatam, Oct. 8.

PEEL, Lieut., 101st Regt., killed in action on the N.W. frontier, Nov. 20.

READE, Mr. G., at Bellary, Oct. 20.

SANDERSON, Lieut., of the 101st Regt., killed in action on the North-West frontier, Nov. 20.

WARD, S. F., of H.M.'s 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, at Coimbatore, Nov. 6.

WRIGHTMAN, Mr. Henry E., at Soomogah, Nov. 6.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Ceylon*, Dec. 13, 1863.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£15,300	£2,900
Bombay	80,800	729,890
	£95,900	£732,090

PRICES IN BOMBAY.—The American war has made a few millionaires in Bombay, but great destitution exists there among certain classes, and a correspondent of the *Times of India* thus writes on the effect of the high prices prevailing: "The bare necessities of life have risen to even worse than famine prices. For instance, fuel, which was sold at Rs. 4 or 5 per candy, is now Rs. 15; meat, formerly at 1 anna per pound, now costs four times that amount; rice, which used to be ten or twelve rupees per bag, is now sold at fifty; with many other articles, all the very essentials of life, thus raised to most preposterous prices. The humbler classes are scarcely able to eke out an existence on these terms, and are actually at the point of starvation." The merchants are called upon to alleviate sufferings which in some instances have driven men to the abandonment of their families.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

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Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, December 14, 1863.

DEATH OF LORD ELGIN.

THE friends of Lord Elgin and the public generally must have been perfectly prepared for the confirmation of the melancholy intelligence of his utterly hopeless condition. A later telegram received at the India House announces the sad fact that he died on the 20th of November, at Dhurumsala, and was buried privately on the following day. Dhurumsala is an obscure locality. Poor Lord Elgin's last home is more isolated than that of Lord Cornwallis, for though Ghazee-pore is a station of no great distinction, it is at least somewhat Anglicised, and many of his countrymen lie near him, and the monument there erected to his memory is seen daily by British eyes. What Lord Elgin might, or could, or would have done for India if his life had been spared it is difficult to say, for during his very brief Indian career he had not the opportunity, or did not avail himself of it, to exhibit any remarkable adaptability for his post; but he had exhibited so much energy and sound judgment, and so much administrative ability in other parts of the world, that his countrymen at home generally approved of his nomination to the Indian Government, and expected much from him in that high and arduous post. His countrymen in India, however, were a little unreasonably impatient for some striking measure, forgetful how much hard and useful work may be done quietly. The *Friend of India* complained his policy was pretty, and not progressive; nay, that it was even retrograde; and another paper said that "now and then he wrote a minute but nothing more, and how much did he draw for it? Nevertheless," continued the same writer, "we cannot do without Lord Elgin, for there may be a good time coming when he may bring his talents into play, instead of keeping them carefully concealed in a damask napkin. At present Lord Elgin is a mixture of Xerxes and Sardanapalus. This may be in consequence of having mingled with the Rose. We want despatches, action, energy, girding up the loins, and Lord Elgin is not too old for this work." Alas! "the good time coming" was never to come, and his Indian Government was doomed to be the least distinguished portion of Lord Elgin's career. He has, however, done enough for his country elsewhere to make his memory respected as an eminent public servant. Perhaps the disease of which

he died, not properly called dropsy of the heart but pericarditis, had made him less demonstratively or physically active during the closing scenes of his Indian career than he had been in Canada and China. Sir John Lawrence will succeed to the Indian Government in sound condition, in full energy of mind and body, and with an unrivalled local knowledge of the country. We observe that in his reply to a complimentary address from the inhabitants of Southgate he rather significantly gives expression to a hope that he may be permitted to return to Southgate, and "that at no distant date."

PAYMASTER SMALES.

PAYMASTER SMALES seems to have triumphed over all his enemies, however potent—not his regimental commanding officer only, but the Commander-in-Chief in India, and his Royal Highness Commanding-in-Chief in England; for, though the Court-martial at Mhow sentenced him to be cashiered, and Sir Hugh Rose confirmed the sentence, and the Duke of Cambridge approved it, the Judge-Advocate General at home discovered irregularities in the proceedings which invalidated the soundness of the decision. It seems to have been considered that he was treated not only illegally, but with unreasonable severity. At all events, he has not only been pardoned by the Queen, but he has been placed on half pay from the day on which he was cashiered. He is therefore again in the service, and is eligible for active employment.

There is a fierce article against him in the latest number of the *Calcutta Englishman*, by the last mail, but we would fain hope that our *Calcutta* contemporary has been misled by erroneous information.

THE CRAWLEY CASE.

WE now see something like the beginning of the end of this long drawn out court-martial, so remarkable for its ever-recurring difficulties on questions of legality and usage. It is well that every court-martial is not conducted in the same tedious style, or certainly our army would have little else to do than to attend to such proceedings. The public now see pretty clearly their way to the issue; but we shall abstain from giving any opinion upon the subject till the whole case is closed. A new periodical called *The British Army Review*, states that Colonel Crawley has commenced an action for libel against Jacob Omnium (Mr. Higgins), on account of the article written by him in the *Cornhill Magazine* on the Mhow Court-martial.

Another paper, *The Army and Navy Gazette*, states that on the 28th ult. an application was made before Mr. Justice Williams in chambers, by Mr. Prideaux, on the part of Mr. Wakefield, one of the Sergeant majors imprisoned at Mhow by Lieutenant-colonel Crawley, during the progress of the trial of Paymaster Smales, for an order to administer interrogatories to the defendant under the Common Law Procedure Act. The application was most strenuously resisted by Mr. Knight, counsel for Lieutenant-colonel Crawley; but the judge ultimately made the order, the plaintiff undertaking not to use the answers, or allow them to be used, before the court-martial now sitting at Aldershot.

CONTINUATION OF THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

WE continue our abbreviated report of the proceedings of this court-martial.

SIXTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The question to be put or not put to Dr. Barnett about Mrs. Lilley's conversation with him respecting the brandy drank or supposed to be drank by her husband was again the subject of tedious discussion. The Judge Advocate-general had already decided that it was perfectly legal and that it ought to be put, and even the Court agreed that it should be put, but not at this stage of the proceedings; but as the prosecutor said he had no other important evidence to produce, and the case for the prosecution could not be closed until Mrs. Lilley's communication to Dr. Barnett was received, the President, after having retired for consultation, decided to refer the matter once more to the Judge Advocate-general, and directed that the cross-examination of witnesses should for the present be proceeded with.

Sergeant Mills was recalled, and again asserted that he had frequently seen Sergeant-major Lilley drunk. The conflict of evidence on this point is something marvellous, but happily the testimony in favour of Lilley's sobriety as yet immensely predominates. Mills affirms distinctly that he had seen Lilley drunk at Nottingham, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at Balaklava, at Scutari (where he, the witness, on Christmas-day, pulled off Lilley's boots, put him to bed, and covered him up), at Durham, at Mhow, and at Berhampore. He once saw him drunk on the line of march, and on one occasion when he (the witness) was orderly sergeant, Lilley "ordered him away like a dog, so that on that day he got no tea." Witness does not know that on this occasion anybody else saw Lilley drunk.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon had now to undergo another severe cross-examination. He was now cross-examined by the Court. The witness admitted that when Colonel Crawley gave him a written order respecting the posting of the sentry he did not himself visit the sentry at his post in the first bungalow, but he believed he was posted according to orders. In the second bungalow he saw the sentry at his post. He confessed that so far as not going to see the place where the sentry at the first bungalow was placed he had failed in his duty. He had called the sentry to him to speak to him, but it never struck him as necessary to ask him where he was posted, though he should say it was the duty of an adjutant to know distinctly the posts of all sentries; "and yet," said the Court to witness, "you have stated that you did not like to see where the sentry was posted on account of Mrs. Lilley's sickness?" "The reason I have given," replied the witness, "was the reason why I did not go in to see where the sentry was posted." "But," said the Court again, "was Mrs. Lilley's sickness a reason why you did not ask the sentry where he was posted?" "No." "Would not that sickness be an additional reason to see carefully to the position of the sentry that Mrs. Lilley might not be annoyed?" "I should say so." On a question being put by Sir Alfred Horsford to the witness, who was reminded that he had stated before that he was certain that the sentry annoyed Mrs. Lilley, he replied,

"that he had come to that conclusion from the fact that the sentry was ordered never to lose sight of her husband day or night, and that he must therefore have had Mrs. Lilley in sight also. He was not aware that the sentries had received orders not to follow Mrs. Lilley into her bedroom."

The Court adjourned.

SEVENTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Court this day deliberated for about twenty-five minutes before the witnesses were produced, and when they entered the public room Colonel Phipon said that the Court trusted that neither the prosecutor nor the prisoner would unnecessarily press questions that had no direct reference to fresh matter elicited from the cross-examinations.

Colonel Crawley said he had no further questions to put to Lieutenant Fitzsimon, so that gentleman was not recalled.

Dr. Turnbull was recalled and examined by the Court. Dr. Turnbull stated in reply to the questions put to him that he considered the advantage of exercise in the case of Lilley was nullified in a great measure by his sense of the degradation of being marched up and down as a guarded prisoner. The doctor did not make any representation to the commanding officer on this subject. It was a matter of discipline which he thought he had no right to interfere with. When called upon to show how he reconciled his misstatements—one that he had never seen Lilley during his arrest, and the other that he had never visited him in his first quarters—he replied "that he saw him frequently between the date of his removal from his first quarters to the day of his death." He could not state how often before the 18th of May. The statement of Colonel Crawley about the quantity of liquor drunk by Lilley, and Dr. Barnett's report of what Mrs. Lilley had said on the subject, caused him to make the addition to his report. His impression at the time was that Mrs. Lilley confirmed the Colonel's statement about the liquor.

Dr. Barnett was now recalled. He stated in answer to questions from the Court that he did not think four or five glasses of brandy a-day were a "considerable quantity" for Mrs. Lilley in her exhausted state and with such irritability of the bowels that she could not take solid food or nutritious broth. Mrs. Lilley had stated to him that her husband had taken brandy and soda-water every day, but not enough, she thought, to do him any harm. He (Dr. Barnett) "hoped it did not." Mrs. Lilley did not say exactly how much brandy her husband took. He was satisfied at the time with the completeness of the investigation he had made, but he had omitted to take into consideration the amount of the brandy which was consumed by Mrs. Lilley herself. Mrs. Cotton was present at the conversation on the subject with Mrs. Lilley. If the witness had in his medical report conveyed an idea that Lilley was a drunkard he was sorry for it, for Lilley was not a drunkard. His brain showed no sign of drink, nor did his breath smell of drink. The witness had prescribed three or four glasses of brandy daily to Mrs. Lilley. Mrs. Cotton, in presence of Mrs. Lilley, had shown him a bill for the brandy used, and he looked over it at the time.

Major Swindley was next recalled. He had heard that Mrs. Lilley was inconvenienced by a sentry being posted inside her house.

Corporal Frederick Holman said that when he saw Lilley drinking brandy he heard Mrs. Lilley say, "My dear man, don't drink so much; it will only do you harm."

Private Francis Drabble deposed that Mrs. Lilley on seeing her husband drinking brandy told him "to give over and go to bed."

Sir A. Horsford here said that this was the case for the prosecution.

The President asked Colonel Crawley if he was ready for his defence.

The Colonel replied that the case for the

prosecution was substantially the defence. He had only to produce a few witnesses to supply missing links, and to supply some documentary evidence, when he would ask for an adjournment to enable him to prepare his address. He asked for Sir Hugh Rose's Historical Memoirs of the 6th Dragoons, which would furnish additional proof of Lilley's misconduct before his arrest.

The Court said they would consider this request.

Before going on with his defence, Colonel Crawley wished for a copy of Sir Hugh Rose's letter to the Duke of Cambridge, dated July 26, 1863, in which his Excellency entered fully into the case of Lilley and the particulars of his arrest. Colonel Crawley had been allowed to take copies himself of the documents alluded to, and he was permitted to read them to the Court. He was about to read one of them when the hour for adjourning the Court had arrived, and he was interrupted.

The Court adjourned.

EIGHTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of this day occupy five closely-printed columns of the *Times* newspaper. The length and voluminousness of this trial is perfectly overwhelming, and it is indeed lamentable that so much irrelevant matter, and so much unnecessary discussion should be suffered to make law and justice in the army only obtainable at such a disproportionate expenditure of time and money, and at such a loss of the ordinary daily services of men in the employ of the State.

The long justificatory letter of Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander-in-Chief in India to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief in England, dated head quarters, Simla, occupying in an abbreviated form about two columns and a-half of close print, was read this morning. This document, as far as Sir Hugh Rose's testimony is concerned, is intended to show on documentary proofs that the statements of Mr. Fortescue and Mr. Coningham in the House of Commons about the supposed cruel treatment of Lilley, and the supposed inconveniences to himself and his wife from an unwholesome residence, and the position of the sentries posted at it, are wholly without foundation. Sir Hugh Rose adduces the testimony of Dr. Linton, C.B., late Inspector of Hospitals, Dr. Turnbull, and Dr. Burnett, that Lilley drank daily a considerable quantity of spirits, which had a fatal effect. His Excellency also asserts that he was so anxious about the health of the troops that they were never exposed to any movements, parades, or drills contrary to medical advice. The authority of medical men in such matters was supreme, and that he never received any report of Lilley's suffering from his confinement, and that a word from his medical attendant would have procured him release from close arrest and transferred him to the hospital. His Excellency also testifies that there are official reports which show that Sergeant-major Lilley had misconducted himself before his arrest, and that he was by no means the sober and steady and good non-commissioned officer that he had been represented to be. Major-general Farrell was informed by Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, that for reasons stated he considered Sergeant-major Lilley utterly unfit for his post, and directed Major Farrell to see that he was removed from it. These are the main points adverted to in the letter, which it was agreed should not be regarded as legal evidence, but should be appended with other documents to the proceedings of the Court, and be taken "at its seeming worth." A great deal of discussion followed as to the justice or propriety of admitting or rejecting the letter as legal evidence. Colonel Crawley was then permitted to read a number of other documents, principally those enclosed in the letter of Sir Hugh Rose, or referred to by him, all apparently tending to show that

Lilley was disobedient to his commanding officer, and connived at the disobedience of others; that Lilley indulged in drink, and that Mrs. Lilley and her husband enjoyed comfortable accommodations. After the reading of these Captain Francis George Savage Curtis, of the 6th Dragoons, was called and examined. The most important, or at least novel, portion of his evidence, that when he was sitting near Colonel Crawley, at the Mhow Court-martial, and Lilley deposed that his wife was annoyed by the proximity of the sentry, Colonel Crawley seemed taken utterly by surprise, exclaiming "Good God! can this be true?" and that when Colonel Crawley left his regiment, under arrest, on his way to England, though it was raining hard, he saw the men running out to meet him, and on coming up they gave him three hearty cheers. Even the women of the regiment turned out—"the greater portion of them in tears"—and they also expressed their good wishes to the Colonel. On overtaking a detachment of the regiment at a place called Bulwara, on the road to Bombay, the whole detachment to a man turned out and cheered their Colonel.

Captain W. H. J. Clark, of the 72nd Highlanders, who was a member of the Court-martial at Mhow, also testified to the apparent astonishment and sudden start of Colonel Crawley when he heard the evidence of Lilley about what he (Lilley) called "the last act of cruelty" in placing the sentry so near Mrs. Lilley's bed.

Colonel J. McNeal, of the 72nd Highlanders, confirmed the testimony of the preceding witness. He added that he heard Colonel Crawley order the adjutant to gallop off at once to Lilley's quarters to see if the sentry was so posted, and if so, to remove him instantly.

The most remarkable evidence adduced this day was that of the Parsee merchant, Ardresseer Franjee, who supplied Lilley with liquor. This is too important to admit of any abbreviation.

The witness said,—I am a general merchant carrying on business at Mhow. The paper now handed to me is a true copy of the bill for liquors supplied by me to the late Sergeant-Major Lilley in the months of March, April, May, and June, 1862.

This document was as follows:—

"March 16, 1 bottle of ale; March 18, half-a-dozen pints of porter; March 23, 2 bottles of brandy; March 26, 2 ditto; March 31, 2 ditto; April 6, 2 ditto; April 8, 1 dozen of ale; April 10, 2 bottles of brandy; April 15, 2 ditto; April 18, ditto; April 22, 2 ditto; April 26, 2 ditto; April 28, 1 ditto; May 3, 1 ditto; May 4, half-a-dozen of ale; May 4, 2 bottles of brandy; May 4, 1 bottle of port wine; May 7, 1 bottle of brandy; May 8, 2 ditto; May 9, half-a-dozen of ale; May 9, 2 bottles of brandy; May 12, 2 ditto; May 14, 2 ditto; May 16, 2 ditto; May 18, 1 bottle of port wine; May 19, 2 bottles of brandy; May 21, 2 ditto; May 25, 2 ditto; May 25, 1 bottle of gin; May 29, 1 bottle of brandy; June 5, 1 ditto. Total, 103r. 11a, June 8, 1862."

Did Sergeant-major Lilley frequently come to your shop before he was in arrest?—He did.

Was he in the habit of drinking anything at your shop? If so, state what it was.—Sometimes two or three liquor glasses of brandy and soda-water.

Did you supply him with the brandy and soda-water without payment?—Yes, I did.

Why did you do that?—He was my best customer.

How long were you in the habit of supplying him with liquors without payment?—Since the arrival of the regiment in India.

Were you in Poonah when the regiment first arrived in India, and did you supply Sergeant-major Lilley at Poonah as well as Ahmednuggur and Mhow?—At Kirkee, Ahmednuggur, and Mhow.

Cross examined by Colonel Horsford: Is this the bill of which you have just seen the copy?

Colonel Crawley: You should allow the two bills to be compared.

Both bills were accordingly handed to the witness, who compared them minutely, and then said, "One is 1861 and one is 1862." Having looked at the paper further, he added, "There is 1862 on this bill also—1862 is on the back."

Has the bill just put into your hands your signature upon it?—It has.

Is the second bill handed to you a copy of the first?—It is a copy from my book.

Colonel Crawley: May I explain, sir? They both purport to be copies from the Parsee's book; neither of them is an original.

The President: Are they both bills for the same articles supplied during the same time?

Witness: Yes, but one is a bill for a whole year; the other a bill for the four months.

Colonel Horsford: Which is the bill for the whole year?—The one that you gave me.

To whom did you give that bill which has your signature?—To Colonel Crawley.

When did you give it?—On the 1st of July, 1863.

Colonel Crawley: Which bill is the witness speaking of?—The bill for the whole year.

Colonel Horsford: How came you to give it to Colonel Crawley?—Colonel Crawley asked me to give it.

What did he say?—He said he wanted it for the twelve months previous to the sergeant-major's death.

Colonel Crawley: May I call the attention of the Court to the fact that I called for the bill by the express orders of Sir H. Rose.

Colonel Horsford:—Did Lieutenant Davies come to you about it?—He came to me about the other bill—for the four months.

What did you do when Lieutenant Davies came to you?—I took my book to Colonel Crawley's bungalow, and made out the bill there, and gave it to Colonel Crawley. I copied it out from my book.

What did he say to you?—He wanted a copy of the sergeant-major's bills.

Did Sergeant-Major Lilley continue to deal with you while he was under arrest?—He did.

How did he manage to deal with you while he was under arrest?—He sent his Ghorahwallah (horse-keeper) with his book to my shop.

Is his horsekeeper here?—No, he is not.

Did any one else ever come with the book?—I not remember.

Did you always supply the brandy with your own hands?—No, a few times I supplied myself; all other times my servant supplied.

Is your servant here?—No, he is not.

Who kept the pass-book?—The Sergeant-major Lilley himself.

Did you see the pass-book when you were with Colonel Crawley?—No. The question must be repeated—I not understand. That time I had no pass-book in my possession; it was with Mrs. Lilley.

Was that the only time you talked with Colonel Crawley about the accounts?—I was every day at Colonel Crawley's bungalow. Many times I go, many times I talked about the accounts.

After Lilley's death, did you go on supplying brandy?—A few articles.

Who came to your shop for them?—I don't know; I do not remember.

Was any chit sent to you about them?—No.

Then, how came you to send them?—According to his pass-book.

Did she go on sending the pass-book after Sergeant-major Lilley's death?—Yes.

What has become of the pass-book?—I don't know.

Colonel Crawley (to the witness).—Have you got your own book?—Yes.

Colonel Horsford: Did you buy any of Sergeant-major Lilley's things after his death?—Yes, I did.

Of whom did you buy them?—Of Mrs. Lilley, through Sergeant-major Cotton.

Were you well paid?—The bill was paid out of the things, and the remainder of the money I paid to Mrs. Lilley.

Did you pay the money into Mrs. Lilley's own hand?—I not remember.

Do you remember whether you receipted the bill?—The Sergeant-major's bill?

The bill that you sent in?—I not remember.

Had you any conversation with Dr. Barnett about this matter?—Yes.

Will you state it?

Colonel Crawley: I am advised to object to that question. No conversation which takes place between a witness and a third party affecting the prisoner, but not in the presence of a prisoner, can be evidence. This is the most elementary of all the rules of evidence.

Colonel Horsford: I regret to find that the prisoner has been advised to make this statement about the laws of evidence. I shall be obliged to show that this is an entire mistake. But I leave this particular question to the Court.

It being then four o'clock, the Court was unable to pronounce any decision, but adjourned.

NINETEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On this day the evidence for the defence was virtually closed.

The Court decided that the last question put to the Parsee merchant and objected to by Colonel Crawley might be put direct through the Court. Addressee Framjee was recalled, and Colonel Horsford asked him if he had any conversation with Sergeant-major Cotton about the bill for wine and spirits. The prisoner objected to the question. He

was then asked if when he made the arrangement with Cotton to purchase Lilley's furniture, was Mrs. Lilley present. He replied in the affirmative. He did not remember whether Mrs. Cotton was present. The bill was sent to Mrs. Lilley. Colonel Horsford here remarked that the spirits were supplied chiefly, as the witness said, by his clerk. That clerk was not in England. Mrs. Lilley's pass-book in which the goods were always entered had not been produced, and no reason given for its non-production, and the goods were supplied to her servant, the syce, or horsekeeper, and he was not producible—so that there was really no legal proof that any of the brandy included in the account was ever ordered by Lilley, or was ever actually received by him at all.

Colonel Crawley now told the President that he did not wish on his part to adduce any further evidence, and asked for an adjournment of the Court to prepare his defence. Colonel Horsford here requested permission to produce fresh matter respecting the Parsee's bill; he wished Sergeant-major Cotton and his wife and Dr. Barnett to be examined on the new matter, but the Court negatived his proposal. They thought the matter irrelevant. The Court then adjourned to the 17th inst., to give Colonel Crawley time to prepare his defence.

DEATH OF LORD ELGIN.

Lord Elgin dead! The news comes with frightful speed in the wake of losses fresh in memory. Three Governors-General in succession—first Lord Dalhousie, then Lord Canning, last, Lord Elgin, fall sacrifices to our Indian empire. In the same connection we think of Lord Clyde, of Mr. Wilson, of Havelock, and many more. Still in this connection we are painfully reminded of another illustrious victim to the toils of office, Sir George Lewis, who belonged to the same college, Christ Church, as the last three Governors-general of India; and Sir George Lewis reminds us of his predecessor in the War-office, Lord Herbert. We have not the positive news of Lord Elgin's death; but a telegram received yesterday at the India-office announces what may be regarded as fatal, that on the 14th of this month his life was despaired of. What was the nature of his complaint is not certainly known. Although the suddenness of the disaster would lead to the supposition that Lord Elgin was struck down by one of those rapid diseases which are incidental to the Indian climate, there is ground to believe that this was not the case, but that we must attribute his loss more directly to his public cares. He is known to have been suffering from heart complaint; he had gone to the hills at that period of the year when Indians generally seek for relaxation; he had just been over a pass 13,000 feet high; and he had complained of the effect of the mountain air on his breathing. It was soon after this exploit that his ailment manifested itself; and the inference is that it is in these circumstances we are to look for an explanation of the unexpected calamity which we now record.

Lord Elgin traced his descent to the Bruce whose name he bore, and he was son of that Earl who brought the Elgin marbles to England. The son of Scottish parents, he was born in London on the 20th of July, 1811. He was educated at Eton, and from Eton he went to Christ Church, where, as lately we have too often had to repeat, he was one of the distinguished band of scholars and statesmen, including Sir George Lewis, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, and Mr. Gladstone, who were reared in that celebrated seat of learning. He was of the first-class in classics in 1832, and subsequently he became a Fellow of Merton College, being then known in his father's lifetime as Lord Bruce. We hear little more of him till 1841. In that year he married; he entered Parliament as member for Southampton, and as a supporter of Sir Robert Peel; and he succeeded to the Earldom, which being a Scottish peerage did not interfere with

his seat in the Lower House. The general election of 1841, which sent Lord Bruce to Parliament, raised Sir Robert Peel to power, with Lord Stanley as Secretary for the Colonies. Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley were both scholars and statesmen, trained in Christ Church, were both prepossessed in favour of the new-comer, and in 1842 offered him the Governor-Generalship of Jamaica. In noting this fact, we are reminded of a scene which many years afterwards took place in the House of Lords. It was the first night of the Session of 1859, and the first appearance of Lord Elgin in the Upper House after his return from his successful mission to China. In the debate which then occurred, Lord Derby and Lord Grey contended with generous rivalry for the honour of having first introduced Lord Elgin to official life. "My Lords," said Lord Derby,—

"I cannot pass over the subject of the treaties that have been concluded with China and Japan without expressing what has also been so well expressed by my noble friend behind me, approval of the course which has been pursued by her Majesty's plenipotentiary. It is a peculiar satisfaction to me to have seen Lord Elgin, who was appointed by my predecessors in office, discharge his functions with so much zeal, skill, and ability, because it so happens that I was the first person who had the satisfaction to introduce Lord Elgin into public life.

Earl Grey: I beg your pardon, my lord—I made the appointment.

Earl of Derby: I beg my noble friend's pardon. I recollect giving him his instructions before he went out.

Earl Grey said that it was not so. On his coming into office he thought the state of Canada was such as to require a person of civil experience to administer its affairs, and accordingly Sir George Cathcart was recalled and Lord Elgin appointed Governor.

Earl of Derby: Whether I am in error or not does not in the slightest degree alter my feeling of satisfaction at the manner in which he has discharged his duties or my personal friendship for him." It must have been not a little gratifying to Lord Elgin to be the object of this pleasant rivalry. Lord Grey was quite right in claiming the honour of having sent him to Canada; but Lord Derby had sent him previously to Jamaica, and therefore was the first to introduce him to public life. In Jamaica Lord Elgin had no easy task, but he acquitted himself so well that when in 1846 the Whigs had to seek out the ablest man they could find to be Governor-General of Canada, they pitched upon Lord Elgin, notwithstanding his Tory connections. The truth is that the Tory party was now for a season broken up, and that the Whigs might without fear turn to some of the Conservatives for assistance. Lord Elgin fulfilled his duties with consummate tact. He carried out in Canada the conciliatory policy of his father-in-law, Lord Durham, and by preserving a neutrality between parties, by developing the resources of the country, agricultural and commercial, and by seeking in every possible way to study the wishes of the colonists, he, in a reign that extended over eight years, did more than any man to quell discontent and to knit the Canadian provinces closely to the mother country. He was so successful that in 1849 he was honoured with a British peerage.

The next office which he was called upon to fill was that of ambassador to China. It was on his way thither that he heard of the Indian mutinies; at once on very slender information he divined the importance of the crisis, and took upon himself to divert to Calcutta the troops which had been ordered to China in support of his mission there. This is one of those acts of rapid decision, of official courage, and of unselfish thought, which historians will ever delight to remember. He passed on to China, and though, by this act of unselfishness, his progress was delayed, yet in the end, as we all know, he succeeded in his aims; he saw Canton taken, and he negotiated the important treaty of Tien-tsin with the Celestials, which forms the basis of our present relations with them. It was a great triumph, and though there had been much bitter contention as to the policy of Lord Palmerston in prosecuting the Chinese war, yet its successful issue seemed to gratify all parties alike; and that scene which we have described as taking place in the House of Lords in February, 1859, will show that the opponents of Lord Palmerston not less

than his supporters were anxious to do honour to the British Plenipotentiary. Not to repose, however, did Lord Elgin return to this country. In the summer of 1859 Lord Palmerston entered upon office once more, and Lord Elgin became a member of his Cabinet, with the duties of Postmaster-General. What followed it is almost needless to recount. The brother of Lord Elgin, Mr. Bruce, had been appointed our Envoy in China, and in accordance with the treaty he ought to have been received in Peking. Access to the capital, however, was refused to him, save on conditions which were considered derogatory to the British representative, and when we insisted on the rights secured to us by treaty, there ensued the disaster of the Paibo. Forthwith, in 1860, Lord Elgin was despatched once more to sustain the English authority, and he thoroughly fulfilled his mission by entering Peking in state, and compelling the submission of the Celestial chiefs. Scarcely had he gained this triumph than he was appointed to succeed Lord Canning as Governor-General of India. When he accepted the post his friends remembered how the two previous Governors, his College friends, had suffered from the severity of their labours in an oppressive climate. It was felt at the same time that so much misfortune must have its interval of brightness, and it was hoped that Lord Elgin might escape. If, as we fear, he has fallen, he has fallen in harness; but he has had the satisfaction of seeing India grow in prosperity under his rule, and hold out expectations which for years past we have not dared to entertain. All through his life he was successful in his undertakings, and he was successful at the last. He owed that success not so much to great genius as to good sense, to social tact, and to a love of hard steady work.—*Times*.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

The inhabitants of Southgate, desirous of expressing their satisfaction at the recent appointment of Sir John Lawrence as Viceroy of India, and their high estimation of his character as an individual, presented him with the following address on the eve of his departure for the East;—

"To the Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence.

"Sir John,—We, the inhabitants and residents of Southgate, in the county of Middlesex, feeling as we do more immediate interest in your position from the fact of your having dwelt among us during the last few years, are desirous of putting you in possession of our sentiments upon the occasion of your high and important appointment as Governor-general of India. We feel assured that our gracious Queen (amongst the many good, illustrious, and great men of this country) could not have selected one more deserving or more able than yourself to conduct the affairs of that great and mighty empire. It is highly gratifying to us, knowing how devoted yourself and your honoured and lamented brother have been through a long course of years to the fulfilment of the great and difficult duties cast upon you, your energy and self-reliance at a time of extreme peril, your signal efforts made at Delhi, your wisdom, always manifested to promote the advancement of England and to maintain her honour, have won the admiration of your country, and henceforth the friends of humanity will look forward to the progress of our Oriental fellow-subjects in civilisation, in art and science, in morality and religion, with the brightest hopes, and the firmest assurance of realisation under a rule which, from experience of the past, is looked forward to as one of mildness, wisdom, and of high Christian character. And we firmly believe that the uniform kindness and condescension of your public and private life will insure you the affection and respect of all who are so fortunate as to come within the sphere of your influence. We believe, also, that your high appointment is a source of universal rejoicing to the British nation, and not only congratulate you upon your promotion, and on your deserts for that high office as one of those great men who saved both the honour of Englishmen and the land of India, but we also congratulate each other that wisdom and justice are now sufficiently established amongst our rulers as to cause them to recognise such noble merit. In conclusion, we beg to assure you that, whatever honour and power may be in store for you, you will carry with you to that distant land the affection and profound respect of the inhabitants of Southgate, and, as we believe, of all Englishmen; and for God's blessing upon you we will ever pray.

"To the Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence, &c., &c., Southgate House, Southgate."

The following is the reply of Sir John Lawrence to the foregoing address:—

"Southgate House, Southgate, Dec. 9, 1863.

"Sir John Lawrence thanks the inhabitants and residents of Southgate for their kind address. He can assure them that he feels deeply the kindness and goodwill which has induced them thus to come forward and express their sympathy. He will ever remember the time he has spent in Southgate with pleasure; and he trusts that he may be permitted by the Almighty to return to the place again, and that at no distant date."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—The recently appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and suite, left London on Wednesday evening for Marseilles, where his Excellency will embark for Alexandria, en route to assume his duties at Calcutta.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the offices on Wednesday last. Mr. Crawford, the secretary, read the financial statements, showing the state of the security fund on the 1st of Dec., 1863. It appeared that the amount invested in the fund was £5,766,322. 7s. 10d., consisting of £777,178. 14s. 3d. in the Three per Cent. Consols, and £4,989,153. 13s. 7d. in Three per Cent. Reduced. The sum invested by the company was £14,422. 17s. 9d. in Three per Cent. Consols and Exchequer Bills. The statement having been received, Mr. Jones moved the following resolution, pursuant to notice—"That counsel's opinion be taken as to the true interpretation of the Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., cap. 35, as to the competency of the Government to apply the security fund to any other purpose than the redemption of the dividend, or to pay £200 in lieu of £100 stock out of any other fund than the accumulated security fund; or whether the security fund, if applied as above, does or does not belong to the company." Mr. Martilla seconded the resolution. The chairman, having explained the position in which the Government and the company stood with relation to the security fund, said that no other power than Parliament could deal with this fund. Some discussion then ensued, and ultimately Mr. Jones withdrew his motion. The routine business having been transacted, the court adjourned, after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—(*War-office, Dec. 11.*)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of George Frederic Edmonstone, Esq., late Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and of Lieut. Colonel Charles Robert West Hervey, of the Bombay Staff Corps, some time General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

APPOINTMENT.—(*Downing-street, Dec. 10.*)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas William Kinder, Esq., to be Master of the Mint for the colony of Hong Kong.

CAPTAIN SMALES, we understand, has been reinstated in the service of the army. An intimation has been conveyed to him from the War Department that, in consideration of all the circumstances of the case, his name would be replaced on the half-pay list from the date when he was dismissed. Although it had been understood that her Majesty's gracious pardon had virtually, by the force of the Royal prerogative, superseded the very irregular and questionable proceedings at Mhow, yet when Captain Smales applied for reappointment to active service he found a technical difficulty in his way. The present step completely removes all remaining disqualification; placing him, so far as relates to pay, eligibility for service, and right to pension, exactly on an equal footing with other officers of the same standing in point of date.—*Daily Telegraph*.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The steamer *Ceylon*, for the East, which left on Saturday, took out £527,490 in specie, including £15,300 in gold, and £2,200 in silver for Alexandria, together with £80,600 in gold and £429,300 in silver for Bombay.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (Crédit Foncier Indien) (Limited) have removed from the temporary offices in Lombard-street to their new premises, 17, Change-alley, Cornhill, where the business of the company will in future be carried on.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7. *Ivanhoe*, Fillan, Madras; *Kestrel*, Fischer, Shanghai; *Waterloo*, Thomson, Madras; *James Paton*, Alcock, Shanghai; *Agra*, H. Wood, Ceylon; *Troasachs*, Tosach, Mauritius; *Tudor*, Mann, Rangoon; *Nagasaki*, Campbell, Empire of Peace, Shaw, Bombay—8. *Java*, Zellinger, Manila; *Cassius*, Guillet, Mauritius—9. *Gibraltar*, Daruam, Bassina—10. *Norge*, Gjersten, Akyab.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Dec. 12.—For **BOMBAY**.—Capt. J. A. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. G. Inverarity, Mr. Hogarth, Mr. J. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. G. Negroponte, Miss Laing, Mr. P. Myers, Major and Mrs. Nightingale, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. W. C. Farr, Mr. Munson, Mr. E. P. Down, Mr. H. M. G. Lawson, Mr. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. T. G. Young, Mr. J. H. Kiehe, Capt. C. Acton, Miss Allison, Mr. and Mrs. de Bousche, Mr. J. R. Coates, Miss Ashie. For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Mr. C. G. Heathcote, Mr. R. C. Jebb, Hon. Henry Strutt, Mr. W. E. Carey, The Bishop of Sydney, Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, Miss Haddane, Miss Lane. For **ADEN**.—Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Biggs and child. For **SHANGHAI VIA BOMBAY**.—Mr. and Mrs. Opput.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

December 20.—For **CALCUTTA**.—Mr. F. A. B. Glover, Mr. Macneill, Mrs. Garvoch, infant, and child, Mr. J. S. Begg, Major Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Davies, Mr. D. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. White and infant, Mr. S. F. Foucar, Mrs. and Miss Bredin, Miss A. A. Wall, Miss A. Wilson, Mr. C. Lazarus, Mr. M. Carr, Mr. Etheridge, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Carr and two children, Mr. W. H. L. Frith, Mrs. Simpson and infant, Miss Davison, Mr. F. Nesbitt, Mr. F. J. Dickens, Mr. Spear, Mr. Mair, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, Lieut. G. H. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Twyden, Mr. J. G. Hicks. For **MADRAS**.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Irving, Mr. N. A. Roupell, Mr. F. O. Underwood, Mr. John Barclay. For **CYKLON**.—Mr. R. Cane, Mr. A. Primrose, Deputy Quartermaster and Mrs. Woolsey and child, Mr. J. Mayo, Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton and three daughters. For **Hong Kong**.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Galton, Mr. S. Brendell, Rev. E. M. Johnston, Mr. W. Ladage, Mr. S. E. Derrick, Mr. W. W. Christie, Mr. H. Benbow, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. R. Glasspole. For **SHANGHAI**.—Sir R. and Lady Alcock. For **SINGAPORE**.—Mr. J. C. Gray, Assistant-surgeon Denis McCarthy.

December 27.—For **BOMBAY**.—Capt. and Mrs. Pollock, Miss P. Pollock, Mr. T. Garrett, Capt. Bullie, Dr. and Mrs. Burn, Lieut. A. McHinch, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. J. R. Findlay, Mr. Walter Paris, Mr. G. Mobey, Major and Mrs. Margesson, Lieut. J. A. Ellis, Captain Naismyth, Mr. Geo. Reunie, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and infant, Mr. W. R. Pratt, Mr. Norris, Colonel Thesiger. For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Ameca Bey.

January 4.—For **CALCUTTA**.—Major and Mrs. J. S. Davies, Miss Field, Mr. H. B. Lawford, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walker, Capt. H. Durant, Mr. J. H. Salt, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Paynter, Mrs. Shakespear, Miss Ward, Lieut. J. Miller, Mr. M. Henderson, Mr. E. Vivian, Capt. F. J. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. R. J. Richardson, Mrs. Kenny and two daughters, Capt. F. C. Tient, Capt. Lovett, Mr. R. N. Farquharson, Mr. C. Simpson, Miss Dempster, Miss Macintyre, Mr. P. M. Woodcock, Dr. Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. Maister, Lieut. and Mrs. Oumany, Mrs. Jno. Tate, Col. Webb, Mr. Carpuad, Mr. H. G. Jarvis, Lieut. Colonel Johnson, Mr. G. Hobson, Miss Divers, Mr. Charles Trevor, Mr. S. G. Bousfield, Mrs. Beaton, Miss H. R. Gillan, Rev. A. A. Norrish, Mrs. Renny, infant, and child, Mr. Peyton, Mrs. Scott, Mr. J. Tripe, Mrs. Dickens. For **MADRAS**.—Mr. F. Robertson, Major Biggs, Miss Smith, Major Smith. For **CYKLON**.—Mr. C. E. Temple, Miss Temple, Dr. Anthonisz, Capt. J. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Carson and two children. For **Hong Kong**.—Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, Mr. D. L. Hunter, Mr. W. M. Cooper, Mr. Blain, Sir H. Paries, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Ellis Elias, Mrs. Wright, Mr. C. H. Hamann, Mr. and Mrs. Niessen, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Boyd, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. J. Rogers, Mr. A. H. Rogers, Mr. T. Haywood, Mr. H. A. Palmer, Mr. M. Harris, Mr. E. L. Williams, Mr. H. Harris. For **SHANGHAI**.—Mr. J. R. Green, Mr. J. E. D. Jameson, Mr. Barber, Mr. W. A. Hague, Capt. Wray. For **SINGAPORE**.—Mr. O. A. Vidal, Mr. Masten.

January 12.—For **BOMBAY**.—Rev. and Mrs. C. T. Wilson, Rev. C. and Mrs. Walford, Captain Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wormald, child, and infant, Miss Macdonald. For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Mrs. King and infant. For **SINGAPORE**.—Mr. N. B. Van den Berg, Mr. H. T. P. Van den Berg.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS, the wife of W. B., P. and O. Co.'s service, of a daughter, at 1, Portland-place, Southampton, Dec. 3.

BANNISTER, the wife of George, H.M.'s 16th Regt. Bombay Army, of a daughter, at 10, Albany-place, Edinburgh, Dec. 6.

GRANT, the wife of Capt. J. M., Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at 73, Sloane-street, S.W., Dec. 6.

MARRIAGES.

PEACE, Rev. William, to Mary W., daughter of the late Colonel Alexander Cumming, Bengal Cavalry, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Dec. 1.

POTTINGER, Henry, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of the late Lieut.-general the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., formerly Governor of Madras, to Mary A., eldest daughter of the Rev. E. H. Shipperson, of Hermitage, county Durham, at the parish church, Chester-le-Street, Dec. 10.

TULLOH, Major, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Harriet, daughter of the late George Swinton, Esq., formerly Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government of India, at Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. the Dean, Dec. 8.

UNDERWOOD, Thomas Ormsby, H.M.'s Sappers and Miners, Madras Staff Corps, son of Wm. E. Underwood, Esq., late H.M.'s Madras Civil Service, to Mary N., daughter of James Ross, Esq., at Bornain, Dunkeld, N.B., Dec. 1.

DEATHS.

BROWN, Catherine, wife of George F., late B.C.S., at Putney, Dec. 6.

COMBE, Capt. Boyce, late of the Madras N.I., at Cheltenham, aged 78, Dec. 5.

MOREHEAD, William Ambrose, late Madras Civil Service, at 12, Oxford-terrace, Edinburgh, aged 58, Dec. 1.

SANDERS, Charles, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., at 37, Oxford-road, Islington, Dec. 5.

VAEDON, Maria J., widow of the late Captain Stafford, Madras Engineers, at Cheltenham, Nov. 28.

India Office,

December 12, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Vet. surg. R. W. Murray, Vet. Estab. Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. C. Taylor, 1st N.I.; Surg. maj. H. J. Penney, Med. Estab.; Capt. P. L. Holmes, 17th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. maj. T. B. Larkins, Med. Estab.; Lieut. E. G. Jenkins, 1st L.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. St. J. H. Tyler, late 20th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. S. C. Townsend, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. T. B. Farncombe, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. Heavyside, Cav., 3 mo.; Lieut. F. B. Sprague, Engrs., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. T. W. Marriott, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. P. P. Stafford, 34th N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. J. Stonhouse, 5th N.I., 6 mo.; Surg. maj. C. Timins, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. Irvine, 14th N.I., 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. W. F. Gordon, late 1st Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Surg. maj. H. J. Carter, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. B. H. Mathew, Engrs., 6 mo.; Maj. J. J. Laurie, 30th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. W. L. Cahusac, 11th N.I., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. Impey, Staff Corps; Surg. C. Hathaway, Med. Estab.; Lieut. H. Tyndall, Staff Corps; Maj. T. James, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. E. Webb, Staff Corps; Capt. L. Grant, 32nd N.I.; Asst. surg. G. A. Burn, Med. Estab.; Lieut. A. H. Campbell, 2nd L.C.; Capt. C. R. Stainforth, 4th L.C.

COTTON.—The *Lahore Chronicle* says:—The following sales of cotton have recently been effected at Kurrachee at the rates stated:—4,000 maunds from Umritsur at Rs. 29 per 84lb.; 1,500 maunds from the same place at Rs. 32; 6,000 maunds at Rs. 34; 2,000 maunds at Rs. 35; 1,000 at Rs. 37; 2,500 at Rs. 41. 3,000 maunds from Ferozepore at Rs. 29½; 15,000 maunds shipped at Mooltan realised Rs. 650,000; and for 1,000 bales now on the Indus an offer has been made of Rs. 42 per maund. For a small parcel of about 600 or 700 maunds grown in Candahar the high price of Rs. 55 per maund has been refused, the consignee holding out for Rs. 60. Ordinary Punjab wool is quoted at Rs. 25 per maund; Candahar wool, Rs. 30; Scinde wool, Rs. 28. Hemp (sunn) is said to be worth Rs. 6 per maund, and ordinary Punjab indigo Rs. 65 per maund. Best red gram 33 seers for the rupee; wheat, 28 to 30 seers. During the nine months ending with the 30th ultimo nearly 18,500 bales, equal to 4,500 tons of cotton, have been shipped to England from Kurrachee, principally the produce of the Punjab, against about 7,000 during the same period last year.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Bombay	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 p 0	2 0½ pm.			

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ...	1 11½	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	—	98½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	—	96½ 97
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	2 1	104
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	2 1½	104
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	2 2	112½ 113½

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

Shares.	£.	India Stock, 1874	Paid.	Prices.
		India 5 per cent.	221	
		India 4 per cent.	106½ 6	
		India 4 per cent. 1888	1004 2	
		India Enfranchised Paper 4 pr. ct.	1004	
		India 5 p. ct. Enfranchised Paper	98½	
		India Stock, Enfr. Paper, 5½ per cent.	103½	
		India Stock Debentures, 1858	113½	
		India Stock Debentures, 1859	95½ 2	
		" " " 1863	108½	
		" " " 1864	99½	
		" " " 1864 or 1866	99½	
		India 5 per cent. for account...	108½ 2	
		India 5 per cent., 1870	106½ 2	
		India 4 per cent. ....1888	1004	
		India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½	
		India Bonds (£1,000)	8 dis.	
		Ditto (under £1,000)	5 dis.	
		RAILWAYS.		
Stock		Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	106 to 107
		New	11	½ to 1 pm.
		Ditto E Shares	7½	½ to 1
Stock		Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	103 to 105
Stock		Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108 to 109
Stock		East Indian	100	106½ to 107½
		Ditto G. Extension	10	½ to 1½ prem.
		Ditto H. Extension	10	½ to 1½
Stock		G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108 to 109
		Ditto (New ditto)	12	1½ to 1½ pm.
		Ditto, Jan. 1862	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock		Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	105 to 106
Stock		Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	96 to 100
Stock		Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105½ to 106½
Stock		Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	100 to 101
		5th Extension	2	... to ...
Stock		Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock		Scinde 5 per cent.	100	106 to 107
Stock		Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	101 to 103
Stock		Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. c.	all	105 to 106
		Ditto	2	½ to ½ pm.
Stock		Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	105 to 106
		Do. g. 5 p. c.	all	106 pm.
		BANKS.		
100		Agriand United Service lim.	50	113 to 115
40		Australasia	all	74 to 76
40		New	10	25 to 27 pm.
25		Bank of Egypt	all	25 to 26
20		Chart. of Ind., Aus. & China	all	33 to 34
25		Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	56 to 58 x.n.
100		Hindustan, China, & Japan	25	24 to 2½ pm.
25		Oriental Bank Corporation	all	56 to 58
10½		Imperial Ottoman Bank	10	74 to 8
20		Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	1 to 1½ pm.
		MISCELLANEOUS.		
5		Bombay Gas	4	½ d. ½ pm.
20		British Indian Tea	2	½ to 1
20		Ceylon	9	1½ to 2½ pm.
10		E.I. and London Shipping B	all	3 to 6
10		E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	½ dis. ½ dis.
20		East India Irr. & Can.	5	1½ to 2
20		Egyptian Com. & Trad.	1	2 to 2½ pm.
10		Madras Irrig. and Canal	all	24 to 2½
20		Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	1	1 to 2 pm.
20		Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1 to 2
		Do. New	all	1½ to 1½
1		Oriental Gas	all	½ to ½ pm.
10		Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	82 to 84
50		P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	30 to 32 pm.
20		Ditto New	30	30 to 32 pm.
50		Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	45 to 55
1		Submarine Telegraph	all	½ to ½
10		Ditto Scrip	all	½ to ½ dis.
2		Telegraph to India	1	½ to ½ dis.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA OFFICE, 1st December, 1863.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, That he has received, from the President of the Council of India in Council, a Notification relative to the SALE of the GOVERNMENT TEA PLANTATIONS and FACTORIES in KUMAON and the DEHRAH DHOON, of which a Copy is subjoined.

HERMAN MERIVALE,
Under Secretary of State for India.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Dehra Dhoon are offered for Sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, Saharunpore, until 1st October, 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

1st. Hawulbaugh, in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almora. The Plantation (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kappena and Lutchwaissur, in the immediate neighbourhood of Almora,) consists of about 100 acres of land planted with tea.

There are on the Estate, three large slated houses, numerous slated offices, a large slated factory, two large slated godowns, a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations and in working order.

2nd. Ayar Toli, in Kuttipoor, Kumaon, distant about eighty miles from the plains, and about forty miles from Almora.

There are on the Estate, a slated house, a slated factory, and a large slated godown, slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations and in working order.

This Plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 350 acres are planted with tea, 200 acres of cleared land fitted for tea planting, and the remainder covered with pine, &c., forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two estates last season was 14,700 lbs. of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds.

The yield this season may be estimated at 17,000 lbs. of tea, and 1,500 maunds of seeds.

These two Estates will be sold in one lot, in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of rupees).

A small portion of the Plantation of Ayar Toli, named Bincolie, belonging to the Temple of Nagath, will bear an annual rental of Rs. 24 (twenty-four rupees).

This land is leased in perpetuity from the Temple of Nagath on this rental.

3rd. Bhurtpoor, in Kumaon, ten miles from the plains twelve miles from the Sanitarium of Nynce Tal, and thirty miles from Almora.

It is about 1,300 acres in extent, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with tea. The remainder consists of pine and oak jungle, and barren rocks.

There are on the Estate, a slated house, slated factory, godowns, slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete and in full working order. The yield last season was 2,255 lbs. of tea and 135 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at 5,000 lbs. of tea and 250 maunds of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 25,000.

4th. Kowlaghir, in the Dehra Dhoon, distant two miles to the west of the town of Dehra. It consists of 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property, a branch of the Beejapore Canal runs.

There are on the Estate, three bungalows, an extensive pukka tea factory, two large pukka godowns, a barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete and in full working order.

The yield of last season was 16,000 lbs. of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds. This season the yield may be estimated at 25,000 lbs. of tea, and 1,600 maunds of seeds.

This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of rupees).

The Plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st November, 1864, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

By order of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Signed) R. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

TO INDIAN OFFICERS and OTHERS.—

The MANUSCRIPTS of Authors Revised, Arranged, and Transcribed for Printing and Publishing, by an experienced hand. COMMERCIAL PROSPECTUSES written and the Advertising thereof superintended.

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Applications, with Testimonials, &c. (which will be considered strictly confidential), to be addressed to the undersigned before the 24th inst.

W. P. ANDREW, Chairman.
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited),
60, King William-street, London,
8th Dec., 1863.

HENRY PRÉVOST, 20, PONT DE POLICE,

St. PETERSBURG, Commissioner of the Court of his Majesty the Emperor, and Agent to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts since 1826, begs to announce that he has been authorised to act as AGENT IN RUSSIA for Messrs. ELLIOT and Co., 23, AUSTIN FRANKS, LONDON, and NEWBERRY, ELLIOT, and Co., SHANGHAI, CHINA; and through the kind permission of the Prince Gortschakoff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, HENRY PRÉVOST is authorised to refer to M. De Berg, Consul-general for Russia, 32, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., for any more particular information relating to his firm.

St. Petersburg, 4th November, 1863.

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International Exhibition of 1862.

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THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 29th inst. to the 11th day of January next, both days inclusive, for the purpose of making up the Interest Accounts to the 31st inst.

Interest Warrants will, shortly after the 29th inst., be forwarded to those shareholders whose names appear registered in the books of the Company on that day.

Deeds of transfer will not be registered while the books are closed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN WESTWOOD, Secretary.
27, Cannon-street, London, E.C., Dec. 9, 1863.

THE EAST INDIA IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 29th inst. to the 11th day of January next, both days inclusive, for the purpose of making up the Interest Accounts to the 31st inst.

Interest Warrants will, shortly after the 29th inst., be forwarded to those shareholders whose names appear registered in the books of the Company on that day.

Deeds of Transfer will not be registered while the books are closed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 609.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Nov. 20	Burmah (Rangoon)	Nov. 14
Madras	" 22	Bombay	" 29
Agra	" 24	Ceylon	" 26
China (Hong Kong)	Nov. 1.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 19th and 27th of the month except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

A French line of mail packets now leaves Marseilles on the 19th of every month for Alexandria. Postage for letters and papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed "By French mail packet from Marseilles."

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Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
1/2 oz. 0s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 1 lb. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 1 lb. 3s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
1/2 oz. 0s. 10d. | 1 oz. 1s. 8d. | 2 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:
Via Southampton.
1/2 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0s. | 2 oz. 4s. 0d. | 3 oz. 6s. 0d.

Via Marseilles.
1/2 oz. 1s. 4d. | 1 oz. 2s. 8d. | 2 oz. 5s. 4d. | 3 oz. 8s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE announcement of the death of Lord Elgin, the late Governor-general of India, has been received throughout India with an expression of profound regret; for though his brief Indian career was uneventful, and unattended by any brilliant indications of administrative genius, every one knew from his antecedents in other parts of the world that he would in all probability have shown the same zeal, firmness, moderation, and sound judgment, had there been any call upon the exertion of his best faculties as he had displayed on previous occasions in other quarters of the globe. His uniform courtesy and kindness of manner had also tended to make him generally acceptable, and if he had had a longer reign he might have been one of the most popular of our Indian rulers. He beheld his end approaching with Christian heroism and resignation, sent his last respectful expression of affection and duty to his sovereign, took his last leave of his wife, and gave directions for his burial at Durrumsala, in the Kangree valley, and even instructed an officer to draw a plan of a simple monument to be erected over his remains on the spot near which he died. His death is spoken of by the local papers as a great loss to the State, but England has so many great men fitted for great posts, that we can hardly think the death of even Lord Elgin will be very severely felt in a purely political point of view, especially as the gentleman appointed to succeed him is so peculiarly fitted to take his post at this critical juncture, when we have a disturbance on the North-Western frontier to quell, which no one is better able to deal with than Sir John Lawrence.

All hill fighting with savage tribes is usually far more troublesome than glorious, and our troops on the frontier have suffered out of all proportion to their real strength or importance to the enemy, who, being thoroughly at home in every corner and turning of their native mountains, and passes, and precipices, know how to take advantage of disciplined troops, against whom they would have no chance whatever on the level plains and in fair warfare. There seems to be uncertain reports of Colonel Chamberlain having died of his wounds, and it is generally understood that Sir Hugh Rose is disposed to put a stop to all further trifling with the mountain savages, by advancing at once himself with a very large force, turning the grand military force in Lahore, that was to form a sort of Field of the Cloth of Gold, to a purpose more solidly useful than was at first contemplated.

Lady Elgin has left Dhurumsala on her way to Calcutta, where arrangements are made for her return to England.

Sir William Denison, Governor of Madras, will act as Governor-General until the arrival in India of Sir John Lawrence. A steamer had been despatched from Calcutta to Madras to convey him to the former city.

On the 11th of November the first line of the Indian Branch Railway, from Nulhatee to Jeeagunge, one hundred and forty-five miles from Calcutta, was opened with much formality by a party of sixty European gentlemen, with the Hon. Cecil Beadon, the Governor of Bengal, at their head. The carriages are like American cars, with a door at each end and none on the sides. Each carriage is fifty feet long, and takes two hundred passengers. The East Indian line had cost £19,000 a mile, while this railway cost only £1,900 a mile—an almost incredible difference.

Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of Bombay, is still at that Presidency. Sir Hugh Rose is on his way to Lahore.

Intelligence has been received of the death of the Sikh Raja of Nabah, and who had been chosen by his Excellency the Viceroy to fill a seat in the Council.

It is reported that five bishops of the Church of England are expected to be in Bombay on the occasion of the visitation of the Metropolitan, on the 8th December, viz., the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Colombo, and Victoria.

The President in Council, Bengal, has communicated the intention of the Government to issue, on January 1, 1864, a new official journal, to be called the *Gazette of India*. The *Calcutta Gazette* will remain the official organ of the Government of Bengal, while the new *Gazette* will deal with all matters pertaining to the Government of India generally.

Messrs. Whiffin and Foster, who have recently been sent out by the State Secretary to introduce the English system of accounts in this country, have already entered upon their new duties, and have, for the present, opened their office at their private residence at Chowringhee, in Calcutta. The salary of each of the two above-named officers has been fixed at Rs. 70,000 per annum, and that of their two assistants, who have accompanied them from England, at Rs. 1,000 each per mensem.

The trial of the case of the Queen v. Zuhoor-ul-Hussein, charged with the betrayal and murder of the late Captain Orr and party during the rebellion, which has been going on before Colonel Barrow, in the Court of the Commissioner of Lucknow, has been concluded, and the prisoner sentenced to transportation for life.

It is said that the much talked of reduction of fares by the Messageries Imperiales steamers

to officers in the English army and navy is a mistake after all, and arose from a misunderstanding by the agents of an obscurely worded order. The reduction only applies to officers of forces serving in the field in conjunction with French troops or naval squadrons co-operating with French ships, consequently the Spanish forces in Cochín-China are the only allies who benefit at present by the reduction.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE TO THE EAST.

Mr. James Low's Indian Circular states as follows the total amount of specie shipped to the East from Great Britain during the last thirteen years. It will be seen that the shipments of gold in 1863 have been the largest on record, but that those of silver have been greatly exceeded in some previous years. During the thirteen years fully one hundred millions sterling of silver shipped from Great Britain have been absorbed in the East:—1851, gold £102,280, silver £1,716,100; 1852, gold £921,730, silver £2,630,238; 1853, gold, £880,202, silver £4,710,065; 1854, gold £1,174,200, silver £3,132,003; 1855, gold £448,272, silver £6,409,889; 1856, gold £404,740, silver £12,118,985; 1857, gold £209,275, silver £16,795,232; 1858, gold £108,305, silver £4,791,923; 1859, gold £788,269, silver £14,828,521; 1860, gold £1,069,746, silver £8,038,276; 1861, gold £783,543, silver £6,838,292; 1862, gold £1,715,968, silver £10,138,506; 1863, gold £3,104,112, silver £7,895,914—total gold £12,930,754, total silver £100,034,544.

The exports of specie and bullion to the East from the Mediterranean ports (chiefly from Marseilles) during the last eleven years have comprised the undermentioned additional sums:—1853, gold £93,528, silver, £849,362; 1854, gold £48,456, silver £1,451,014; 1855, gold £243,230, silver £1,524,240; 1856, gold £74,039, silver £1,989,916; 1857, gold £239,980, silver, £3,350,689; 1858, gold £165,290, silver £911,043; 1859, gold £142,144, silver £1,521,070; 1860, gold £765,138, silver, £2,764,054; 1861, gold, £644,934, silver £2,021,060; 1862, gold £1,676,689, silver £4,461,273; 1863, gold £4,594,919, silver £5,998,358; total, gold £3,708,302, silver £26,841,970.

The amount of Government bills drawn on India from England during the year now closing has been, on Calcutta, £3,412,703. 12s. 11d.; Bombay, 4,013,906. 13s. 7d.; Madras, £378,414. 4s. 8d.; total, £9,805,114. 11s. 2d.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Ens. J. S. Norris, at Futteyghur, Nov. 17. Asst. surg. J. Brown, at Calcutta, Nov. 12. Maj. C. B. Stuart, Executive Engineer, Benares, at Elawah, Nov. 18. Lieut. F. D. Faber, Officiating Asst. Commissioner, Raepore, by suicide, Nov. 12. Col. L. P. D. RM, late of the 8th Bengal N.I., from the effect of wounds received in the Indian Mutiny, at Monte Video House, near Weymouth, aged 55, Dec. 11. Maj. Sorell, H.M.'s 90th regt. Maj. Harding, 2nd Sikh Inf., Lieut. Murray, H.M.'s 71st Foot, Lieut. Doogul, H.M.'s 71st Foot, doing duty, killed in action on the North-Western Frontier, in November. Col. R. Warburton, Artillery, at Jhelum, in November. Capt. T. P. Devereil, H.M.'s 90th Foot, in the Mofussil, Nov. 2. Capt. T. Viall, Marine Surveyor, at Calcutta, Nov. 6. Lieut. H. T. Woodcock, General List, Bengal Army, at Gonda, Oude, Nov. 17.

MADRAS.—Dr. G. W. Flynn, at Madras, Nov.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Reis, Capt. Mignion, Mrs. Mialhi, Mrs. Jackson, Capt. Harrison, Capt. Hanson, Major Crichton, Paymr. Hepworth. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Chabert, Mr. Pons, Mr. Lord, Mr. Chisholm. From MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Willock, Miss Brown, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Kessler, Capt. Spratt, R.N., Lieut. Fardon, Lieut. Richmond, Capt. Baumgartner.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Delta, Dec. 25.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Brown, Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Johns. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Puckley, Mr. R. Johnson, Miss Leese.

BENGAL.

DEATH OF LORD ELGIN.

The worst fears which we (*Times of India*) expressed in our last Overland Summary have been fully realized. The Viceroy and Governor-general of India died at two o'clock A.M. on November 20, at Dhurumsala, a secluded hamlet in the valley of Cashmere. Up to the 19th his lordship was quite conscious, fully aware of his state, and perfectly composed. He made every earthly preparation for his departure. He made his will; gave instructions that he should be buried at Dhurumsala; directed Colonel Strachey to design a tomb for his remains; approved of the design when submitted to him; dictated the words of the telegrams that he ordered to be despatched to England, conveying the expression of his duty to his Queen, and the request that her Majesty would appoint his successor; gave instructions respecting the return of his family to England; took leave of his family, and waited till his end came. His death is a great loss to the British empire; to British India, at such a time as the present, it is a loss which seems irreparable. Events of the last importance are now hourly occurring which demand immediate action. A man of Lord Elgin's character, experience, abilities, and position could ill be spared. Imperial affairs are, consequently, at a standstill. The Secretaries are all at Lahore, powerless to act. Sir William Denison, as Senior Indian Governor, has been summoned from Madras as Provisional Governor-General. It must be three weeks at least before he can possibly arrive at Lahore, for he has a land journey of thirteen hundred miles after he reaches Calcutta. It is stated that he has been requested to pursue exactly the same line of policy as Lord Elgin would have pursued had death not arrested him. He cannot, however, fill Lord Elgin's place. Lord Elgin died in harness. He had just visited isolated British provinces, which no former Governor-General ever visited, and perhaps no other ever will visit. His body lies buried in the valley of Cashmere. His widowed Countess is now retracing her melancholy steps to Calcutta, attended by Dr. Macrae, and will proceed immediately to England.

SIR HUGH ROSE AND THE WAR IN THE NORTH-WEST.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander-in-Chief, was at latest dates at Meeran Meer, waiting to know the issue of Lord Elgin's illness. He will now proceed, with a large portion of the force that was to form the camp of exercise, to the seat of war on the North-West Frontier; and it is expected he will assume the command of the expedition. The prudence of such a step would be very questionable, unless the report, which requires confirmation, be true, that General Chamberlain has been killed. Events have shown that the so-called Anjatis were only the demonstrable portion of a powerful combination of numerous hill tribes against us. The enemy has been found far more powerful than was expected. About six weeks have expired since our force entered the Umbeylah Pass, and we have obtained no decided victory. We have had numerous severe encounters with the enemy, and have had our officers and men daily picked off in large numbers, without being able to obtain any corresponding advantage. It is clear to all that our position there is a critical one, and that most decisive measures must now be adopted to save our force from annihilation. In the engagement of Oct. 30 our casualties amounted to 212, including three European officers killed and five wounded. In the engagement of the 6th inst. our losses were as follows:—Officers killed—Major Harding, 2nd Sikh Infantry; Lieut. Murray, 71st Foot; Lieut. Douglas, 71st Foot (doing duty). Officers wounded—Lieut. Battye, Guides; Lieut. Oliphant, Ghoorkhas. Of the men four Europeans, with one native officer and thirty sepoy, were killed; and four Europeans, with two native officers and thirty-three sepoy, wounded. Total, thirty-eight killed and forty-one wounded. On the

11th instant the enemy attacked a force under Colonel Wilde, of the Guides, but were repulsed. On the 13th they attacked again at three o'clock A.M.; the fight lasted till two A.M., and our loss was one officer, Captain Davidson, 1st P.I., and twenty-two men killed, and one officer, Lieut. Pitcher, and forty men wounded. In another engagement, on the 19th inst., we lost four officers killed—Captain Smith, H.M.'s 71st; Lieut. Jones, H.M.'s 71st; H. H. Chapman, H.M.'s 101st; and W. F. Mosley, H.M.'s 14th N.I.; total casualties, 119.—*Times of India*, Nov. 29.

FIGHTING IN THE NORTH-WEST.

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

Another engagement between our troops and the Sittanees on the 19th. Four officers killed: Captain Smith, H.M.'s 71st; Lieut. Jones, H.M.'s 71st; H. H. Chapman, H.M.'s 101st; W. F. Mosley, H. M.'s 14th N. I. Total casualties, 119.

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

Another severe encounter between our troops and the Sittanees. We have lost three officers and eighty men, and five officers wounded.

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

Since writing yesterday intelligence has been received of another severe encounter between our troops and the rebel tribes on the frontier, in which we have sustained a further loss of one officer, Captain Davidson, and some fifty men killed, and an officer, Lieutenant Pitcher, and upwards of eighty men wounded.

The conflict came off on the 12th, by the enemy making repeated attacks on our outlying pickets, and continued for about seventeen hours; during the whole of which time the rebels fought with the greatest ferocity and determination, while our native troops, on the contrary, displayed anything but pluck. Indeed, their behaviour was such that but for the timely aid of H.M.'s 101st our force must, to a certainty, have suffered an ignominious defeat, and have been compelled to retreat with the loss of our guns and ammunition.

Letters from the field state the encounter between the 101st and the enemy to have been a most deadly one, and it was with the greatest difficulty the tribes were defeated—if, indeed, it can be termed a defeat, in which our side lost considerably more than the enemy. The firing could be distinctly heard from Pannoonlee, seven miles distant, where we have established a reserve; and the whole of the succeeding day and Sunday were taken up in bringing the wounded into the hospital at that place for treatment.

It is, I think, apparent, from the foregoing account, which is strictly correct, that the native portion of our troops with the force are of little, if any, service; that they will not face the enemy without being well seconded by Europeans; and yet the authorities persist in saying we have already too many Europeans with the force; that they are greatly in the way, and they don't need any more. If anything in the world is calculated to rid people of such infatuation it must be one or two defeats such as that which took place on the 12th and 13th inst.

ANNOBAM, Nov. 17.

On the 11th the enemy attacked the 1st P. I. and "Guides," under Colonel Wilde, of the latter corps, but were repulsed with great loss, only two men being killed on our side. On the 13th they attacked again at 3 A.M.; the fight lasted till 2 P.M. They had a great number killed, but we lost twenty-two killed, besides Captain Davidson, 2nd in command 1st P.I., and forty wounded, including Lieutenant Pitcher, adjutant of the same corps. It is said that the Bunneyers have replied to Colonel Taylor's (the Commissioner of Peshawar) proposals, in few words, to the effect that we "must leave their country, or they'll make us."

DR. DUFF.

At a meeting held at Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, on the 21st of September, in order to consider the best mode of doing honour to the Rev. Dr. Duff, it was resolved:—

—That the Memorial to Dr. Duff be a Hall to be erected near the new buildings for the University and Presidency College, to be devoted to meetings and lectures on Christian subjects, and to philanthropic and benevolent objects of a cognate character; the purposes to which it is to be applied to be always determined by the authority of five trustees, nominated in the first instance by Dr. Duff, and afterwards self-elected, according to rules laid down by him; and that in these trustees the property shall be vested."

Chairman: Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Vice-Chairman: The Hon. W. S. Seton Karr.

Members: The Hon. Sir. C. E. Trevelyan, Hon. Sumbhonnath Pundit, and thirty other gentlemen.

Secretaries: Rev. Dr. Mullens, H. W. J. Wood, Esq., and Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.

Treasurer: J. H. Fergusson, Esq.

We have been requested to co-operate in the object of the above resolution. We do so both as a duty and as a privilege. Even by those who are not personally acquainted with him, Dr. Duff must be esteemed highly for his work's sake. A personal acquaintance with the man, an acquaintance with the spirit and with the zeal with which he has performed his work, greatly enhances the privilege of co-operating to do him honour. His work, extending over a third of a century, although wrought chiefly in Calcutta, has given its fruits to all India. India acknowledges her obligations to this humble, earnest man; and no region of the country will be willing to be exempted from taking part in the national duty of doing him honour. If that is the true idea of power which makes it productive and efficient in its sphere, and for its ends, India never possessed a man who had more working power than Alexander Duff. And as in such a case there is no demonstration of having without the using, as the right tenure of all beneficent power is its use—we can most truly say of this man that his force has ever been harnessed to the weight it was made to draw. Dr. Duff has never been a man of extraordinary physical power. He has not excelled other men in bone and brawn: his strength has repeatedly broken down under his arduous labours; but he has as often recruited the former and returned heartily to the latter. He never possessed any power derived from birth, and blood, and place: never wielded an influence from having stood high on a heap of ancestral bones, or from having entered the social scale on the loftiest level. He never possessed power derived from wealth; his going out and coming in never carried with it the presence of a peer of this new order of nobility, whose redoubtable force is everywhere acknowledged amongst men. He has possessed a power of a loftier type. When man comes in contact with man, and strength is measured against strength, intellectual power, more than all other advantages yet signalled, is real power. He has possessed this power in an extraordinary degree. He has possessed, moreover, a truer and better kind of power. What man in India has ever exercised a greater moral power than Alexander Duff. This over-awing power, which touches nothing that is material, yields no visible weaponry, and yet is stronger than any or all the might of nature, is the power of truth, the power of love—that love glowing in the human heart, that truth believed and echoed from the human lips. This is the power that has asserted its supremacy in him. He has taken strong hold of his age and of his adopted country, because he worked by this power for their good. Let Bombay show its appreciation of such a man. Let us contribute our part towards the Monumental Hall which is to commemorate his name in the city of his life-long labours.—*Times of India*.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE FIRST LINE OF THE INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY.

On the 11th November the Nulhatee and Jeagunge line of railway, the first constructed by Mr. J. E. Wilson, of the Indian Branch Railway Company, was formally opened for traffic by his

Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who came down from Bhagnipore for the purpose. A large party left Calcutta by special train at 8.10 A.M., and reached Nulhatee at 1.30, after a run, excluding stoppages, at the average rate of forty-five miles an hour. Nulhatee is a station of the East Indian Railway, 145½ miles from Calcutta. Hence to Azimgunge, on the Bhagurutte, one of the three great branches of the Ganges which forms the Hooghly, the branch line runs for twenty-seven miles along the ordinary road. Jeagunge is on the opposite side of the river, a few miles from Moorsshedabad. The half-way station is Bokhara, which was reached from Nulhatee at the rate of twenty-six miles an hour, though the railway is constructed for a speed of twelve miles. The special train consisted of one of the new light engines, designed by Mr. Wilson and constructed in Paris, a large third-class carriage fitted for 200 passengers, but finely fitted up as a saloon, and an open carriage resembling the American cars. At two o'clock a party of sixty gentlemen sat down to tiffin in the Bhokara station, which is constructed of corrugated iron, nicely painted. Mr. Wilson was supported on his right by the Lieutenant-governor and by Mr. Montresor, the Commissioner of Burdwan; on his left by Mr. Schaleh, C.S., the Mayor of Calcutta. Captain Williams represented the Public Works Department of the Government of India, Messrs. Roberts and Bachelor the East Indian Railway, and Mr. F. Prestage the Eastern Bengal Railway. Several engineers were present, all interested in Mr. Wilson's improvements. In proposing the health of Mr. Wilson, and success to the Indian Branch Railway Company, the Lieut.-governor pronounced the railway a success, and contrasted its cost of £1,000 a mile, excluding the road, with the £19,000 a mile expended on the heavy line of the East India Railway. His Honour looked forward to the time when the great trunk system of railways would be fed by numerous branch lines like the present. The toast was received with cheers, and Mr. Wilson briefly replied. After tiffin, Mr. Fisk Williams, the photographer, took two or three pictures of the engine, the train, and the party present. The train returned to Nulhatee at 5 P.M. Leaving that station at 5.45, the Lieut.-governor and party reached Calcutta at 10.40 by special train, having stopped half an hour at Burdwan for dinner. The day, which was wet and gusty in Calcutta, was glorious on the plains of Beerbhoom. All those who were present at the opening expressed their gratification at the success of what may have been previously considered a doubtful experiment. The line will be opened to the public, at the same rates as prevail on the East Indian line, in a few days, as soon as it has been officially inspected by the Public Works Department. Passengers will be booked through, we believe, just as if it were part of the East Indian line. The railway is being continued for eight miles to Bogwaingola, on the Ganges, and thence there is every probability that a light line will run direct north to Darjeeling through Dinagepore.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 19.

THE COTTON CROP AND RAVAGES OF LOCUSTS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

We regret that we are compelled to give so unfavourable an account of the cotton crop and the ravages of the locusts in Northern India. Though 23½ per cent. more of area was sown this year than last, the unfortunate alternations of deluge and drought have so stunted or rotted the plant, that the official estimate makes the out-turn the same, or 8,028,000 lbs. But, in spite of the sad tale of loss, it is gratifying to learn that the high prices have so directly influenced the peasantry. Steadily did the price rise during the year. In January it was 4½d. the lb. in the western, and 7½d. per lb. in the eastern districts. But when the sowing season came on the former price rose to 6d. and the latter to 9d. the lb. In the non-producing districts of Gorakhpore and Gonda to the north the price rose to 10½d. and 12d. for the cotton which used to go there from the Doab was attracted to Bengal for exportation. The Board of Revenue recom-

mend the establishment at Allahabad of a depot for the sale of good cotton seed. The Manchester Cotton Supply Association should know that this complaint is made:—"There was, during the past year, no means available to the board of procuring any kind of seed for those who felt inclined to make the trial." Dharwar seed and Dr. Forbes' cotton gins should be introduced; and because the offer of prizes had failed to do good in Madras, it by no means follows that the same disappointing result would mark the experiment in the north-west. Cotton screws have been set up in Allyghur, and they have been for some time working at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Mirzapore. The trade in the new crop has begun already. In some of the remote corners the natives are perplexed to account for the extraordinary demand and prices; and believe that we are carrying off the cotton to Calcutta to convert it by some process of alchemy into the precious metals and add it to our coinage! The detailed result in divisions is seen in the following figures:—

Division.	Area in Acres.	Clean Cotton in Maunds.	Area in Acres.	Clean Cotton in Maunds.
		1562.		1565.
Meerut division ...	2,52,538	3,36,006	3,40,653	3,92,449
Rohilkhand division ...	1,75,194	2,35,694	2,07,163	2,01,153
Agra division ...	2,83,593	3,59,359	3,11,059	2,71,092
Jhansi division ...	38,244	24,630	29,907	15,970
Allahabad division ...	2,27,744	1,31,683	2,74,537	1,49,590
Benares division ...	12,136	3,636	13,121	3,766
Total ...	9,85,578	10,51,785	12,17,170	10,34,088

The damage done by the immense swarms of locusts to the cotton is confined to only a few localities, but they have swept off whole fields of indigo in Eastern Bengal. The locusts in their flight, which began at Sindh, have reached Cherapoonjee, the hill sanitarium of far eastern Assam, and threaten Burmah and China. The cold season benumbs the swarms, but a few months may see young broods arise to do far more damage than their predecessors.—*Friend of India*.

OUR NUMBERS.

In the first week of April, 1861, an attempt was made to take a census of all British-born subjects in India. Government did not care to issue instructions on the subject, and the census was the laughing-stock of the public. The Registrar-General has not yet condescended to inform us of the results, and they are not of much interest, especially as next year will probably see a legal census taken of the population of the presidency cities. But the Sanitary Commission has published the figures and has attached importance to them. Their report says:—"The English population in India, according to the returns of the several Governments, amounted to 125,945; consisting of an army of 84,083 strong, its wives and children, and people in civil life, including the civilians in the public service. Allowing for any defects in the returns, it is evident that, exclusive of the army, the population would not fill one English county town; and including the army, it would be less than the population of the London parish of Marylebone." Of the whole 22,556 are said to represent non-military men and 19,306 their wives. Who that has seen Calcutta and Bombay, or looked at their annual directories, will believe that in all India there are only 22,556 civilians and their 19,306 wives? The civil, medical and ecclesiastical services among them make 2,500 men. This would leave only 20,000 non-official and uncovenanted official Englishmen in India. In the census of 1852 the uncovenanted European males amounted to 2,242 in Bengal and Bombay alone. Allow for Madras and an increase, and this would leave only 17,000 as the strength of all non-official British born men in India!

In Bengal alone the Colonisation Committee stated the number of non-official males before the mutiny at 19,500. And how great the increase since then?—in railway and public works establishments, in tea, jute and sugar factories, and in mercantile houses. The Calcutta directory of 1861 gives the names of about 11,500 persons, chiefly British-born adult males, and all

Christians; and the Bombay directory gives 5,000 such names. Of tea, coffee and indigo planters alone in India there are more than 1,000, whilst last year there were 5,000 Europeans and their descendants in British Burmah. We believe that a legal, and therefore obligatory, census will show that the number of British-born subjects in India, excluding the army, is not under 50,000 adults, and thrice that number including families. The absurd census of 1861 showed that of the 19,306 "British-born women and girls" in India 9,773 were twenty years of age and upwards, including 7,570 wives, 1,148 widows, and 1,001 unmarried women: 788 wives under the age of twenty make the number of wives of English origin, under the age of forty-five, to be 7,626 scattered all over British India. If these figures were in the remotest degree reliable they would be interesting. There are certainly not 1,148 widows and 1,001 unmarried marriageable women British-born subjects in India, and these numbers probably represent European women. When the census was taken no distinction was made, even Hindoo and Mussulman servants were entered, and as a rule non-official British-born subjects gave in no return to the policemen who went about displaying those which they had received. It is important on every ground, political, social and commercial, that Christians in India should know their numbers, rate of increase, wealth and mortality; and it is quite as easy to ascertain this every year in India as in the youngest colony.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 22.

THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE.

We are indebted to the *Engineer's Journal* for some interesting details of that great work, the Bhore Ghaut Incline. Bombay is cut off from the interior by a range of mountains extending from Goa to Broach, and rising to an altitude of 5,000 feet. But it is not so much the loftiness of the Syhadrees that has hitherto proved an almost impassable barrier to trade as their extreme abruptness, which seemed to defy all attempts at roadmaking. All difficulties, however, have been overcome by the boldness and perseverance of Messrs. Berkley and West, the railway engineers. And yet so sharp and sudden is the rise from the plains that, "in the course of a journey of less than an hour in duration and 15½ miles in length, the traveller will ascend to a height of 1,832 feet, and will have passed over the greatest incline in the world." The highest gradient is 1 in 37, the lowest 1 in 330, and the average about 1 in 48. Of tunnels there are 26, the shortest being 29 yards, and the longest 137. The nature of the labour required for these operations may be judged from the fact that the tunnels were nearly all excavated by mining the hard trap rock. The cuttings amount to 2,067,738 cubic yards, one alone having contained 113,000; the greatest depth is eighty feet. The embankments, again, amount to 2,453,308 cubic yards, the heaviest being set down at 364,300. The viaducts and vaulting arches are 1,330 yards in length, and the retaining walls 3,640, the latter being for the most part from 30 to 40 feet in height, and built of substantial rubble masonry. As a sample of the difficulties that were encountered—but only to be overcome—we are told that "after an unusually heavy fall of rain about 40,000 cubic yards of the hill side supporting one of the embankments slid off the face of the rock upon which it rested, and became stationary about 60 feet below the level of its former position. On another occasion more than 100,000 cubic yards were displaced by the benching being thrust out by the weight of embankment. During the last two working seasons the average number of workmen employed was upwards of 30,000, of whom 10,822 were drillers, and 2,659 masons. The rates of wages varied from 1½ annas to 1½ rupees per diem for all classes below the grade of foreman. But though the actual price of labour may not have been very high, the service was decidedly popular, owing to the liberal arrangements for the comfort of the people. "A provision, either in time or money, was

allowed for building huts; a liberal supply of water was furnished at the contractor's expense; bazaar rates were equalised over the whole contract; regular payment of wages was made, under the personal superintendence of the chief managers, into the hands of each individual employed; strict inquiry was made into all complaints of the workmen; and, finally, there were no fines, except dismissal, but a system of prompt rewards for extra exertion." Eleven years have been consumed in the construction of this remarkable work, which has cost in money no less than £1,100,000. Of Mr. Berkley, who designed and partly executed the Bhore Ghaut Incline, the directors gratefully remark:—"Though he is gone, his works remain, and of him they silently speak, and proclaim his great genius more eloquently and more impressively than any language."—*Hurkaru*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAJPOOTANA.—Considerable uneasiness prevails in Rajpootana. It is ascribed to the disturbed condition of the neighbouring principality of Bhawalpore. This State has been the scene for some time past of plunder, rapine and murder, from the throne to the cottage. Many of its more peaceable inhabitants, anxious to obtain something like security of life and property, are emigrating in large numbers to Mooltan; and as many of the emigrants are tradesmen, and silk weavers, they are an acquisition to Mooltan, adding to its wealth and manufactures.—*Times of India*, Nov. 29.

GHAZEEPORE, Nov. 8.—A most melancholy occurrence took place here on the 27th ult. At about 11 p.m. the opium godown took fire. It is rumoured that about one and a-half lacs worth of opium is burnt, besides the building. It was a good thing that the agent, with the assistance of the police, exerted himself in time to put out the fire, which otherwise would have destroyed the factory godowns to a great extent. A man was lately caught in the Goruckpore district supposed to be Siddha Singh, a notorious rebel leader, who last year caused great disturbances in the Balleah sub-division. The identity of the man is doubtful; respectable witnesses have been called for, and almost all of them deny his identity. The case is still pending before the magistrate, and the result of the inquiry shall be soon communicated to you. Mr. B. Sayte has taken charge of the judge's office of this district from the 6th inst., and Mr. J. R. Best, who was officiating, has been appointed magistrate and collector of Azimgurh.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY, we are happy to state, have terminated this season's operations with one and a half million pounds of tea, showing a very large increase on last year's out-turn. They have also disposed of an immense quantity of tea-seed. The Central Cachar Company have also been highly successful, and have closed with one hundred thousand pounds of tea gathered in prime condition. In fact, all the accounts received from the various Tea Companies are eminently favourable, and foreshadow the good time that is coming for those who have invested their money in such rational undertakings. Notwithstanding the apprehensions at one time entertained, in consequence of the excessive drought, neither their present crops nor their future prospects have suffered any material injury.

SUTTEE PENALTIES.—Our Monghyr correspondent writes to say that the Session Judge of Bhaugulpore has sentenced the individuals implicated in the suttee case of Behar in the manner following:—Three persons (the relatives of the woman who became suttee) who burnt the corpse, to transportation for life. One person who is said to have reproached the suttee on her getting out of the pile and trying to escape, to transportation for ten years. One man who was a bystander, but who, being a zemindar, did not rescue the woman, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. Six other bystanders, also zemindars, do., fine of Rs. 1,000 each. The last eight persons are petty landholders of adjoining villages. These zemindars

urged that in the first place they were not present at the time when the suttee took place, that the case was got up by an indigo planter, and that as the crime did not occur in their *illaka* they were not responsible; but the Judge did not believe their first plea, and with regard to the second he ruled that all zemindars are so liable. The sentences passed are considered by every one here to be too severe. The sentence formerly passed by the late Nizamut Adawlut in similar cases did not exceed six months' imprisonment without labour, as would appear from the Nizamut reports. The majority of the people of this part of the country are an ignorant set; in fact, education has made little or no progress among them, and they know very little of laws and regulations. It was only necessary to make such a punishment as would have, without being too severe, convinced them that the civilised laws of our rulers would not tolerate such an evil practice, whatever religious merit the natives might attach to it.—*Hindoo Patriot*, Nov. 9.

CALCUTTA SHARE BROKERS.—With sincere gratification we have heard that there is a movement on foot among the Calcutta share brokers to define their position and weed out all unworthy members from their circle. It was at first proposed to establish a sort of stock exchange, but this project, we believe, will not be carried out, as a better arrangement happens to have been suggested. The Chamber of Commerce, it seems, is willing to extend its mantle to this now influential and important branch of the commercial community. As it is no longer possible or desirable to ignore the Calcutta brokers altogether, as members of the mercantile world, it has been wisely decided to recognise their high intelligence and respectability, and offer the right hand of fellowship. We do not pretend to have any knowledge of the arrangement that is contemplated, but we take it for granted that both bill and share brokers will, with few exceptions, join the Chamber and be eligible for election to the committee, conforming themselves to the written and unwritten code of commercial honour and usage. We congratulate those gentlemen on thus establishing themselves on a proper footing, and on adopting the most effectual means of commanding the respect and confidence of their constituents by showing that they respect themselves.—*Hurkaru*.

COUNTERFEITING COINS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—At the Police court on last Saturday a rather singular case of counterfeiting coins was reported to the northern division magistrate, in his capacity as Acting Commissioner of Police, as having occurred in the House of Correction. It appeared that one of the convicts had been engaged, during the hours he was off work, in making two anna pieces, and had in his possession a complete apparatus for that purpose. How he came to be possessed of it is not known at present, and it would be unreasonable to assume that the peons attached to the place must have procured it for him. Upon Mr. Littlemore, the superintendent of the division, receiving information that one of the convicts was detected making coins, he called on Mr. Kennedy, the acting superintendent of the House of Correction, with a view of eliciting full particulars on the subject. Mr. Kennedy, however, declined to enlighten his brother officer in any way. In reporting the case to the acting commissioner, Mr. Littlemore appeared to be quite ignorant about the matter, and on being asked to account for the same, brought to the notice of his Worship the reception he received from Mr. Kennedy, who, on being asked to explain the strange mode of proceeding adopted by him, replied that he did not think he was bound to give Mr. Littlemore any information; he intended to report the matter himself to the head of the police.—*Hurkaru*.

CARRIAGE is becoming scarce on the frontier, and a mule train of some four hundred baggage animals has been organised at Lahore and Umritsur, under the direct instructions of the Military Secretary to Government, and will proceed to the scene of action at once. Terms were so liberal that there was no difficulty in making up the number at once.

THE CALCUTTA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The first report of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—founded on the 19th of March, 1862—proves to demonstration how necessary it was that such a society should be established in this city. In the course of the twelve months terminating on the 10th May, no fewer than 506 convictions were obtained for cruelty to animals. Of this number upwards of 400 cases related to the torture of bullocks by means of the barbarous yoke now in general use. With a view to put an end to the sufferings of these wretched animals from this cause, the society has offered a prize of Rs. 100 for the best collar or harness for draught bullocks, shown at the forthcoming Agricultural Exhibition. Four-wheeled conveyances are also strongly recommended instead of the badly-balanced two-wheeled conveyances which now press so heavily upon the backs of the galled and jaded cattle. It might also be as well if steps were taken to prevent the drivers from sitting on the loaded carts of the Municipal Commissioners, and of other employers of similar vehicles. For nearly two months after the first formation of this excellent society two European agents were constantly engaged in distributing amongst the drivers and owners of bullocks and carriage horses papers in the Bengalee language, explaining the tenour and meaning of the law, and likewise furnishing a few simple instructions for the treatment of wounds. In that space of time the agents registered the names and numbers of the drivers of upwards of 700 wounded bullocks and horses, and yet, as we have already stated, 500 convictions were obtained in the course of a single year. Unfortunately, as the law now stands, the owners of these ill-used animals are without the jurisdiction of the city magistrates, as they live for the most part in the suburbs. It is probable, however, that an amendment will be introduced to deprive those who are really the most to blame of their present impunity, and it is only by making them personally answerable for the negligence and cruelty of their servants that they will ever be brought to co-operate heartily with this society. Notwithstanding this obstruction and the novelty of its operations, the society has already done much good, and will act still more efficiently during the current year if provided with sufficient funds. In this, as in all other movements, money is indispensable, though no very large amount may be required—not more, indeed, than might easily be collected if every one who could spare it contributed a gold mohur.

COLONEL PRIMROSE.—In spite of the reports circulated by some of the Calcutta papers, to the effect that Colonel Primrose, the Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, will be ordered immediately to join his regiment (H.M.'s 43rd) proceeding to New Zealand on field service, we believe we are correct when we state that it has been decided otherwise, and that Colonel Primrose will remain at his post as Adjutant-General, and will not be obliged to join his regiment. Such we do not say is the wish of the Colonel himself; but it is the wish of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and perhaps the Colonel is bound to obey.—*Madras Athenaeum*, Nov. 14.

RUNNING A-MUCK.—The following is from the *Singapore Free Press*:—"A frightful case of 'amok' took place at Salatiga, on the Island of Java, in September last. The Regent of Salatiga, Raden Tumengong Prawiro Kusumo, on the 21st and 22nd had been celebrating the marriages of two of his daughters, and everything had passed off smoothly, when on the morning of the 23rd, about half-past six o'clock, the brother-in-law of the Regent, named Raden Prawiro Direjo, who was Coffee Mantri of Tengaren, suddenly began to stab every person he met in the palace. The Regent being disturbed by the uproar, came from his sleeping place to see what was the matter, when he was at once stabbed in the heart by the amok and fell down dead. The brother of the Regent then ran the amok through the back with a spear, and he was soon despatched. Besides the Regent, nine of his relations and followers were killed, and six were more or less severely wounded. The amok was

much given to the use of opium, and had at one time lost a valuable employment under Government on account of his indolence and carelessness. Through the intercession of the Regent he had received another appointment, but he was not satisfied with this, and appears to have conceived an ill-will towards his relation for not supporting his claims more strongly."

A NATIVE, A RESIDENT OF TONK, a Mahomedan Moulvie, of great repute for learning, was employed by the Nawab to read and refute a work of Mr. Pfander's. Instead of refuting it the man became convinced, came to Agra, and was baptised. He returned to Tonk to fetch his family, but while there was imprisoned by the Nawab and tortured. He refused to recant, but managed to send information to his friends at Agra of how he was treated. They applied to the Governor-General's agent, but he refused to interfere. Nothing has been heard for some time of the man, and there are grave reasons for fearing that his life has been sacrificed to his religion. He had virtually become a British subject, be it recollected, for he had left his native place, and only went back to it to fetch away his family.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 17.

THE DEFICIENT SUPPLY OF WOOD is fast becoming a matter of serious national importance. In various parts of the country railways are at a standstill for want of sleepers for the permanent way, and the daily and increasing scarcity of fuel throughout the Deccan and Goozerat forms the subject of a resolution recently published by the Bombay Government. To provide against this want the Conservator of Forests is directed to take up tracts of good soil in favourable situations, in which the seed of babool and other trees useful for firewood should be sown. The supply thus to be created will be very gradual, but the measure will eventually prove highly beneficial to the country.—*Friend of India*.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO OFFICERS BY THE FRENCH STEAMERS.—We learn that the much talked of reduction of fares by the *Messageries Imperiales* steamers to officers in the English army and navy is a mistake after all, and arose from a misunderstanding by the agents of an obscurely worded order. The reduction only applies to officers of forces serving in the field in conjunction with French troops or naval squadrons co-operating with French ships, consequently the Spanish forces in Cochin China are the only allies who benefit at present by the reduction. We can only congratulate those Indian officers who have fortunately benefited by the mistake and express our sympathy with others who expected to do so.

DEATH OF DR. J. BROWNE.—We announce with regret the death of Dr. J. Browne, first assistant-surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, which occurred, rather unexpectedly, yesterday morning, at his quarters, contiguous to the hospital. The deceased officer, who dies much and extensively regretted, and who was possessed of the highest professional attainments, was interred last evening in the military burying-ground with the usual honours.—*Englishman*, Nov. 14.

THE MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.—Whatever shortcomings of the *Messageries Imperiales* Company's ships in these seas may be, three can scarcely be any fault to find with the speed with which they generally accomplish their several voyages. Amongst recent instances we notice that the *Erymanthe*, which left Garden Reach on the morning of the 3rd instant, arrived at Madras on the night of the 5th, thus making the run in sixty-four hours from port to port, giving an average speed of a little over twelve knots an hour.—*Englishman*, Nov. 7.

DEATH OF A MISER AT SERAMPORE.—The *Phoenix* notices the death of a miser at Serampore, a place that is acquiring a bad reputation for the development of eccentricity of character. The deceased was a Dr. Wolley, formerly in the Company's service, who was invalided about 1815 or 1816, and has since lived at Serampore apparently in a state of abject poverty. After his death, however, Government securities and bank receipts to the value of Rs. 70,000 were found hidden away under a quantity of old clothes and rubbish.

A NEW OFFICIAL GAZETTE.—We are to have a new official Gazette from the 1st January next, the old *Calcutta Gazette* will become the organ of the Bengal Government only, a limited field wherein Mr. Beadon may disport himself, and another *Gazette* will be published called the *Gazette of India*, containing all official matters relating to the Indian empire at large.

H.M.'s 48TH REGIMENT is expected, after all, to remain at Lucknow for another year. These sudden changes are, to say the least, exceedingly inconsiderate, as both men and officers naturally dispose of whatever is not conveniently portable as soon as they are warned to hold themselves ready to march elsewhere. They will now be compelled to re-purchase many of their own things at a considerable pecuniary sacrifice.

COMPILER OF POST-OFFICE ACCOUNTS.—The question of abolishing the office of Compiler of Post-office Accounts, as proposed by Sir Charles Trevelyan, has been finally disposed of in the Governor-General's Council. One of the members of the said council strongly objected to the measure, and is said to have observed that if the English system of accounts and work be introduced in all other public offices, why should it not be done in the Postal Department? In the General Post-office in England there is a separate office of accounts in connection with the department, and the same system prevails in France. Under these circumstances the Compiler's office should be permitted to continue as before.

BREAKFAST IN CALCUTTA AND LUNCH IN BOKHARA.—We learn from our Serampore contemporary that it is now possible to breakfast in Calcutta and lunch in Bokhara, which at first sight seems a considerably greater feat than dining in London and breakfasting in Paris. On a more careful perusal of the paragraph, however, it will be seen that the allusion applies to a small station on some new line, which is said to have got opened at last.

CINCHONA PLANTS.—During the month of September last 667 cinchona plants were set out in the Government plantations on the Neilgherries, raising the total to 66,622. The increase by propagation was 15,874, making the total number 2,33,476. The average growth of the eleven plants set out by the Governor and other gentlemen on the 30th August, 1862, was only 1 9-11th inch, or 3 2-11th inches less than in the preceding month, owing to the continuing rains. Sir Wm. Denison's plant has now attained the height of 8 1/2 inches, but the tallest plant is 9 feet 6 inches in height, and measures 9 1/2 inches round the stem at six inches from the ground. The two plants cut down in March have thrown out shoots above twelve inches long.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN THE PUNJAB.—The following changes, according to the *Delhi Gazette*, are about to take place in the Punjab:—"Mr. Philip Egerton leaves Kangra for England, and it is rumoured that Major Young and Mr. R. Egerton, who vacates his officiating appointment as Commissioner at Lahore, are candidates for this favourite deputy commissionership. Mr. D. FitzPatrick leaves Kangra for Delhi, Mr. W. B. Irvin is on his way from Kooloo to England, Mr. Harris proceeds as chaplain from Umritsur to Sealkote, vice Symmons, who goes to Nynce Tal, Mr. D'Aguilar, of Landour, taking his place at Umritsur. The return of Major James and Mr. Brandreth, Commissioners, will cause considerable change on the officiating ranks."

SURGEON-MAJOR GALLWEY, heretofore in medical charge of H. M.'s 90th L.I. at Meerut, has been appointed Surgeon of the Depot Hospital of H.M.'s troops at Kidderpore, and has left Meerut to join. It is to be hoped that at last this institution has got a permanent medical officer, instead of continuing to be, as it has been for the last few years, a kind of temporary abiding-place for all new-comers and hangers-on.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.—An interesting feature in the movements of the Camp of Exercise at Lahore, will be the employment of a large pontoon train, which, the *Englishman* informs us, had been ordered up from Roorkee, and by which pontoon bridges during the evolutions will be thrown across the Ravee.

UMBALLA, Nov. 21.—If the present exodus of troops from this station continues, I fear the pleasure we have been anticipating from the races next month will, in a great measure, be a failure. The 7th Dragoon Guards have received orders to march for the frontier, and they will leave here as soon as carriages can be procured for the really necessary equipage they are to take with them, all superfluities being entirely dispensed with; such are the orders they have received. A detachment of Sappers, en route to the force at the scene of war marched this morning towards their destination. The 21st Hussars will march into this station on Monday the 23rd, and proceed at once for the camp of exercise at Meean Meer, unless recent orders alter their movements. It is, I believe, the intention to leave the depot of the 21st Hussars here, whilst the regiment remains at Lahore; so that with them and the depot of the 7th Dragoons those who have to look after them will have no easy task to perform.

THE AMALGAMATION GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.—We hear that Colonel North, the President of the Amalgamation Grievance Committee, has written out to his regiment saying that all the lawyers are agreed as to the illegality of Sir C. Wood's Amalgamation, and that the result they will endeavour to bring about is, that all who have joined the staff corps or general service should be allowed the option of becoming locals again, and steps will be given for those who prefer remaining so as to stop all supersession.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 12.

WANT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—If the Horse Guards and the Military Medical Department in England are badly off for medical officers and candidates for service in the army, the authorities in this country, or at least in this presidency, are, if possible, much worse off, there being positively and literally not a single medical officer available in case of emergency, and many appointments taking care of themselves as best they can. Over eighty medical officers are now urgently required, and not one is forthcoming; and it is in this state of affairs that the Royal service asked, a short time ago, for a loan, or a present, of some fifty assistant-surgeons from the Indian list. They might as well have asked for fifty astronomers. The situation is really becoming serious, especially to the servants of the Government residing at out-stations with their wives and families, who are left, as regards medical attendance, in a condition disgraceful to the administration, but for which those governing the medical department are in no way culpable or responsible, as they cannot give what they have not got.—*Englishman*.

THE 15TH N.I. left Lucknow a few days ago, reached Benares on the 1st Nov., and were to resume their march on the 3rd, en route to their destination at Dorunda, where they are to relieve the 35th N.I.

A VERY MARKED ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENON was observed in the Umritsur district on the morning of the 7th November, when a large mass of clouds measuring some miles from north to south passed over from east to west in one solid mass, leaving the sky behind all but clear. The inference was that squally weather had been experienced to the north, and such turned out to be the case, as hail and snow to a considerable depth are reported to have fallen in the mountains north of Rawul Pindie on the morning of the same day.

THE MARINE DEPARTMENT of the Government Service is at last virtually abolished, the present and last Controller, Captain J. Rennie, going home on a consolidated pension of £1,000 a year, well earned by a long and valuable series of services, afloat and ashore, in peace and in war. Any work of the department which may remain, or continue, to be done will be henceforth performed by the Master Attendant, with, we believe, an increased salary and establishment.

THE 17TH REGIMENT N.I., or the old *Loyal Forbearers*, under command of Lieut.-colonel J. C. Jones, have left Bareilly en route to Bhaugpore, and were mustered at Cawnpore on Nov. 2. The men were to resume their march on or about Nov. 4.

NEW ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—We understand that Major F. J. Nelson, of the staff corps, and Brigade Major at Benares, is removed to the Adjutant-general's department, and comes down to the Presidency to take up the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-general of the division in Fort William, in succession to Lieut.-colonel S. Richards, appointed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the command of the 31st N.I., at Barrackpore, as announced by us some days ago. Native Infantry commands will, apparently, now become popular under the new rates of pay and allowances; and, if so, Sir Charles Wood has done wisely and well.—*Englishman*.

MORADABAD, Nov. 9.—The left wing of the 54th Foot marched this morning en route to their destination, Benares. Some sick and a few time-expired men remain behind of the above wing: the station has a most deserted look, and the European lines are dismal. On dit, two companies 104th Foot from Bareilly, are, it is expected, to come here; if they do, it is just possible they may remain for a couple of months, as the 40th wing have not marched yet from Cawnpore; there does not seem to be much hurry about it either, as they are to be inspected on the 9th instant.

DR. W. B. BEATSON, who has officiated as Surgeon to the Governor-General from the date of his Excellency's leaving the presidency until Dr. A. Macrae's nomination to the appointment of Surgeon to the Viceroy, does not accept the post of Civil Surgeon at Simla, but returns to his own appointment as Civil Surgeon of the 24 Pergunnahs, to which he was nominated just previous to Lord Elgin's leaving Calcutta for the North-west Provinces.—*Englishman*.

LOCUSTS.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 17th, after sun-down, a large cloud of locusts passed over the town near Ballygunge, taking their course in a south-westerly direction. Apparently the swarm was two or three feet deep, and the noise they made in transit resembled the *whirr* of a flock of teal. They were fully half an-hour passing over head. Another much larger flight was seen at Raipore, down the river, last week, about a mile long, also going in a south-westerly direction.—*Hurkaru*.

AKYAB TEA.—We have been favoured with a sample of tea from Akyab, grown on the plantation of Messrs. Macmillan and Co., and can testify to the excellence of its flavour. The area of land in that province suitable for the cultivation of the tea plant is said to be very considerable. It is surprising, therefore, that only one enterprising firm should have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded for making a good investment of their capital.—*Hurkaru*.

ADOPTION.—The *Hindoo Patriot* is pleased to learn that Lord Elgin, in redemption of Lord Canning's pledge, has sanctioned the adoption of a son and heir by the Rajah of Benares. The ceremony of the presentation of the Government khelat took place on the 30th October, in presence of a numerous assemblage of both Europeans and natives. The Rajah has adopted his nephew.

CAPTAIN SMITH, of the 3rd N.I., has been honourably acquitted of the charges alleged against him, and which were carefully investigated by the Court of Enquiry, appointed at his own request.

DEATH OF A SIKH RAJAH.—Intelligence has been received of the death of the Sikh Rajah of Nabab, a pseudo-independent prince who, guided by wiser counsels than those which prevailed in the durbar of his father, proved a faithful and useful feudatory in the great rebellion.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 17.

CAPTAIN MAXWELL, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, Meerut Division, has been ordered to Calcutta to take charge of the Quartermaster-general's office there, with a view, it is supposed, of enabling Major Lumsden, the Deputy Quartermaster-general of the Army, to join the army on the frontier, Lieut.-col. Allgood, of that department, having been wounded in action.

THE 26TH P. I. were to be at Fyzabad on the 11th and 12th, Butee on the 10th and 17th, and their destination, Goruckpore, on the 21st of November.

THE 33RD REGIMENT N.I., under the command of Major Langmore, being no longer required to remain at the presidency, has resumed its progress towards the North-west Provinces. The proceedings of the committee assembled in Fort William to inquire into, and report upon, the state of the regiment, have not yet been submitted to the military authorities.

DEATH OF COL. WARBURTON.—We regret to hear of the demise of an old and distinguished artillery officer, Colonel R. Warburton, who died at Jhelum some days since. Of all the accounts furnished us in days of yore of the Cabul captivity, Colonel Warburton's, who was one of the prisoners, used to be the most reliable we received. He for many years commanded the artillery at Umritsur.—*Delhi Gazette*.

SIMLA, Nov. 9.—The Adjutant-general and the head-quarter's staff of the army left this place for Kalka at the latter end of the past week. The camp of the Commander-in-Chief forms at Kalka, and marches thence on the 11th instant. The general commanding the Sirhind Division leaves Umballah, joins the camp at the foot of the hills, marches with it to Jullunder, and thence to Lahore.

H.M.'s 90TH FOOT and a battery 11th Brigade Artillery have been ordered from Meerut to the frontier. A detachment of the Rifle Brigade was ordered to Meerut from Delhi, but other arrangements have since been made.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 21.

HALF THE 4TH BENGAL CAVALRY have received orders to march from Julundhur to Lahore at an hour's notice, and started forthwith. They were at Umritsur on the 7th of November.

MESSRS. C. P. HOBHOUSE AND F. R. COCKERELL have been nominated to the Council of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal for making laws and regulations.—*Phoenix*, Nov. 12.

THE BANK OF BENGAL raised its rates two per cent. all round on the 10th November.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9. Cossipore, McGowan, Sydney.—12. St. Lawrence, Toynbee, Plymouth; Goldsander, McWhume, Mauritius; Whirlwind, Hughes, Melbourne; Cheduba, Baxter, Singapore.—15. Moulineau, Irvine, Akyab; Newcastle, Symonds, Portsmouth; Success, Savigny, Bourbon; Sea Horse, Cart, Liverpool.—16. Hyppatia, Thompson, Mauritius; Surrey, Durrant, Kingston; Richard Rylands, Miller, —.—18. Winchester, Gideon, Shanghai; Shannon, Daniels, London; Seaford, Hall, Colombo; Porchester, Walsh, Colombo; Sydenham, Toth, Kingston; Monmouthshire, Art Union, Templer, Childwall Abbey, Nathalie, and Scottish Chief (ports not mentioned).

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Cossipore.—Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon and child, Miss McKinnon, Mrs. Dacey and child, Messrs. Fisk, Perkins, Michael Roy, and Birch.
Per St. Lawrence.—Mrs. General Camberlege, Mrs. General Tucker, Mrs. Col. Becher, Maj. and Mrs. Brown and two children, Mrs. Campbell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and child, Mrs. Elder, Capt. and Mrs. Hulford and three children, H.M.'s 38th Regt., Misses Woodrow, Campbell, Ferriss, Mercer, Cracroft, four Misses Camberlege, Birmingham, Denays, Biguell, Baylor, Crozier Bell, two Misses Mathews, Tucker, and Miss M. C. Camberlege; Capt. Meares, 2nd Battalion H.M.'s 20th Regt., in command of troops, Lieut. Webster, 2nd Battalion H.M.'s 20th Regt., Ens. Becher, 2nd Battalion H.M.'s 20th Regt., Dr. Hyde, 2nd Battalion H.M.'s 26th Regt., 90 men, 11 women, and 11 children of the 2nd and 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Lieut. Wickham, H.M.'s 89th Regt., Lieut. Showbridge, H.M.'s 80th Regt., Ens. Kerr, Rifle Brigade, Lieut. Tucker, Bengal Army, Capt. L'Estrange and Brother, Messrs. Morewood and Desterberg, Messrs. Peel and Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan and two children, Mrs. and Miss Okien, from the Cape, Mrs. Bill Martin and two children.
Per Cheduba.—Sir Barnes and Lady Peacock, F. B. Peacock, Esq., E. B. Peacock, Esq., Maj. Fenwick, Capt. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Cowell, Rev. A. D. Nicholson, J. B. Galastin, Esq., D. F. Nevison, Esq., C. F. Pittar, Esq., Miss Maxwell, Miss Anthony, C. F. Buggett, Esq., R. S. Scott, Esq., J. Keiso, Esq., W. Twemlow, Esq., T. Smeal, Esq., M. Cohen; shipwrecked crew of the str. Baltic, Capt. McQuisland, Mr. McNosa, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Millar, Mr. Baker.
Per str. Erymanthe.—Mr. Dampston, Mr. Baddam, Mr. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Rae, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Wray, Mr. and Mrs. Wardlaw, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Anderson and son, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Boyer, Mr. Ogale, Mr. Sinclair, Capt. Eales, Mr. Pogue, Mr. and Miss Thomas, Mr. and Miss Wainforth, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Dyne, Mr. Cataphors, Mons. Jacquemin, Mr. Pittar, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Demster.
Per Shannon.—Col. Elliot, Mrs. Goodby and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Col. Bremner, Miss Bremner, Miss Viall, Miss Mary Viall, Miss Baylie, Miss Nicholson, Mrs. O'Brien, five Misses O'Brien, Miss Bailey, Mr. Hamlet, Master Darsey, Miss Wheeler, Miss Smylie, Mrs. Sale, Rev. J. Sale, Miss Riley, Miss Sale, Mrs. Anderson and two children, L. Cuthie, Mrs. Beasley, Mr. Dausford, Mr. Sutherland, Miss Byrne, Mr. Sanderson, Rev. H. B. Nichols, Lieut. Thomas, 60th N.I.

Mr. Thomas, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Rose, Masters
Rose, two Misses Page, Mr. Mrs. and Master Oliver, Miss
Barwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Broadbent, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Steele,
Mr. Hudson, Mr. Wells, Rev. J. Allen, Mr. Wenger, Mr.
Patterson, Mr. Bank, Mrs. Starro, Mrs. Saville, Miss Spencely,
Mr. Dodsworth, Mr. Schwazman, Mr. Leach, T. Allay, Mr.
Tanner.

DEPARTURES.

New & Octavia, Warnock, Bourdon; Janet Cowan, McKir-
dy, Dundee; Ediza Bencke, Jackson, Bombay; Light Brigade,
Evans, Rangoon and New Zealand.—10. Birkby, Purdy, Lon-
don; Queen of the Colonies, Cairncross, London; Nemesis,
Castle, Suez; Futley Salem, Darica, Mauritius.—11. Austra-
lian, Dando, New Zealand.—12. Shah Jehan, Earl, Madras;
Avalley, Marr, Bombay; Orion, Temme, London; H. C.
Kishore, Jinnah, Mauritius; Blondell, Mullikan, Philadel-
phia.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Sydney.—For AKYAB.—Mr. and Mrs. Achard, Mr. E.
Admiral. For Rangoon.—Mr. Speirs.
Per str. India.—For MADRAS.—Mr. John Rose, Mr. A. H.
Spry. For NEGAPATAN.—Mr. A. D. Monte. For COLOMBO.
—Mr. C. S. Swig. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Jas. Goss, Dr. A. V.
Bost.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 20, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100	Rs. 96 13 to 97 0
Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 100	98 6 to 93 4
4 per Cent. Co's Rs.	Co's Rs. 100	105 4 to 105 8
5 per Cent. P.W.	Co's Rs. 100	116 4 to 116 8
5 per Cent.	Co's Rs. 100	106 4 to 106 8

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight	2 1/2
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight	2 1/2
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight	2 1/2
Bank Post Bills	at 1 month's sight	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
Agre and United Service Bank	500	1203 to 1300
Assam Tea Company	300	580 to 595
Bank of Bengal	4000	10000
Bombay Coal Company	1000	1525 to 1550
Ditto	200	300 to 320
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1250 to 1275
Bengal Printing Company	100	1000 to 1023
Bengal River Company	1000	240 to 253
Bengal Tea Company	100	20 to 25
Bhadrath Tea Company	445	720 to 705
Bonded Warehouse Association	200	par to 5 pm.
Cachar and Assam Tea Company	600	750 to 760
Cachar Tea Company	10	15 to 20 pm.
Calcutta City Bank	700	1260 to 1280
Calcutta Docking Company	600	980 to 990
Central Assam Tea Company	100	130 to 140
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	380 to 390
Delhi Bank Corporation	500	675 to 700
Dool Tea Company	90	90
East India Coal Company	100	55 to 60
East India Railway Company	218	230 to 232
East India Tea Company	50	145 to 150
Do.	100	Nominal.
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	218	1700 to 1750
Eastern Steam Tug Association	500	380 to 390
Ganges Navigation Company	250	25 to 50 pm.
Gola Ghaut Tea Company	250	400 to 415
Great Eastern Hotel Company	1000	300 to 350 pm.
Hooghly Steam Tug Association	100	10 to 20
Hope Town Equitable Tea Company	50	50 p.ct. pm.
Hope Town Tea Association	250	Nominal.
Hunter and Company	1000	Quite nom.
Hurkarn Press Company	1000	1000 to 1050
India General Steam Navigation Co.	30	5 to 10 pm.
Leibong and Minchou Tea Company	100	30 pm.
Mutual Tea Company	600	1600 to 1700
New Fort Gloster Company	21	16 to 17
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	230	Nominal.
Oriental Tea Company	75	50 to 60
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	85	105 to 106
Punjab Bank (Lim.)	500	700 to 719
R. Scott Thompson and Company	500	600
Sinia Bank	30	30 to 40 pm.
Soom Tea Company	250	30 to 40
Spence's Hotel Company	200	220 to 225
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company	100	20 to 30
Takvar Tea Company	250	120 to 130
Victoria Tea Company	210	
Upper Assam Tea Company		

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre	28 0 0 to 29 0 0	20 0 0 Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	0 0 0
Rice	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0
Seeds	4 5 0 to 4 7 6	4 0 0 2 1/2 0
Jute	4 5 0 to 4 15 0	4 2 8 4 10 0
Cotton	4 5 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0

MADRAS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY AN APOTHECARY.

Henry William King, late the manager of the medical stores, was indicted before Sir Colley Scotland, on the 6th Nov., at the High Court,

Criminal Sessions, for criminal breach of trust. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. J. B. Norton, Acting Advocate-General and Mr. Mayne as prosecuting counsel, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. James Branson defended the prisoner.

Mr. Norton having briefly addressed the jury for the prosecution, the first witness called was Dr. Meyer, who deposed as follows:—I am Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. In October last I was superintendent of the stores. I know the prisoner. He was the manager and had charge of all the medicines and instruments in the stores. The instruments were kept in the strong room. There were two keys to this room; one key I retained and the other the prisoner. Neither key would be of any use in gaining admission without the use of the other. Surgeon-major Barclay is now my successor. The strong room was open during the greater part of the day when Dr. Barclay was present.

Cross-examined.—I remember the deficiency in the nitrate of silver being made up by Mr. King. It was purchased outside. Medicines are procured outside, I presume at a high rate. Subordinates can procure medicines at the stores on indent by paying for the same. The prisoner could obtain anything by applying or indent. I know that there was ill-feeling against the prisoner. Several complaints were made to me, but they did not result in my discovering anything to his detriment. I say that the pocket cases of instruments now produced are Government property, because they have the Government mark, and when first shown me by the police appeared never to have been opened before. Subordinates can purchase articles of this description at the stores. Apothecaries were not searched when they left the stores every day. Mr. King might have signed the pass for instruments and medicines in my absence.

By Mr. Mayne.—He could not do so of his own authority.

Surgeon-Major Barclay deposed.—I am a Surgeon-Major in the Madras Army. On the 6th of October I was superintendent of the medical stores. I usually went there at eleven o'clock, and came away at half-past four. In consequence of information I received, I returned, and found Mr. King standing at the front door. I told him I had heard that he was about to carry away three pocket cases of instruments. I pointed to a palanquin coach standing close to the door; he said it was his. I went up to the conveyance and looking in found three cases of instruments. I took possession of the cases and asked for an explanation. He said they were surplus stores and he did not like to show surplus stores to me, and intended to present them to his friends. I said I would report the circumstance to the head of the department. He said "I will be a ruined man if you do so," and begged to be allowed to put back the cases and say nothing about the matter. I said that that was perfectly impossible. The cases produced are the same. They are Government property.

Cross-examined.—I made no note of the conversation I had with Mr. King. There was no search necessary to find the cases. I found none missing by the books; regarding the instruments, I found several deficiencies. Some might have been returned and reissued without being accounted for in the books. Mr. King, I believe, said a great deal more than what I have stated. He begged of me to forgive him for the sake of his family. He has been, I believe, 30 years in the service of the Government, and intended retiring on a pension.

By Mr. Norton.—I have not the smallest doubts as to the correctness of what I have stated respecting Mr. King.

A lascar employed in the medical stores was called to prove that Mr. King gave him the cases from the strong room, which he placed, according to his directions, on Mr. King's writing table. In cross-examination by Mr. Branson, he said Mr. King, when he ordered him to take the articles into his room, did not tell him to hide them in his cloth. He did it openly. Two other wit-

nesses were called, viz., a writer named Vithenathum Moodelly and Dr. Aitken, but it was not considered necessary to examine them.

The counsel for the defence made an earnest and impressive appeal to the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and his Lordship having summed up, the jury retired, and after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner.

Another jury having been impannelled, the charge against prisoners King and Henry Godbier were gone into; against King the charge was, that of breach of trust in having appropriated to his own use certain bottles of medicine, and against Godbier of aiding and abetting him, and withholding information. The evidence showed that the prisoner had the charge under the medical store-keeper of the medicines at the Military Stores, and these medicines were sent out from England, and that there was generally some surplus sent in with each consignment to make up for deficiencies, and that the bottles produced were surplus stores. That the prisoner had openly told Godbier that he would hand over to him some surplus stores he had, with which the medical storekeeper was acquainted, that he accordingly sent them to Godbier by a lascar in an open basket, and Godbier placed them or had them placed in the utensil room, where they were found.

The jury having retired for a short while, gave a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

The prisoner King then called several medical gentlemen who gave him a most excellent character, and also handed up to his lordship several written testimonials of character. His lordship very feelingly addressed the prisoner, somewhat in the following terms:—He had been found guilty, and his lordship was deeply grieved to see a man who had occupied such a position and bore such an excellent character for so many years as the prisoner had (one of the written testimonials was from the Marquis of Tweeddale, formerly Governor of Madras, and spoke of the prisoner in the highest terms) placed in such a painful situation, it was such a case as every right thinking man should look at with great pain. He could see the truth of the case. The prisoner had been dealing with surplus stores, and there being no record of these cases he had thought he could securely appropriate, this being a convenient time as a new manager was coming in his place.

He should, in passing sentence, look at the years of the prisoner and his loss of character and position; a man placed in his situation must be suffering great agony of mind, and this was in itself a most severe punishment; still he felt it his duty to pass a severe sentence, and he hoped others similarly situated would take warning. The sentence of the Court would be, that the prisoner be rigorously imprisoned for the space of sixteen calendar months.

On the application of Mr. Branson, the prisoner Henry Godbier was discharged.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

Thomas Gleeson was charged with having committed a breach of trust by appropriating to his own use the sum of Rs. 145-7-7, with which he was entrusted as clerk at the Presidency College, Madras.

The facts as they appeared were briefly these:

On the 15th September it was the prisoner's duty to collect the fees at the college; when collected he ought to have furnished an account of them to the principal, and locked them up in the cash chest, which was in his own room. He did lock up a bag with a tally on it, stating the amount it contained. The following day was a holiday, and for several days prisoner absented himself from the college. The principal began to entertain suspicions that all was not right, so sent for the prisoner, who sent word that he was too ill to come. He then sent for the key of his room, and also the key of the cash chest, and on opening the latter found the bag. Looking at the tally, and being surprised at the smallness of

the amount, he went to the prisoner himself and found him in bed, looking ill, demanded his keys, which prisoner at first refused to give, but on going away sent them after him. On examination a small amount besides what was contained in the cash chest was found in the prisoner's desk, but there was still a large deficiency. Prisoner came afterwards and made out a statement, by which he himself proved a deficiency of Rs. 128.15-1. There was an almirah in the room; this had been searched by the principal on the former occasion, and on this occasion, on entering the room, the doors were found partially open. On this circumstance the prisoner sought to build a defence, trying to make it appear that the almirah had been broken open and the missing money abstracted. The principal accounted for the fact of the doors being open, by the fact that on closing and locking the almirah he had not put up the bolts on the doors, and the draught and shaking caused by opening the room door had caused them to open. He tried the same experiment again with the same results.

The prisoner conducted his own defence; and though he had written it out with great care, and it was a very fair attempt, it proved a failure, and he was found guilty, and his lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for nineteen calendar months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAY BETWEEN MADRAS AND BOMBAY.—The proposed line of railway connecting Madras and Bombay by Hyderabad, instead of by Bellary and Moodgul, has been surveyed, and we trust the result will be the sanction of the Imperial authorities to the Hyderabad route. The projected line is to start from a point five miles from Cuddapah, and will cross the Pennaur at Coteleur, and the Kistna opposite Chellmullapad. To this point, 111 miles, gentle curves and light gradients are easily obtainable. The country is covered with cotton, and the finest limestone abounds. To the north of the Kistna, on the way to Hyderabad, the country is hilly, and for the first eighty miles is covered with jungle. In the last twenty-five miles into Hyderabad there is no jungle, but much of the land now lying waste might be cultivated. There is an abundance of gneiss rock, affording excellent building stone for all parts of the line north of the Kistna. The gradients are easier than those of the Madras South-West Line, and they have been obtained without any cutting exceeding eleven feet in depth, or any bank exceeding twenty feet in height. Ten lacs may suffice for the only two large bridges which will be required over the Kistna and the Pennaur. The chief traffic of this line will be the local trade of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Cuddapah. In addition to this will be the very important through traffic between Bombay and Madras which will spring up if the English steamers deliver passengers and mails for Madras at Bombay. The total length of the line from Madras to Bombay via Hyderabad will probably be 840 miles, whereas the length of the line via Bellary and Moodgul would not exceed 780 miles; an addition of sixty miles of railway, costing probably £600,000, would therefore be required for the former line. But the local traffic will be so much greater, and the political objects are so important, that the Hyderabad line is in every way preferable. The Nizam is willing to allow the Resident to settle all magisterial cases in which the railway servants might be concerned. —*Friend of India.*

AN INDIAN "BRADSHAW."—A novel periodical has just been issued in Calcutta, being nothing less than a monthly guide to the means of conveyance by sea, rail, and road throughout India. We take this to be one of the chief "signs of the times." When but a few years ago, historically speaking, we were fighting for existence with Hyder Ali, the Mahratta Confederacy, or even later still with the Sikh impouring, who would have thought that the time was near when the country should be so settled and improved, and so much capital have found its way into profitable exercise, that, not only were a few good

roads made, but that steam should carry the people both by land and sea, by river and backwater; and that there should be so many of these improvements that a closely printed book of 100 pages should be filled with the details. The book has not yet reached Madras, but the Calcutta journals speak in high praise of the character and quality of the contents. Its price is extremely low, only eight annas, and ought to ensure for it an extended circulation.—*Madras Times.*

BANK OF MADRAS.—The following statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 14th November is published in the *Gazettes*:—

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	As.	P.
Capital	...	38,59,500	0	0
Public deposits	...	48,75,245	4	4
Other do.	...	21,43,894	4	5
Cash credits, undrawn	...	5,14,979	18	4
Bank notes outstanding	...	76,600	0	0
Post bills	...	8,452	8	7
Reserve fund	...	1,70,125	0	0
Rest	...	83,054	8	8
		Rs. 1,12,81,851	2	4
ASSETS.		Rs.	As.	P.
Silver and notes	...	13,22,699	4	9
Government securities	...	5,74,088	6	11
Government reserve—				
Cash	Rs. 13,06,125	14	1	
Securities	20,69,119	6	8	
		33,75,245	4	4
Loans on deposit of Government				
securities	...	32,57,235	0	0
Accounts of credit on ditto	...	8,30,365	0	0
Mercantile bills discounted	...	3,59,652	7	8
Bills of exchange	...	5,78,869	7	11
Branch balances	...	7,02,921	1	11
Due by other banks	...	1,33,346	7	9
Dead stock	...	1,02,428	9	1
		Rs. 1,12,81,851	2	4

SADDLERY FOR THE ARTILLERY.—With reference to the despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 132, dated March 31, 1862, published in G. O., No. 205, dated May 20, 1862, making applicable to the Royal Artillery in all the three Presidencies the Bengal Contract System, his Excellency the Governor in Council notifies that:—1st. The Royal Artillery Pattern Harness and Saddlery in its integrity be adopted in all batteries of Royal Artillery serving in this Presidency (Madras). 2nd. The Contract Allowances on the Bengal scale to be drawn by officers commanding batteries of Royal Artillery are as follows:—

HORSE ARTILLERY BATTERIES.		Rs.	Monthly.
Harness sets, double lead...	32 at 2	128	
do. do. wheel...	17 at 2	68	
Outriders' saddles...	70 at 1	70	
		Monthly ...	Rs. 266
LIGHT FIELD BATTERIES.		Rs.	As. Monthly.
Harness sets, double lead...	30 at 1	8	90
do. do. wheel...	15 at 1	8	45
Outriders' saddles...	20 at 1	0	20
		Monthly ...	Rs. 155

DEATH OF DR. FLYNN.—The Madras papers record the death of Dr. G. W. Flynn, for many years proprietor of the late Presidency Dispensary. Dr. Flynn was the first East Indian who obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Madras University.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—A Mussulman gentleman has, according to the *Madras Times*, declined a seat in the Legislative Council, on the ground that he was very imperfectly acquainted with the English language.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—Four hundred and forty-seven miles of the Madras Railway are open for traffic; there are forty-seven stations, and the number of persons employed is 7,515, viz., Europeans 176, East Indians 368, and natives 6,969. On the Great Southern of India Railway seventy-nine miles are open, there are thirteen stations, and the number of persons employed is 494, viz., Europeans 19, East Indians 15, and natives 460.

FEMALE WORKSHOPS IN THE ARMY.—The establishment of these institutions in some of the regiments of the European army, though recent, has been found to be very successful in their working. H.M.'s 69th, in Fort St. George, main-

tains one in connection with the regiment, and, we are told, with great advantage; but on a more extended scale has the experiment been tried by Brigadier-General Grant, commanding the Hyderabad subsidiary force. That officer has, at his own expense, established female workshops in the European corps under his command; and so successful has he found their operation, and advantageous into the bargain, not only pecuniarily to those employed, but also in furnishing occupation to a rather numerous class of females, and thus keeping them away from idleness and all its attendant evils; that, we hear, he has deemed it of sufficient importance to address the authorities on the subject; and, in applying for the requisite materials, &c., with a view to the continuance of the workshops, has at the same time suggested that the measure be introduced into all European corps. But Government have, we are told, declined to comply with Brigadier-General Grant's request, though on what ground we have not learnt. As it is undeniable, however, that institutions such as these are highly beneficial in numerous ways, we doubt not that the Commander-in-Chief, who is known to take a great interest in the welfare of the army under his command, will render every necessary encouragement for their maintenance.—*Athenaeum.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12. Marie Angélique, Brotes, Pondicherry.—13. P. and O. str. Nemesis, Calcutta.—19. str. Erymanthe, Maccare, Gallé.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nemesis.—For Madras.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs. Cotton and child, Rev. E. C. Stewart, Mr. D. N. Patch, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, one corporal, Private Phillips, Private R. Green, J. Barn, Mr. Rutherford. For SYDNEY.—Capt. Horan. For MANZILLAS.—Mr. Gartrell, Mr. Bleymund, Lieut. col. Thompson, Lieut. Pendon, Mr. Pinto, Mr. Buchanan. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. D'Ogley and three children, Mr. Brichard and two children, Maj. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Fowler. For GALLÉ.—Mr. and Mrs. Fonlie, Capt. Barn, Mr. Carter.

Per str. Erymanthe.—Capt. and Mrs. Heesey, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. col. Clerk, Mrs. and Miss Clerk, Capt. Fastenedge, Capt. Griffiths, Capt. Meppen, Syed Moideen, Capt. Tripe, W. O. McKey, Esq., W. M. Calce, Esq., L. D. Samaza, Esq., —Saneraza, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 14. Sir Robert Sale, Lansdown, Calcutta; Nemesis str., Castle, Suez.—16. General Caulfield, Richards, London.—19. Erymanthe str., Maccare, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Erymanthe.—Rev. M. Shrewsbury, Mr. Macnabb. Per P. and O. str. Nemesis.—Mrs. Campbell and three children, Mrs. Smith and infant, Lieut. L. C. Desborough, Mr. C. Walker, Capt. Wood, Mr. Barclay, Mr. C. Hatfield, Mr. W. H. Davies.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Nov. 14, 1863.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities... 9 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1/2 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn... 9 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills... 8 per ct.
Ditto on Private Bills, at or within 3 months... 11 per ct.
Loans on deposit of Government paper... 8 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight... 2 1/2
Credit to 6 months... 2 0/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months... 2 0 9-16 1/2
" " at 3 months... 2 0/2
" " at 1 month... 1 11 1/2
" " at sight... 3 0
H.M.'s Treasury Bills... None.
Bank of England Post Bills... Par.
Mauritius Government Bills... Nominal.
Ceylon ditto... "
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight... None.
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days... 1 dis.
Ditto on Bombay... 1 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

1/2 per cent. Loan... 1859 ... 15 1/2 to 16 pm
5 per cent. ditto... 1856-57 ... 6 to 7 pm
4 per cent. ... 1832-33 ... } 3 to 4 pm
Ditto... 1835-36 ... }
Ditto... 1842-43 ... }
Ditto... 1854-55 ... }
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt... No transactions
Tanjore Bonds... 1/2 per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares... 11 1/2 per cent. pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns... each Rs. 10-4-9

BOMBAY.

THE FIRST SYNAGOGUE IN POONA.

The foundation-stone of the new synagogue of the Israelites in the Deccan was laid in Poona on the afternoon of the 15th inst., with great pomp and solemnity. The concourse of spectators was not very large, but there was a goodly sprinkling of the upper circles of Poona society present; and we daresay the minds of the majority of the people who had gathered together to witness the ceremony were carried away to another time, and to a far-off land, when and where the Royalty of Palestine put aside the sceptre to build a temple to the King of kings! Observing all the ceremonies which the Hebrew faith and custom inculcate on such occasions, Mr. David Sassoon—whose name has so frequently appeared in these columns, of late, in connection with lofty deeds—laid down the corner-stone of a building whose majestic spires will, we hope, survive time, and reflect back the rays of the morning, when the Son of Man will come, crowned with the heritage of immortality, to greet all nations, of men—who will then be compelled by the gentle influence of Almighty wisdom to enter into the promised land. Although in a country like this the Israelitish church can only be called the "Tent of David!" yet in reality it will be a fine and substantial building. A large number of the scattered people arrived from Bombay by train, to be present at the ceremony—having been invited to join in the solemnity by the builder and endower of the edifice, Mr. David Sassoon. Before the stone was deposited in its place by Mr. David Sassoon the 122nd and 132nd Psalms were read by the Rev. Mr. Gindill. When the stone had been put down in its position the presiding clergyman read the blessing which is usually pronounced upon her Majesty the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the other members of the Royal family of Great Britain—the same divine invocation having been made in favour of the Viceroy, Sir Bartle Frere, and all to whom the welfare of this vast realm is entrusted. A blessing was also pronounced in the name of the Most High upon the founder and endower of the church, and likewise upon his own family and friends. The ceremony concluded with Mr. Sassoon receiving the congratulations of his friends and the gentlemen who were present. The synagogue will be a very fine building when completed, and will lend an air of taste and beauty to the part of Poona in which it is situated. As respects size, we believe it is equal to the one in Bombay; but the design has been improved, so that it may be in keeping with the general character of the capital of the Deccan.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. J. G. WHITE, having returned from Colaba, and resumed charge of the office of first assistant to the collector and magistrate of Poona, from Mr. C. R. Ovens, the latter gentleman has reverted to second assistant to the collector and magistrate, and accordingly assumed charge of that office from Mr. Macfarlane.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 24.

ACCORDING to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, Mr. Maclean, editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Saturday Review*, has purchased the stock and good-will of the *Bombay Gazette*, from Mr. Cannon, barrister-at-law, for the sum of £12,000. How any man possessed of such a "genteel fortune," as our forefathers were wont to say, can bring himself to invest in Indian journalism is a problem far beyond our humble ability to solve.—*Bengal Harkaru*, Nov. 20.

DEATH OF LIEUT. FABER.—It is our painful duty to announce the untimely death of Lieut. F. D. Faber, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Raepore. The unfortunate gentleman committed suicide at his own residence on the 12th instant. The weapon he employed against his life was a pistol, and the self-inflicted wound, though mortal, was not immediately fatal, for he lingered in great agony until the 14th, on which day he died.

Nothing has since transpired which could in any measure account for the melancholy deed, and, as is usual in such cases, it has been attributed to a fit of temporary insanity. The deceased is generally regretted.—*Central India Times*, Nov. 21.

MR. W. H. HAVELOCK, of the Bombay Civil Service, and political agent of the Southern Maratha country, has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational, and Persian Departments, during the absence of the Hon. H. L. Anderson as a member of the Council of the Governor-General, and the Hon. A. D. Robertson has been appointed to officiate as Chief Secretary to Government.

MR. ANSTAY.—Mr. Chisholm Anstey returned to Bombay by the last mail, and has already been retained in several suits; so anxious were certain parties in a case now on the files of the High Court to secure the services of the learned gentleman, that a well-known solicitor boarded the Salsette and presented Mr. Anstey with a brief and retaining fee. The other side waited upon him soon after he landed, but were, of course, too late. Notwithstanding the learned gentleman's well-known acuteness, some rascally native "opened his eye" on Friday evening. Mr. Anstey had occasion to call at Treacher's, and while he was inside left a leather brief bag in a shigram outside; when he got into the vehicle again he discovered that some one had made off with the bag, the contents of which would be of very little service to them, being only briefs.—*Times of India*, Nov. 2.

DR. HAUG.—The Poona community is unworthy of having among them so original a scholar as Dr. Haug. To hear him lecture on "Confucius" in the United Service Institution, only four persons were present.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14. Gosforth, Wight, Cork; Athene, Seal, Bushire.—16. Elinor, Brennan, Kurrachee.—20. Neptune's Car, Kirby, Calcutta; Rebecca, Sheppard, Somers, Maulmain.—24. Columbian str., Grainger, Singapore; Latona, Anderson, Calcutta; Japan, Loosmore, Rangoon.—25. Khimjee Oodowjee, Salt, Bushire; Briarley, Russell, Kurrachee.—26. Benares str., Beasly, Aden; Englishman, Hardwick, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. str. Benares.—From MARSEILLES—Maj. and Mrs. Hook, Col. Goldsmid, Mr. C. Browne, Mr. W. East, Mr. Cassels, Lieut. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Sir M. and Lady Stephenson, Mr. Watts, Mrs. and Miss Barker, Mr. A. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Scott, Mr. Staines, Miss Staines, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wilson, Capt. Hodgson's two children, Mr. Mangles, Mr. F. Mangles, Mrs. Betham, Mr. Hill, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Hall, Mr. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, Miss Ketttridge, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Newton, Miss Lane, Mr. Buxhorn, Lieut. Pavey, Mr. Collett, Mr. Merton. From SUZ.—Lion Sambury and wife, Mr. W. Teasdale, Mr. J. Teasdale. From ADEN.—Mr. Adams, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Littlepage.

Per Gosforth.—Maj. Murray, 97th regt., Mrs. Murray and child, Miss Murray, Maj. Welsh, 109th, Capt. Worsley, R.A., Lieut. Garlick, 106th regt., Lieut. Gearey, R.A., Lieut. Gersdot, 106th regt., Lieut. Nugent, 103rd regt., and lady, Ens. Gordon, 44th regt., T. Fanning, Staff asst. surg.; Mr. Towell, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Gabriel, Mrs. Newton and two children, Miss Newton.

Per Neptune's Car.—Mrs. Kirby. Per Columbian.—Mr. S. Melia, Mr. Monteth, Mr. D. Walker, Mr. Valeri, Mr. Hamilton. Per Englishman.—Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. Campbell. Per str. Kurrachee.—Mr. Gubbay, Mr. and Mrs. Sasson, Mrs. Nissen, Mr. Walker, Mr. Brewin, Mr. Jefferys, Mr. Hepsey, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Milner, Mr. Hewitt.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16. Maupertius, Leborque, Harre; str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee.—17. str. Maharaj, Kidder, Cutch and Varavul; str. Pioneer, Woolley, Kurrachee.—18. str. Taptee, Ellis, Forcunder; Euroclydon, Wright, Liverpool.—20. Beeston Castle, Corney, Liverpool; Summerlee, Hughes, Liverpool.—21. Granite State, Jacob, Calcutta; Johnston Castle, Main, Gogo and Surat, Amannatol Curim, —, Tuticorin and Koyaldutton; Emanuel, —, Cochín; Hiata Misauza, —, Damaun; str. Zenobia, Carpendale, Kurrachee.—24. Lady Havelock, Neill, Liverpool.—25. Robertson, James, Havre; Punjab, Cowen, Cochín and Calcutta; Shen Shah, Gillham, Cannanore and Calcutta.—26. Edendale, Martin, Liverpool; G. Azopadi, Hugon, Calcutta.—27. Eaphebus, Profumo, Calcutta; Peri, —, Malabar; Parsee, —, Zanzibar.—29. P. and O. str. Jeddo, —, Suz.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Salsette, to Aden and Suz (additional).—For ADEN.—Col. Massey, Mr. De Silva. For SUZ.—Capt. Maunsell, Mr. König, Mr. Bell. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Sillar, Capt. Henchy, Mrs. Hishop, Mr. Hepworth. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Coffin, Mr. Richardson's child. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo, to Aden and Suz.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. D. Walker. For MALTA.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Compton, Col. Munroe. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Beiss, Maj. Crichton, Capt. Baumgartner, Mrs. Allen, Lieut.

Richmond, Capt. G. W. Hanson, Mr. Mialhi, Capt. Mignon, Capt. and Mrs. Johns, Mr. J. D. Jackson. For GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Creaklock. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Brown, Mrs. Hudson, Mr. J. Barke, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Moore.

Per str. Singapore.—Capt. J. K. Heldsworth, Royal Art., the Hon. Mr. Chetwynd, 10th Regt., Lieut. T. Fletcher, Capt. Harcourt.

Per str. Penang.—Lieut. Brown, Capt. Malcolmson, Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton, Miss Wilkins, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Bates, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Falke, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Bunton, Mr. Burns, Dr. Brink, Mr. Rawanoo.

Per str. Pioneer.—Maj. Walsh, 109th Regt., and nine children.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Nov. 29, 1863.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 3½d.	
6 ditto ditto	2s. 3d. for Cred. Bills.
6 ditto ditto	2s. 3½d. for Doc. Bills.
On Calcutta, at sight, per 100	96
Ditto at 30 days' ditto	97
Ditto at 60 days' ditto	97
On Madras, at 30 days' ditto	97
On China, at 60 days' ditto	Rs. 2½ per 100 dol.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	130 pr. cent. pm.
Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	23½ do.
Bank of India (Rs. 25)	1 do.
Banker's Banking Co. (Rs. 20)	6 do.
Central Bank (Rs. 250)	4½d do.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, & China (Rs. 200)	75 do.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 500)	68
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris (Rs. 200)	53 pr. cent. pm.
Joint-Stock Bank (Rs. 20)	38 do.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	154½ do.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	160 do.
Royal Bank of India (Rs. 25)	4 do.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	125 do.
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 11,000)	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 2,700)	Rs. 26,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co. (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 11,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co. (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 6,500 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co.:	
(A) share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 33,000 pm.
(B) share (Rs. 6,000)	
Frere Press Co. (Rs. 250)	Rs. 800 pm.
Victoria Land and Press Co. (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 25,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co. (Rs. 1,200)	Rs. 800 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Co. Consolidated Stock (Rs. 218-3-0)	Rs. 8 prem.
Ditto, New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Co. (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 6 p. c. p. nom.
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockjee Potty's Spinning and Weaving Co. (Rs. 850)	Rs. 16 prem.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 100 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co. (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co. (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co. (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 300 prem.
Colaba Land Co. (Rs. 10,000)	Rs. 45,000 pr. sh.
Bond-d Warehouse Co. (Rs. 400)	Rs. par
House and Land Investment Co. (Rs. 200)	Rs. par

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 102½
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	" nom
" " Co's Rs. Loan 1835-36	93
" " " 1842-43	
" " " 1854-55	102½
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	111

FREIGHTS.

To London—Cotton, £3. 15s. to £4. 5s.; Seeds, £3 to £3. 2s. 6d.
To Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s. to £4. 5s. Od.; Seeds, £3. 0s. to £3. 2s. 6d.

CEYLON COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the Ceylon Company (Limited) was held at the London Tavern on the 15th inst. The report stated that the business of the company has been largely increased since the last general meeting, and the reports received from the managers in Ceylon and Mauritius are most satisfactory. The accounts show that the amount of profit resulting from the operations of the half-year may be estimated at £7,550, out of which the directors recommend that an interim dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the capital paid on the 30th September be declared, free of income-tax, payable on the 17th instant. The proposed dividend, which will absorb £4,593. 15s., is at the rate of 5s. per share, and if calculated with reference to the dates at which the calls were paid, it will be found to be at about the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum. The above profit result has been submitted to and is confirmed by Mr. Ball, the auditor of the company. The chairman, Mr. Lawford Acland, moved that an interim dividend of 5s. a share be declared payable, free of income-tax, on the 17th inst. The motion was seconded by Mr. Gordon and carried.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Nov. 14.—No. 7,164.—*The President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. D. Fergusson to resign the C.S. from 1st inst.

No. 7,165.—Messrs. R. J. Crosthwaite, W. T. Church, and H. S. Bova, app. by the Sec. of State for India members of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal establishment, reported their arrival at the Pres. on the 2nd inst., by the str. Nubia, which reached the Sandheads on 30th ult.

Foreign Dept., Camp Meen Meer, Nov. 5.—No. 237.—Appointments:—

Lieut. Col. A. R. Thornhill, 1st asst. to the Resident at Hyderabad, to be an asst. to the gen. supt. of the operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee within the territories of his Highness the Nizam.

Maj. A. I. MacMullin, 1st asst. agent, Gov. gen., Central India, to be an asst. to the gen. supt. of the operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee in the native States within the limits of the Central India agency.

Capt. H. Philpotts, senior asst. agent, Gov. gen., Rajpootana, to be an asst. to the gen. supt. of the operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee in the native States within the limits of the Rajpootana agency.

Capt. T. Davis, supt. of police, West Berar, to be an extra asst. to the gen. supt. for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 889.—Asst. surg. H. R. Oswald, M.D., received charge of the Nunddroog div. from Surg. maj. Kirkpatrick on Aug. 10.

No. 891.—Mr. G. E. Parr, at present extra asst. commr. of the 1st class, in British Burmah, held the appointment of Tseerkay, of Moulmein, from Nov. 28, 1848, to July 16, 1853.

No. 738.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Capt. W. Kincaid, of the 22nd Madras N.I., to adjust boundary disputes in the States under the Bhopal agency.

No. 280.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to notify, for general information, that the Jagheerdar of Geroli has abolished transit duties on that part of the Jhansi and Nowgong road which passes through his Jagheer.

*Fort William, Nov. 17.—No. 241.—Military.—*The leave granted to Lieut. M. J. J. Mignon, doing duty officer, 2nd regt. Central India Horse, in G.O. dated March 13, 1863, No. 67, is extended to June 25 last.

The extension granted in G.O., dated July 24 last, No. 170, is hereby cancelled.

No. 243.—Capt. F. L. Mackeson, 2nd in command, Meywar Bheel corps, returned to his duties on the 26th ult.

No. 1,518.—Lieut. M. P. Ricketts, assist. commr., central provinces, has obtained prep. leave of absence for 1 mo., m.c.

No. 1,602.—Mr. Sub assist. A. Thomas, in med. charge of the station and jail of Kyook Phyo, in British Burmah, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 mos. from the 10th ult., the date on which he made over charge of his duties to Native Dr. Meer Bahadoor Ali.

CASH BALANCES.

In continuation of notification No. 5,165, dated the 16th ult., the following statement of cash balances, as reported up to this date in the Govt. treasuries in India at the close of the month of Sept. last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1861. Sept.	1862. Sept.	1863. Sept.
Govt. of India	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Bengal	4,59,90,182	5,64,63,638	3,28,05,693
N.W. Provinces	1,76,97,164	2,03,23,961	2,24,75,412
Punjab	2,10,95,116	2,70,83,242	2,51,59,697
Rombeh	1,96,37,762	1,07,60,922	1,07,99,356
Central P.	3,30,03,587	2,74,14,529	2,06,95,379
Deccan	55,80,740	50,53,178	46,43,759
Madras	7,98,230	12,76,951	26,95,000
	1,60,55,544	2,40,88,692	2,57,57,027
Total	15,19,58,595	17,36,64,653	14,50,27,732

Public Works Dept., Gen. Establishment.—Nov. 16.—No. 120.—Capt. H. H. Foord, exec. engr., 2nd class, who was transferred to the Berar div. in noti-

cation No. 75 of July 3, assumed charge of that div. from Capt. F. Tyrrell on Oct. 23.

No. 121.—Leave of absence on urgent private affairs is granted to Mr. A. Wilson, exec. engr., 3rd class, Aurangabad div., to remain in the central provinces from Sept. 15 to Oct. 2, both days inclusive.

Nov. 17.—No. 122.—Mr. A. Wilson, exec. engr., 3rd class, who was posted to the Aurangabad div. in notification No. 92gg of Aug. 10, assumed charge of that div. from Capt. A. Francis on Oct. 19.

*Camp Meen Meer, Nov. 9.—No. 165a.—*The services of Ens. G. T. Maitland, H.M.'s 42nd Royal Highlanders, who is a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Dept. with the Gov. gen.

*Nov. 16.—No. 689.—*The services of Lieut. E. W. Samuels, of the gen. list, inf., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

*No. 692.—*The following proms. are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Medical Dept.—Asst. surgeons F. Corbyn, to be surg. from May 25, v. Surg. H. W. Tytler, dec.; C. Lowdell, to be surg., from May 28, v. Dep. Insp. gen. of Hospitals J. Balfour, retired; J. Hooper, to be surg., from July 28, v. Surg. major H. Diaper, dec.; D. Young, to be surg., from Sept. 10, v. Dep. Insp. gen. of Hospitals R. W. Faithfull, dec.; and (Brev. surg.) J. Fayer, to be surg., from Sept. 16, v. Surg. major A. Webb, dec.

PAY CIRCLES.

*No. 693.—*With reference to the Govt. G.O., the following modifications in the pay circles are authorised:—

Batteries of royal arty. instead of being paid by the paymaster of their respective circles as heretofore, will be paid by the paymasters of the circles in which the headquarters of their brigades are located.

The stations of Segowlie, Humeerpore, and Bandah are transferred from the Allahabad to the Lucknow circle.

The stations of Bareilly, Almorah, and Nynsee Tal, from the Meerut to the Lucknow circle.

The stations of Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismael Khan, and Rajanpore, from the Rawul Pindie to the Lahore circle.

These modifications will take effect from Dec. 1 next.

TRANSFER OF SOLDIERS' SERVICES.

*No. 695.—*Rules under which soldiers of brigades and batteries of the royal arty., and of regts. of cav. and inf. returning to England will be permitted to transfer their services to corps serving in India, are published, and are to have effect in the three presidencies in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, which are hereby cancelled.

*No. 696.—*The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on m.c.:—
Lieut. M. P. Ricketts, Bengal staff corps, asst. commr., Central Provinces, Jubbulpore, for 20 mo.

No. 697.—Maj. A. B. Fenwick, of the late 5th Eur. regt., doing duty in the stud dept., has an ext. of leave to the 12th inst., the date on which he returned to Bengal from m.c. to sea and the Straits.

Home Dept., Camp Meen Meer, Nov. 4.—Mr. J. Davies, 1st class police inspector, to be asst. superint. of police in the Martaban div. of British Burmah, with effect from May 1 last.

No. 504.—Rev. W. G. Cowie, B.A., is app. to be chaplain to the camp of H.E. the Viceroy.

Nov. 6.—Lieut. R. F. Litchfield, of 3rd M.N.I., to offic. as asst. superint. of police in British Burmah on probation from Aug. 18 last, the date on which he entered upon his duties.

*Fort William, Nov. 3.—No. 7,080.—*Capt. Coote, superint. of police, British Burmah, has been transf. from Mergui to Tavoy, and assumed charge of the latter district from Lieut. Grove on the forenoon of Aug. 20 last.

Lieut. K. Haughton, offic. asst. superint. of police, has been posted to Mergui, and assumed charge of that district from Capt. Coote on the forenoon of Aug. 17 last.

*No. 7,081.—*Lieut. A. G. Remington, asst. superint. of police, British Burmah, has obtained 6 mo. leave of absence, on m.c., with effect from Oct. 22.

No. 7,082.—Messrs. H. W. Steel and J. C. Graves, of the C.S., reported qualified for the public service, are attached to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Meen Meer, Nov. 4.—No. 728.—*Lieut. E. P. Gurdon assumed charge of the Myhere State on the 6th Oct.

*Nov. 5.—No. 875.—*H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to sanction the following promotions in the commission of the Central Provinces, with effect from 3rd July last, the date of Capt. A. C. Gordon's departure from India:—

Capt. H. F. Waddington, dep. commr. 3rd cl., to be dep. commr. 2nd cl.

Maj. J. N. H. Maclean, dep. commr. 3rd cl.

Maj. C. Baldwin, supernu. dep. commr. 4th cl., is brought on the effective list of dep. commissioners 4th cl.

*No. 877.—*H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased

to sanction the following transfers of civil officers in the Central Province commission:—

Capt. H. F. Bolton, asst. commr., from the Nagpore to the Chindwara district.

Capt. J. Loch, asst. commr., from the Sumbulpore to the Nagpore district.

Mr. W. R. Munton, extra asst. commr., from the Bhundara to the Nagpore district, temporarily.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, asst. commr., from the Wurdah to the Chanda dist.

Capt. J. Ashburner, dep. commr., 4th class, offic. dep. commr. of the Nagpore dist., to offic. as dep. commr. of the Dumoh dist.

Maj. J. B. Dannya, dep. commr. of the Nagpore dist., offic. dep. commr. of Raepore dist., to the permanent charge of the Nagpore dist.

Capt. F. A. Fenton, dep. commr. 4th class, offic. dep. commr. of the Heoshungabad dist., to offic. as deputy commr. of the Raepore dist.

*Fort William, Nov. 18.—No. 1,584.—*Asst. surg. J. Henderson, of the 83rd regt., Madras N.I., is appd. to aid the acting surg. of the Mysore commission at Bangalore, in addition to his military duties.

*No. 1,585.—*Mr. J. Treacey, 1st assist. in the Rev. Settlement Dept., British Burmah, returned to his duties on the 10th ult.

*Public Works Dept., Camp Meen Meer, Nov. 2.—*No. 181gg.—Lieut. W. J. Carroll, R.E., assist. engr., 1st class, is appointed to offic. as assist. to the chief engr. and secy. to the chief commr., Oudh, in the Public Works Dept., as a temporary arrangement, with effect from Sept. 28, 1863.

*Nov. 3.—No. 182gg.—*Capt. S. R. J. Owen, staff corps, assist. engr., 1st class, N.W.P., is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Dept., and his services are replaced at the disposal of the military dept.

*Nov. 13.—No. 119.—*Appointment.—Major J. St. J. Hovenden, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd class, public works dept., now offic. in the N.W.P. as a dep. consulting engr., is transferred to the Bengal (railway dept.), where he will officiate as a dep. consulting engr.

*Camp Meen Meer, Nov. 7.—No. 164a.—*The portion of G. O. by the G. G., No. 36a of April 18, apptg. Lieut. J. S. Oliphant to the adj. of the 3rd Sikh inf., is hereby can., and that officer will continue to be a paid doing duty officer with the 5th Goorkha regiment.

*Nov. 12.—No. 683.—*With reference to the notification from the Foreign Dept., No. 504 of the 6th inst., the services of Asst. surg. T. Dillon, Political Agent at Munnipore, are placed at the disposal of his Excy. the C. in C.

ADMISSION TO THE STAFF.

*No. 684.—*Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, the admission of the undermen. officers to the Bengal Staff Corps, announced in G. O., is can., these officers not having duly qualified for the Staff Corps under the provisions of the existing regulations:—

Capt. S. R. J. Owen, of the late 19th N. I.

Lieut. A. F. Lindsay, of the late 66th N. I.

Lieut. G. B. C. Simpson, of the late 23rd N.I.

Lieut. W. E. Forbes, R.A.

*No. 685.—*The services of Maj. A. P. S. Moneriff, Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

*Fort William, Nov. 18.—No. 686.—*Mr. W. C. Price is app. a 3rd class sub asst. in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from 1st inst., v. Mr. J. T. Burt, dec.

*No. 688.—*The following orders, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, are confirmed:—

*Dated Oct. 9.—No. 506.—*Granting leave of absence to Europe, on m.c., to Asst. surg. G. D. Riddell, Madras medical estab., attached to 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, for 20 mo., under new reg.

*Dated Oct. 9.—No. 508.—*Granting leave of absence to Europe, on m.c., to Asst. surg. B. Williams, Madras medical estab., attached to 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, for 18 mo., under new reg.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Nov. 9.—No. 7,015.—*Mr. T. E. Fairfax is permitted to resign the C.S. from Feb. 25.

*No. 7,016.—*Capt. R. J. Baker, dist. superint. of police, Raepore, central provs., has passed the examination prescribed for police officers.

*Nov. 10.—No. 7,019.—*Mr. W. K. D. Bignell, offic. assist. superint. of telegraphs, is confirmed in that grade of the dept. from the 22nd ult., v. Mr. H. Hammond, dec.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Meen Meer, Oct. 31.—No. 848.—*Dr. J. P. Strallon, political assist. for Bundelcund, to be a marriage registrar, under Act V. of 1852, for the station of Nowgong.

*Nov. 2.—No. 854.—*H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to grant to Lieut. F. Oodington, assist. revenue surveyor in Oudh, privilege leave for 1 mo., in supersession of the 2 mo.'s leave granted to him.

*Nov. 4.—No. 861.—*Mr. T. Maritz is app. a junior sub-asst. 3rd cl. on the 2nd or Lucknow division, Oude survey, from Oct. 15 last.

*Fort William, Nov. 10.—No. 1,571.—*Mr. J. B.

Burton, extra asst. commr. in Oude, returned to his duties on 24th inst.

Camp Meera Meer, Oct. 30.—No. 125gg.—The appointment by the Government of Madras of Lieut. E. W. C. H. Miller, 8th regt. Madras N.I., as asst. conservator of the Nuggur Forests, in Mysore, as a temp. arrangement, is confirmed.

No. 126gg.—Mr. G. C. Cooke, asst. engr. 2nd cl., Patna Branch Road division, is transferred from Bengal to the N.W. Provinces.

No. 127gg.—Mr. R. Tyndall, asst. engr. 1st cl., 2nd Barrier division, Upper Godavery circle, has priv. leave for 2 mo., with effect from Aug. 30 inst.

No. 128gg.—Lieut. J. Forsyth, asst. conservator of forests, Central Provs., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. in the forest dept., with effect from Oct. 1.

Nov. 2.—No. 130gg.—Mr. J. Lewis, asst. engr., 1st class, attached to the N.W.P. and at present offic. exec. engr. of the Rohilkund Road, is permitted to resign his appt. in the public works dept.

Nov. 10.—No. 118.—The services of Lieut. col. J. Carpendale, royal engr., offic. chief engr., Mysore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras for appt. as Mint master at that presy.

Major R. Sankey, royal engr., asst. to the chief engr., Mysore, will relieve Lieut. col. J. Carpendale, and conduct the duties of the chief engr. until further orders.

Nov. 8.—No. 163.—The services of Capt. H. H. G. Austen, attached by G.O. No. 588, dated Sept. 18, 1863, to the topographical branch of the survey dept., and in charge of No. 6 or the Cossyah and Garrow Hill survey party, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the foreign dept., with the Gov. gen.

Fort William, Nov. 7.—No. 677.—The underment officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. and Brevet major J. T. Walker, of the royal engrs., superint. of the great trigonometrical survey of India, for 15 mos., under the new regs.

Nov. 9.—No. 678.—The underment officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.—

Major J. Marquis, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command of the 17th (the Loyal Poorbeah) regt. N.I., for 20 mos.

No. 679.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. A. Le Gallais, of the Bengal staff corps, district superint. of police, Delhi, date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 27, 1863.

Capt. and brev. maj. T. H. Sibley, Bengal staff corps, asst. comy. gen., and Asst. surg. H. C. Cutcliffe, m.c.s., medical dept., civil, Meerut; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 31 last.

Nov. 10.—No. 680.—The following orders issued by the resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 19.—No. 192.—Granting Capt. E. W. Dun, comdt. 6th inf., Hyderabad cont., leave for 30 days from date of quitting Jaulnah; to Bombay, preparatory to m.c. to Europe.

Dated Oct. 23.—No. 197.—Granting Capt. R. C. Henchy, comd. 4th co. arty., Hyderabad cont., leave for 1 mo. from date of quitting Aurangabad; to Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe, m.c.

No. 681.—The furlough for 2 years to 2nd Capt. J. P. Basevi, roy. engr., 1st asst. great trigonometrical survey, in Govt. G.O. No. 681, of 18th ult., is commuted to furlough for 1 year.

The Late Lord Elgin. NOTIFICATION.

The following orders, issued by the Hon. the President of the Council of the Governor-general of India in Council, are published for general information:—

With the deepest sorrow the President in Council announces the death of the Right Hon. James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., and G.M.S.T., H.M.'s Viceroy and Governor-general of India. This great public calamity occurred yesterday, the 20th inst., at Dhurmsalla, in the Kangra Valley.

The President in Council directs that the flag at Fort William shall be hoisted half-mast high from sunrise to-morrow, and that it shall continue to be so hoisted until the evening of the 28th inst. On that day fifty-two minute guns will be fired from the fort, the last gun to be fired and the flag to be dropped as the sun sets. Similar marks of respect will be paid at the respective seats of Government, and at all the principal military stations in India.

The President in Council directs that all the officers of her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Marine services will put themselves into mourning for a period of one month; and the President in Council invites all classes of her Majesty's subjects in India to join in this token of respect for the memory of the statesman who has thus been prematurely lost to his sovereign, whom he had served for many years, and in many countries with distinguished zeal, wisdom, and success; and to the people of India whose happiness and prosperity he had constantly and earnestly at heart.

Pending the assumption of the office of Governor-general of India by H.E. Sir William Denison, K.C.B., who, under the provisions of Section L of the Indian

Council's Act of 1861, succeeds temporarily to the vacancy caused in that office by the death of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, it is notified that the said office is held by the Hon. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.

By order of his Honour the Lieutenant-governor, North-Western Provinces,

J. D. SANDFORD,
Under Secy. to Govt., N.W.P.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, Nov. 17.—Appointments:—

Mr. W. T. Blair to act as coll. and mang. of Malabar during the absence of Mr. G. A. Ballard, on leave.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. J. Bean, royal engr., exec. engr., 1st class, to officiate as superint. engr., 6th div.

Capt. H. L. Prendergast, royal engr., acting exec. engr., 1st class, to be exec. engr., 1st class, v. Capt. Ford.

Capt. L. Paxton, staff corps, acting exec. engr., 2nd class, to be exec. engr., 2nd class, v. Capt. H. L. Prendergast.

Capt. W. Chrystie, royal engr., acting exec. engr., 3rd class, to be exec. engr., 3rd class, v. Capt. L. Paxton.

Major H. N. D. Prendergast, v.c., royal engrs., acting asst. engr., 1st class, to be asst. engr., 1st class, v. Capt. Chrystie.

Lieut. H. Smalley, royal engr., acting asst. engr., 2nd class, to be asst. engr., 2nd class, v. Maj. H. N. D. Prendergast, v.c.

Mr. R. C. Fraser, to be asst. engr., 3rd class, v. Lieut. Smalley.

2nd Capt. J. G. Lindsay, royal engr., asst. engr., 2nd class, to be asst. engr., 1st class, v. Capt. Edgcomb, but to continue to act as dep. consulting engr. for railways.

Lieut. W. T. Whish, royal engr., acting asst. engr., 2nd class, to be asst. engr., 2nd class, v. Capt. Lindsay.

Mr. P. O. O'Ratigan, to be asst. engr., 3rd class, v. Lieut. Whish.

Lieut. H. R. Mead, royal engr., assist. engineer, 2nd class, to act as asst. engr., 1st class, during the employment of Capt. Lindsay on other duty, or till further orders.

Mr. H. Roberts, asst. engr., 3rd class, to act as asst. engr., 2nd class, v. Lieut. Mead, or till further orders.

Lieut. R. Thompson, royal engr., to act as asst. engr., 3rd class, v. Mr. Roberts, or till further orders, and to be posted to the Malabar dist.

Lieut. D. H. Trail, roy. engr., asst. engr., 3rd class, to act as asst. engr., 2nd class, v. Lieut. Makgill, or till further orders.

Mr. L. W. Paynter to be asst. engr., 3rd class, v. Lieut. Trail, or till further orders.

Major J. F. Stoddard, staff corps, exec. engr., 2nd class, to act as exec. engr., 1st class, during the employment of Capt. Ryves on other duty, or till further orders.

Major J. G. Palmer, staff corps, exec. engr., 3rd class, to act as exec. engr., 2nd class, v. Major Stoddard, or till further orders.

Mr. W. Rundall, asst. engr., 1st class, to act as exec. engr., 3rd class, v. Maj. Palmer, or till further orders.

Lieut. H. W. Wood, royal engr., asst. engr., 2nd class, to act as asst. engr., 1st class, v. Mr. Rundall, or till further orders.

Lieut. H. M. Vibart, R.E., asst. engr., 3rd class, to act as asst. engr., 2nd class, v. Lieut. Wood.

Lieut. A. R. Edgcomb, R.E., to act as asst. engr., 3rd class, v. Lieut. Vibart, and to be posted to the Kistnah district.

Lieut. A. J. Filgate, R.E., to act as asst. engr., 3rd class, v. Lieut. Cunningham, and to be posted to the Malabar district.

V. V. G. R. Bahadoor, acting sub engr., 2nd class, to be sub engr., 2nd class, v. Williams, pensioned, and to act as sub engr., 1st class, during the absence of Dep. comy. Arnold.

Mr. A. Colquhoun, sub engr., 3rd class, to act as sub engr., 2nd class, v. V. G. R. Bahadoor, and to be transf. to the Nellore district.

Mr. F. N. Hawkins to be sub engr., 3rd class, v. V. G. R. Bahadoor, as a temp. measure and to act.

Asst. comy. M. Howard, supervisor, 1st class, to act as sub engr., 3rd class, v. Colquhoun.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Mr. F. J. James to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Vepery, v. T. G. Breihaupt, res.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. G. A. Harris, civil and session judge of Coimbatore, assumed charge of the court on 11th inst.

Financial Dept.—The services of Lieut. col. J. Carpendale, R.E., officiating chief engr., Mysore, have been replaced by the Govt. of India at the disposal of the Madras Govt.

Lieut. H. R. Mead, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd class, 3rd range, Tanjore, has been granted 2 mo's. cumulative priv. leave.

Nov. 16.—Privilege leave is granted to Capt. J. French, deputy commissary of ordnance, Singapore, for 60 days.

Nov. 12.—The superintd. engr. 3rd div., has granted an ext. of 3 mo's. leave, on m.c., from this date, to Mr. W. Callaghan, manager and head accountant in his office.

Nov. 16.—The superint. Revenue Survey has granted 2 mo's. priv. leave, from the date of quitting his district, to Lieut. A. O'H. Clay, acting asst. superintendent, Revenue Survey, Nellore.

Financial Dept., Fort William, Nov. 6.—No. 5,409.—Mr. W. J. Raynor, offic. civil paymr., Madras, is allowed priv. leave of absence for 3 mos., under financial resolution No. 3,478, dated July 31, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present offic. appt.

Military Dept., Fort St. George, Nov. 17.—No. 405.—Capt. A. L. Rishston, 1st regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Bombay on m.c. for 2 mos., from date of departure, under the furl. regs. of 1854, to appear before a med. board.

Vet. surg. J. M. Cullimore, doing duty royal arty. Naggore force, is permitted to proceed to Bombay and Western Coast on m.c., from date of departure till July 31, 1864, under the old regs.

The underment officer has returned to his duty, by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—

Asst. surg. J. G. Gibbs arrived at Madras Nov. 16.

Nov. 20.—Lieut. col. J. Carpendale, R.E., mint master and commiss. of the department of Issue of Paper Currency, assumed charge of those offices from Dr. Shaw on the 18th inst.

Surg. G. J. Shaw, M.D., assay master, resumed charge of the office from Dr. Aitken on the 18th inst.

Mr. H. Burton has been appointed by the Govt. of Natal to act as emigration agent for that colony at Madras.

Mr. G. A. Harris, sessions judge of Coimbatore, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

Chepauk, Nov. 18.—Mr. F. N. Hawkins, acting sub engr., 3rd class, is posted to the Ganjam dist.

No. 177.—Extension of leave has been granted to Mr. J. Paezenensky, insp. of police, Salem, from Nov. 8 to Dec. 6.

Fort St. George, Nov. 20.—No. 411.—Capt. B. C. Burn, of the Madras Staff Corps (late of the 5th Regt. N.I.), is permitted to resign the service from June 1.

The underment officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on m. c., for 20 mos., under the furl. regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras:—

Lieut. F. J. Ashley, 14th regt. N.I.

Lieut. A. B. S. Hamilton, 34th regt. light inf.

Lieut. G. Godfrey, inf. gen. list, doing duty 17th regt. N.I.

Capt. W. S. S. Mulcaster, of the late 6th regt. light cav., doing duty 1st regt. light cav., is permitted to proceed to Australia and New Zealand on m. c. for 2 years, under the old regulations.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The following removal and posting are ordered:—

Surg. major H. Young, from 6th regt. N.I., to H.M.'s 102nd regt.

Assist. surg. J. G. Gibbs, from 6th regt. N.I., to 6th regt. N.I.; to join.

Adj. Gen's Office, Fort St. George, Nov. 17.—Lieut. col. S. M. Hawkins, of H.M.'s 97th regt. of foot, to England on m.c. under the new rules via the Cape of Good Hope, and will report his arrival to the Adj. gen., horse guards.

This officer is reported unfit for duty with troops.

Leave of absence:—

28th Regt. N.I.—Capt. A. Pritchard, in continuation till May 6, 1864; Neilgherries, m.c.

Nov. 18.—Staff asst. surg. T. D. Milburn is app. to the medical charge of the art. and detachment 105th regt. at Trichinopoly.

Staff asst. surg. R. J. Owen, M.D., will do duty with the art. at the Mount, on the dep. from the Mount of the detachment, 2nd batt., 21st regt. of foot.

Lieut. F. R. Twynam, 23rd brig. R.A., is permitted to proceed to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, on m.c., under new rules, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, and will report his arrival to Adj. gen., Horse Guards.

Nov. 19.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindostanee language:—

Lieut. H. P. Lane, R.H.A., Bellary, qualified for the gen. staff, under para. 11, G.O.C.G., July 6, 1852, No. 46.

Lieut. A. G. W. Hemans, gen. list, doing duty 2nd regt. L.C., Secunderabad, ditto.

Lieut. H. R. Abadie, 17th lancers, Secunderabad, creditable progress.

Lieut. F. Beeching, 10th regt. N.I., Jabulpore, ditto.

Lieut. J. T. M. Armstrong, 38th regt. N.I., Bellary, ditto.

Lieut. F. W. Buller, gen. list, doing duty 2nd regt. L.C., Secunderabad, passed the examination prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Lieut. W. B. Warner, gen. list, doing duty 2nd regt. L.C., ditto, ditto.
 Lieut. H. W. Pardoe, gen. list, doing duty 2nd regt. L.C., ditto, ditto.
 Lieut. W. H. St. A. Wilton, 82nd regt. N.I., ditto, ditto.
 The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Abadie, Hemans, Beeching, and Armstrong.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

No. 561.—Capt. E. W. Dunn, Madras staff corps, comdg. 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, has a furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF ARTILLERY.

No. 568.—The insp. gen. of royal art. and his brig. maj. will in future charge, in lieu of their present travelling allowance, all their travelling expenses, including incidental expenses of portage, transit between railways and stations, and necessary expenses in moving about at stations during inspections, and any other charges that may be considered *bona fide* belonging to the journey, with the exception of hotel bills for board and lodging.

The above supersedes so much of the G.O., No. 95, of Feb. 21 last, as relates to the grant of travelling allowance to these officers.

No. 570.—The undermen. officer, having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. C. M. Lewis, Nov. 2.

No. 571.—The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Surgeon G. G. W. Maitland to be surg. maj., dated Nov. 5.

No. 572.—A surgeon major proc. on duty by railway or by sea is entitled, under G. O. No. 488, dated Sept. 25, 1863, to conveyance at the public expense for servants and baggage, in number and quantity according to his rank, that of a field officer.

No. 574.—Capt. W. D. Hogg, of Bengal staff corps, is allowed furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c., under provisions of paras. 319 to 322, p. 84, 3rd Appendix to Jameson's Code.

No. 18.—Capt. J. W. Watson, asst. to political agent in Kattywar, received charge of the duties of Maj. W. W. Anderson on 22nd ult.

Mr. A. Spens is confirmed as asst. judge and sess. judge at Dharwar from the date on which he took charge of the appointment.

No. 14.—Mr. J. S. Stevenson, sub asst. superint. revenue survey and assessment, Tanna and Rut-nagerry, has priv. leave for 2 mo. from Oct. 20.

Mr. R. Clugston is app. joint auditor of the administrator gen.'s accounts, v. Mr. Bentley.

No. 18.—Surg. J. G. Fraser received charge from Asst. surg. T. E. P. Martin of the civil medical duties of Ahmednuggur on 11th Nov.

Asst. surg. T. E. P. Martin is permitted to resign his appointment of superint. of vaccination in Scinde, and his services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Mr. A. G. Maury, asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, has passed a colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

No. 13.—Lieut. E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., probat. asst. engr., is promoted to grade of 2nd cl. asst. engr. from Oct. 31.

No. 18.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the upper subordinate establishment of the public works dept. of this Presidency:—

To be sub engineer 3rd cl.:—Supervisor conductor W. Cheetham.

To be supervisors:—Asst. supervisors G. Cowper, J. Clabby, W. F. Knight, J. Cormack.

Military Dept., Nov. 23.—No. 576.—Capt. E. Grant, H.M.'s 3rd. regt. N.I., is appd. to act as presy. paymaster, v. Lieut. col. D'O. Compton.

No. 577.—Asst. surg. T. E. P. Martin having been permitted to resign his appt. of superint. of vaccination in Scinde, his services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 24.—No. 578.—Capt. T. E. Britten, staff corps, asst. superint. revenue survey, Southern Mahratta Circle, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos., on m.c., with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 579.—The underment. officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos., on m.c.:—

Lieut. col. D'O. T. Compton, staff corps, paymaster Poona div. of the army, and acting paymaster at the presidency.

Capt. F. P. Mignon, staff corps, asst. commissary general N.D.A.

No. 581.—Staff asst. surg. J. E. Fannin is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces serving in the Bombay presy. from Nov. 14, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

No. 582.—Major W. H. Crichton, c.b., Madras staff corps, dep. comr. 1st class, Central Provs. at

Chandah, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 583.—With reference to G.O. No. 552, of Nov. 4, the following reappointment of the officers of the commissariat dept. is made, with effect from Sept. 1 last:—

To be Assistant Commissaries General, 1st Class.—Lieut. col. W. B. Salmon, Major W. Gray.

To be Assistant Commissaries General, 2nd Class.—Major A. W. Lucas, Major F. P. Mignon.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissaries General, 1st Class.—Capt. C. F. Keays, Capt. M. W. Willoughby.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissaries General, 2nd Class.—Capt. G. S. Mignon, Capt. E. L'Estrange.

To be Sub Assistant Commissaries General, 1st Class.—Lieut. R. F. Clarke, Capt. J. Clements, Lieut. J. B. Fenwick, Lieut. A. Phelps.

To be Sub Assistant Commissaries General, 2nd Class.—Major J. Thacker, Capt. L. M. Davies, Lieut. G. E. Harris, Lieut. E. S. Ostrehan.

The following appointments are made from Sept. 1:—

Major A. W. Lucas to be actg. asst. commy. gen., 1st class, v. Major Grey, employed in the military finance dept.

Capt. C. F. Keays to act as asst. commy. gen., 2nd class, v. Lucas.

Capt. G. S. Mignon to act as dep. asst. commy. gen., 1st class, v. Keays.

Capt. E. L'Estrange to act as dep. asst. commy. gen., 1st class, v. Willoughby, on furl.

Capt. J. Clements to act as dep. asst. commy. gen., 2nd class, v. Mignon.

Lieut. J. B. Fenwick to act as dep. asst. commy. gen., 2nd class, v. L'Estrange.

Capt. L. M. Davies to act as sub asst. commissary gen., 1st class, v. Clarke, on furl.

Lieut. G. E. Harris to act as sub asst. commissary gen., 1st class, v. Clements.

Lieut. E. S. Ostrehan to act as sub asst. commissary gen., 1st class, v. Fenwick.

Capt. J. F. Berthon to act as sub asst. commissary gen., 2nd class, v. Thacker, on furl.

The following appointments are made from Oct. 14 last:—

Capt. F. P. Mignon to act as asst. commissary gen., v. Lucas, appointed actg. dep. commissary gen.

Capt. G. S. Mignon to act as asst. commissary gen., 1st class, v. F. P. Mignon.

Lieut. A. Phelps to act as dep. asst. commissary gen., 2nd class, v. Clements.

Capt. J. F. Berthon to act as sub asst. commissary gen., 1st class, v. Phelps.

Judicial Dept., Nov. 25.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon. the Chief Justice, of Mr. H. Gamble to be dep. registrar at the original side of the High Court from Nov. 1, in succession to Mr. J. Marriott, res.

Capt. J. S. Carr, superint. of police, Surat, and Capt. E. Johnstone, superint. of police, Kaira, have passed in the Gujarathi language.

Revenue Dept., Nov. 24.—Mr. J. G. White to act as sub coll. of Broach during Mr. Moriarty's absence on leave.

Messrs. C. R. Ovens and J. MacFarlan to continue to act respectively as 1st and 2nd assts. to the coll. and mag. of Poona.

Mr. W. M. Salmon to be 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, but to continue to act as extra 1st asst. in that collectorate.

No. 25.—Mr. W. Wilkins, asst. settlement officer, Shikarpoor Collectorate, performed the duties of settlement officer during Capt. Wallace's absence on leave, from Aug. 16 to Sept. 21.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard has been confirmed in the appt. of 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Belgaum, from the date of Mr. A. Spens' transfer to the judicial dept.

Mr. Pritchard acted as 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Belgaum from June 24 to Sept. 1, 1862, and from Nov. 19, 1862, to Feb. 19, 1863.

General Dept.—Maj. T. Candy, Bombay invalid estab., is appd. to the duty of classifying the records of Govt. in this Pres.

Mr. A. R. Grant, of the Bombay civil service, has ext. up to Feb. 12, 1864, of the furl. granted to him on Sept. 2, 1862.

Messrs. W. Boulton, supernum. dep. coll. and mag., Kurrachee, and W. Tyndall, supernum. dep. coll. and mag., Shikarpoor, have passed the departmental exam. qualifying them for prom.

Lieut. R. Westmacott, supernum. asst. to the superint. of the revenue survey and assessment, Guzerat, has passed an exam. in the Guzerathi language.

Sub Asst. surg. A. Summers received charge from 1st Hospital asst. B. Bhawoo, of the civil hospital at Nassick, on Nov. 17.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 24.—Lieut. C. F. Baldwin, R.E., 2nd class asst. engr., has passed an exam. in the Guzerathi language, according to the test prescribed in page 14, arts. 9 and 11 of the Public Works Code.

Educational Dept., Nov. 25.—R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL.D., resumed charge of his duties as registrar of the University of Bombay on the 12th inst.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Nov. 13.—No. 938.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Capt. R. Baigrie, staff corps; Nov. 10.
 Maj. R. M. Westropp, 14th regt. N.I.; Nov. 10.
 Capt. J. Barrae, 15th regt. N.I.; Oct. 20.

No. 939.—Asst. surg. J. B. Jardine, 56th foot, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

No. 941.—Surg. J. T. Sanderson, m.d., is app. staff surg. and dep. medical storekeeper at Kurrachee, v. Pelly.

No. 942.—Lieut. S. G. D. Turner, 18th brig. roy. art., is app. to the Rajpote mountain train, v. E. Pottinger, proceeded to England.

Order confirmed:—

Dated Nov. 1.—By Brig. gen. J. C. Heath, appg. Lieut. Brown, 7th regt. N.I., to act as interpreter to 4th foot till further orders.

Nov. 17.—No. 949.—The following medical arrangements are ordered:—

Staff asst. surg. J. E. Fannin is attached to do duty with the 106th foot, v. Footner, appointed to the 72nd highlanders, and will proceed from Bombay with the 103rd royal Bombay fusiliers as far as Nee-much.

Dr. Footner will join his regt. at Mhow on being relieved by Dr. Fannin.

No. 955.—Leave of absence:—

Royal Art., 3rd H.B.—2nd Capt. R. C. Henchey, to England by the overland route, on m.c.
 106th Foot.—Paymr. D. Hepworth, to England by the overland route, on m.c.

These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will on arrival report themselves to the adj. gen., Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

8rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. H. F. Richmond, from Nov. 16 to Dec. 15, prep. to Europe.

This cancels the leave granted in G.O.C., No. 917, of 4th inst.

56th Foot.—Capt. R. G. Cumming, from Oct. 4 to Oct. 17, to remain at Mount Aboe, on m.c.

72nd Foot.—Lieut. J. E. Macauley, from Nov. 4 to Dec. 3, to Bombay, in anticipation of obtaining leave to England.

11th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. col. R. Traversa, from Nov. 8 to Nov. 30, in ext.

No. 963.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Nov. 9.—By Lieut. col. B. R. Powell, appointing Lieut. J. T. Ferguson, adjt., and Ena. G. E. B. Drummond, gen. list, qrmr. and interp. to the 26th regt. N.I., v. Anderson.

By the officer commanding at Kolapore, appg. Lieut. J. T. Ferguson, adjt. 26th regt. N.I., staff officer at that station, v. Anderson.

Nov. 12.—By Capt. Langston, appointing Lieut. Edwards, adjt. to the left wing 4th rifles, during its separation from head quarters.

Leave of absence:—

44th Foot.—Major the Hon. R. B. Hamilton (aide-de camp to C. in C.), from Nov. 1, 1863, to Nov. 1, 1864, to England.

4th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. V. Lane, from Nov. 15, 1863, to Nov. 30, 1863, to remain at Poorundhur, on m.c.

9th Regt. N.I.—Brevet major C. R. Bangh, from Nov. 14, 1863, to Feb. 14, 1864, to Bombay, for the purpose of studying the native language.

18th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. P. Worthy, from Nov. 25, 1863, to Jan. 31, 1864, to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the Language Examination Committee.

16th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. H. Segrave, from Nov. 27, 1863, to Jan. 15, 1864, to remain in Bombay, for the purpose of studying the Hindoostanee language.

16th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. L. Russell, from Nov. 27, 1863, to Jan. 15, 1864, to remain in Bombay, for the purpose of studying the Hindoostanee language.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Nov. 21.—No. 960.—Under instructions from H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, Capt. Stokes, 1st batt. 4th foot, will be sent to England to do duty at the depot of his regt., and will be employed on duty with troops.

No. 961.—The following G.O. by the C. in C. in India is republished:—

The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the resignation of his commission, of Lieut. H. C. H. Hastings, of the 109th foot; dated Oct. 3, 1863.

No. 962.—With the sanction of Govt., compensation in lieu of clothing for the year 1863-63, is granted to Serg. T. Tabor, of the Adj. gen.'s dept.

Leave of absence:—

Nov. 25.—No. 972.—3rd Drag. Guards.—Lieut. H. F. Richmond, from date of embarkation, to England, for 15 mo.

Staff Corps.—Maj. R. M. Johnstone, comdg. 1st gr. regt. N.I., from Oct. 5 to Oct. 23, in ext.

28th Foot.—Lieut. J. O'Brien, from Nov. 19 to Nov. 30, in ext.

NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 18.—No. 62.—1st Hospital asst. DeSilva is app. to the steamer *Victoria*, in the place of 1st Hospital asst. DeSouza, who has been relieved from further duty in the Bombay Marine.

No. 68.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Capt. J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of Bombay Marine.

Mr. J. Kirkwood to be 3rd officer of the *Semiramis* from Oct. 13.

Mr. R. S. Gething to be 3rd officer of the *Coromandel* from 18th inst., v. Mr. Edging, resigned.

Lieut. col. H. Disbrow, political agent, and Lieut. Smith, to be accommodated with a passage, the former to Muscat, and the latter to the Persian Gulf, on board the *Semiramis*, from Oct. 19.

Mr. LeM. Lawrence to be acting 1st officer of the *Zenobia* from 22nd inst.

Mr. L. J. Ford, accountant of the dockyard, to perform the duties of paymr. to floating batteries, in addition to those of his present office, from Oct. 23, v. Mr. Barrett, discharged.

Lieut. Burnes, commanding the *Berenice*, proceeding to Calcutta for the purpose of assuming command of the *Ferooz*, to be accommodated with a passage on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer which leaves this on 29th Oct.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the wife of Maj. R. P., of a son, at Jhansi, Nov. 6.

BEAUMONT, the wife of the Rev. J. S., of a son, at Chinsurah, Oct. 22.

BELL, the wife of R. J., of a son, at Agra.

BENSON, the wife of W. R., of a son, at Humeerpoor, Nov. 15.

BROCHMAN, the wife of W. D., of a son, at Bareilly, Nov. 3.

COCKBURN, the wife of J., of a son, at Jessore, Nov. 15.

COLLET, the wife of J., of a son, at Allahabad, Oct. 27.

CORKE, the wife of W. G., of a son, at Colaba, Nov. 21.

CRAWFORD, the wife of Maj. F. H., of a son, at Umballa, Nov. 7.

DAVIDSON, the wife of Maj. A. G., of a daughter, at Beaur, Oct. 23.

FRYER, the wife of Lieut. G., 21st Regt. N.I., of a daughter, at Vellore, Nov. 1.

GRAY, Mrs. Archibald, of a daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 19.

GAVIN, the wife of the Rev. J. F. A., of a daughter, at Saugor, Nov. 9.

GOUGH, the wife of Captain George, Queen's Bays, of a daughter, at Benares, Oct. 11.

GILBERT, the wife of James, of a son, at Calcutta, Nov. 18.

HARRIS, the wife of G. A., C.S., of a son, at Ootacamund, Oct. 29.

HUNTINGTON, the wife of Mr. J., E.I.R., Locomotive Department, Mogul Serai, of a son, at Burdwan, Oct. 23.

HOWEY, the wife of Lieut. W., 5th L.I., Bengal Police, of a daughter, at Bancoorah, Nov. 12.

KANE, the wife of R., Esq., Lieut. 71st Highland Light Infantry, of a son, still-born, at Attock, Nov. 14.

LANE, the wife of W., C.B., of a daughter, at Lucknow, Nov. 15.

MANSSEL, the wife of F., 20th Regt., of a son, at Aizimghur, Oct. 29.

MOLLOY, the wife of Mr. A. J., A.B., of a son, at Kurachee, Nov. 13.

PHILIPS, the wife of H. J., of a son, at Calcutta, Nov. 11.

PRINCE, the wife of J., of a daughter, at Lucknow, Nov. 12.

QUIN, the wife of Capt. H. E., of a son, at Morar, Nov. 18.

RODRIGUE, the wife of Daniel, of a son, at Calcutta, Nov.

ROUSSAC, the wife of E. A., of a son, at Dinagopore, Nov. 11.

ROBINSON, the wife of T. R., of a daughter, at Agra, Nov. 10.

READ, the wife of Capt. H. E., of twin daughters, at Mussoorie, Oct. 25.

SCHILLING, the wife of G., of a daughter, still-born, at Sanawur, Nov. 7.

SEARLE, the wife of Lieut. A. T., H.M.'s 32nd Regt. Madras Army, of a daughter, at Secunderabad, Oct. 20.

SMUTIE, the wife of Mr. J. E., of a son, at Madras, Oct. 23.

TAYLOR, the wife of Mr. H., Inspector Madras Railway, of a son, at Bangalore, Oct. 31.

WARD, the wife of Captain J., late 4th Europeans, of a daughter, at Landour, Oct. 19.

WHISH, the wife of Captain H. E., staff corps, of a daughter, at Agra, Nov. 22.

WILKINS, the wife of Lieut. W. H., R.A., and Assistant Rev. Surveyor, of a daughter, at Jounpore, Nov. 15.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK, William Grant, M.D., to Ellen Margaret, youngest daughter of the late George Jellicoe, Esq., at Calcutta, Nov. 14.

COCKRELL, F. R., C.S., to Evelyn, youngest daughter of the late George Powney Thompson, B.C.S., at Calcutta, Nov. 16.

DUNN, William, C.B., to Amy Hester Chopin, third surviving daughter of the late J. G. Crowe, at Akyab, Nov. 5.

D'ARACHY, T., to Caroline Field, daughter of Mr. John Ross, at Vepery, Oct. 28.

FERGUSON, Fredk. J., to Maria Theresa, third daughter of R. C. Bell, Esq., of Muddenderie, Jessore, at Calcutta, Nov. 10.

FERRAO, Mr. A. G., to Miss Ella Melville Smith, at Chinsurah, Nov. 17.

GRAHAM, George, C.S., to Mary Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Richard Wilcox, Bengal Army, at Dum Dum, Nov. 12.

HOWELL, Arthur P., Bengal Civil Service, to Laura, fourth daughter of G. F. Russell, Esq., late of Milltown Park, Dublin, at Nynee Tal, Nov. 4.

M'ILWRAITH, Robert, of Bombay, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late William Greenwood, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Huddersfield, at Bycullah, Nov. 18.

ORCHARD, Capt., District Superintendent of Police, Goojrat, to Eliza A. Willington, third daughter of J. Chapman, Esq., Jersey, at Meerut, Nov. 17.

OSMOND, Walter M., to Jane Amelia Galbraith, only daughter of the late J. G. Davidson, of Calcutta, at Dacca, Oct. 19.

RENTON, H. W., to Harriet, daughter of W. Collis, of Allahabad, at Benares, Nov. 2.

VEALE, Asst.-surg. T. S., Bengal Army, to Rachel Sandys, daughter of the late W. Byrne, of Calcutta, at Unritsur, Nov. 7.

WILLSON, W. C., to Miss C. C. West, at Simla, Oct. 27.

WROUGHTON, Henry A. Chardin, Bengal Police, to Alice, only daughter of William Arthur Peacock, of Burpore, at Benares, Oct. 13.

DEATHS.

ALLAN, H. M., daughter of Richard, at Madras, Oct. 31.

BANGS, Commander of the ship *Renown*, on her voyage from Calcutta to Bombay.

BATLEY, C. W., infant son of S. C., at Calcutta, Nov. 7.

BLAIR, M. C., infant daughter of Lieut. C. R., at Mount Abo, Oct. 31.

BRODERICK, Redmond, Indigo Planter, at Gungahurpoore, Oct. 23.

BROOKES, Isabella, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R., Assistant Supervisor D. P. W., Suburban Roads, at Intally, Nov. 12.

BROWN, George W., Esq., Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, of Tirhoot, at Mozufferpore, Oct. 26.

BROWN, Assistant Surgeon John, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, at Calcutta, Nov. 12.

D'CRUZ, J., Esq., Head Assist. of the Insolvent Court at Calcutta, Nov. 14.

FABER, Lieut. F. D., at Raepore, by suicide, Nov. 12.

FAGAN, the infant daughter of Capt. W. T., Bengal Staff Corps, at Gowhatty, Nov. 6.

FAULKNER, Samuel, the infant son of Mr. W., at Madras, Oct. 26.

GORDON, M. S., infant child of Capt. R. H., at Meerut, Nov. 2.

GORDON, Capt. T. R., aged 43 years, at Chandernagore, Nov. 14.

HARDING, J. P. H., infant son of J. H., at Rajahmundry, Nov. 4.

HUGHES, A. son of Lieut. col. W., at Dehra Ghazee Khan, Nov. 3.

JOHNSON, A. W., aged 46, at Landour, Oct. 28.

JOYCE, the wife of Sergeant James Joyce, Overseer D.P.W., at Palaveram, Oct. 23.

MACKINTOSH, E., at Cawnpore, Oct. 27.

MANN, E. G., late of the *Hurkaru* Press, at Calcutta, Nov. 5.

MATHEWS, the wife of Mr. T., at Ferozepore, Nov.

NORRIS, Ensign J. S., Storekeeper of the Gun Carriage Agency at Futtehgurh, Nov. 17.

OPPKHEIM, infant son of Mr. and Mrs., at Lucknow, Nov.

RICHMOND, G. M., Lieutenant 20th Punjab Regt., of wounds received in action on the previous day, in camp, Umbeyla Pass, Oct. 27.

ROSA, H. A., the wife of Major E. D. R., Bengal Staff Corps, at Deyrah, Nov. 17.

STEVENSON, T. S., at Poona, Nov. 10.

STUART, Major C. B., Executive Engineer, Benares, at Etawah, Nov. 18.

VIAL, Capt. T., Marine Surveyor, at Calcutta, Nov. 6.

WARBURTON, Lieut. col. N., Royal Art., at Peshawur, Oct. 10.

WOODCOCK, Lieut. H. T., General List Bengal Army, District Superintendent of Police, at Gonda, Oude, Nov. 17.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Dec. 18.

8th Hussars.—Capt. H. Durrant, from 8th foot, to be capt., v. Ross, who exchanges; Dec. 18.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. E. H. Baker to be 2nd capt., v. H. S. K. Peckell, resigned; Dec. 15. Gent. cadet O. F. T. Annesley to be lieut., v. Bethune, dec.; Dec. 18.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut., with temporary rank, R. J. McClure has been permitted to resign his commission; Dec. 18.

23rd Foot.—Ensign G. W. A. FitzGeorge to be lieut., by purch., v. R. C. Bacon, who retires; C. G. Bell, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. FitzGeorge; Dec. 18.

48th Foot.—E. H. O'Dowd, gent., late lieut. 7th drag. gds., to be paymaster, v. Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt., A. W. McKenzie, transferred to 54th foot; Dec. 18.

51st Foot.—Lieut. S. Walker to be capt., by purch., v. E. M. Crowe, who retires; Ensign G. B. Bird to be lieut., by purch., v. Walker; R. R. Tomson, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Bird; Dec. 18.

54th Foot.—Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt., A. W. McKenzie, from 48th foot, to be paymaster, v. Paymaster, with honorary rank of Major, W. Marriott, dec.; Dec. 18.

91st Foot.—C. G. Alison, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. J. B. Campbell, who retires; Dec. 18.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieutenant colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. J. H. Smith, C.B., R.A.; July 8.

Lieut. col. A. A. Chapman, 18th foot; Sept. 17.

Major and Brev. Lieut. col. J. Gwilt, 34th foot; Oct. 22.

Capt. and Lieut. col. A. C. Cure, grenadier guards; Nov. 2.

Admissions to the Staff College.

GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE GUARDS, Dec. 8.

The subjoined list, showing the result of the recent examination for admission to the Staff College, is published for the information of the army. The successful competitors have the word "recommended" against their names. The names of the candidates who have failed are omitted. Those candidates recommended for admission will join the college on the 1st of February next, and will quote this order as their authority for so doing:—

Lieut. J. G. Ridout, 100th regt., 2,699 marks; recommended.

Lieut. A. W. Duncan, royal artillery, 2,475 marks; recommended.

Capt. C. W. Willis, 33rd regt., 2,439 marks; recommended.

Lieut. C. W. Robinson, 2nd battalion rifle brigade, 2,425 marks; recommended.

Lieut. H. G. McGregor, 1st battalion 17th regt., 2,383 marks; recommended.

Capt. R. J. Maxwell, 80th regt., 2,348 marks; recommended.

Capt. A. W. J. Montgomerie, 20th Hussars, 2,337 marks; recommended provisionally, pending reference to India.

Capt. R. V. Dickens, 2nd battalion 11th foot, 2,178 marks; recommended.

Lieut. A. G. Wynen, 2nd battalion 18th foot, 2,044 marks; recommended provisionally, pending reference to Mauritius.

Lieut. H. Knollys, royal artillery, 1,981 marks; recommended.

Capt. C. C. Fitzroy, 68th regt., 1,963 marks; recommended.

Lieut. A. W. Peyton, 2nd battalion 3rd foot, 1,840 marks; recommended.

Brevet Lieut. col. H. P. Yates, royal artillery, 1,754 marks; qualified, but there is no vacancy for a third officer of royal artillery.

Lieut. G. F. Grant, 62nd regt., 1,731 marks; recommended.

Lieut. G. U. Prior, 100th regt., 1,636 marks; qualified, but there is no vacancy for a second officer of 100th regt.

Lieut. J. W. Shawe, 97th regt., 1,553 marks; recommended.

Capt. G. W. Clutterbuck, 63rd regt., 1,553 marks; recommended.

Lieut. W. J. E. Poole, 2nd battalion 60th regt., 1,423 marks; qualified, but there are no vacancies.

Lieut. L. A. Gregson, 26th regt., 1,422 marks; qualified, but there are no vacancies.

Lieut. H. C. Deane, 2nd battalion 17th regt., 1,409 marks; qualified, but there are no vacancies.

Capt. R. Blundell, 3rd Hussars, 1,157 marks; qualified, but there are no vacancies.

Capt. F. S. Herries, 65th regt., 1,081 marks; qualified, but there are no vacancies.

By command of H.R.H.,

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief,

JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjt.-Gen.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS.—

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Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

"Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy."

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, December 23, 1863.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS IN INDIA.

It is strange how comparatively few servants of the public find their way from this country to the famous City of Palaces. Many of our theatrical and musical stars pass their brightness over other far colonies or settlements; and Charles Kean is now at Melbourne. But Calcutta, though formerly a place of extreme gaiety, and at one time remarkable for the number of its private and public amusements, has for some years past been as remarkable for its dulness. In the dearth of entertainments, perhaps, the following announcement in the advertisement columns of the *Bengal Hurkaru* was received as good tidings:—

THEY ARE COMING! THEY ARE COMING!!
THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS left London on the 27th September last, and are expected here during this month.

These minstrels, it seems, had already reached Bombay, and the *Bombay Gazette* gives them the following ardent greeting:—

"It is with great pleasure that we announce the arrival in Bombay, by the *Salsette*, of the celebrated Christy's Minstrels, whose popular entertainments have crowded the St. James's Hall and other London Concert rooms, at both their afternoon and evening performances for several seasons. To all genuine lovers of simple touching melodies, their so-called negro songs, sung with true pathos and expression as solos, and followed by chorusses, given with the greatest nicety and precision, and an attention to light and shade beyond all praise, will be a musical treat such as has not been hitherto obtainable in Bombay. Nor is the comic element wanting to the Christy Minstrels. The powers of mimicry of some of the little band are great. Their imitations of the most renowned among the Italian opera singers are singularly accurate, and while they cannot fail to amuse every one, are irresistibly ludicrous to those well acquainted with the originals. The Christy Minstrels have gained the hearty approbation of Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugenie, before whom they have had the honour of appearing several times, and we trust now that they are about to make a public appearance in Bombay, our musical amateurs and the community generally, from the governor downwards, will not be behind-hand in giving them a hearty welcome and all the encouragement their spirited enterprise deserves, and that while they remain amongst us they may have a nightly bumper."

But, after all, are these the "original" the "veritable Christy's Minstrels?" A question not easily answered—for a musical company calling themselves the "celebrated and original Christy's Minstrels" announce in the home newspapers of the week that they will commence their London season on the 26th instant, and that they have lately been performing at Glasgow in the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred and his Royal

Highness Prince William of Hesse. We are afraid that our countrymen in India must not make too sure that they have got the right band of musicians.

RAILWAY STATIONS IN INDIA.

THE extraordinary comfort and cleanliness of all the arrangements of British railways for the accommodation of passengers must be very striking to our countrymen in India on their return to England, if the description given by newspaper correspondents in Calcutta are not grossly exaggerated. We give the following extract from a letter in the *Bengal Hurkaru* as a specimen of the complaints of the Indian community as to the character of the retiring-rooms at the stations of the E.I. Railway:—

"The disgustingly dirty state of the retiring rooms at nearly all stations of the E. I. Railway and the almost equally filthy and revolting condition in which the ladies' bath-rooms on both platforms of the Burdwan station are kept, call for the strictures of the press. Station masters should be compelled to see that, at least, the ladies' retiring rooms are cleanly and neatly arranged. Let me describe the furniture and arrangement of the ladies' waiting-room on the down platform on the 23rd ultimo. A dirty table—punkah without rope to pull it by—a chair in broken pieces in one corner—one, the cane of which was nearly entirely burst out—(I can find no other suitable expression)—and one, the cane whole, but arm and back broken! The state or nature of the furniture of the bath-room cannot be described in a public journal. Surely a thriving company like the E. I. Railway could afford a female servant at such stations as Howrah, Burdwan, Rampore Ghaut, &c., to keep the ladies' waiting-rooms in decent order. The station masters or their assistants should be compelled to ascertain that the rooms, conveniences, &c. &c., are clean before the arrival of each train, and to see that proper lights are supplied at night. The carriages are kept a little cleaner than they used to be, and the energetic traffic manager and the superintendent of the carriage department deserve all praise, but the station masters require stirring up."

PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES FOR INDIA.

BRITISH loyalty has not shone forth quite so conspicuously or in quite so substantial a form in reference to the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales as was naturally to be expected from our countrymen in India, who have always been eminently distinguished for sound patriotic feeling and for unbounded liberality in money matters. We hear nothing now of what is to be done with the Punjab, Delhi, and Benares subscriptions, which are at all events not very remarkable in amount, and so small a sum has been collected in the City of Palaces that the subscribers hardly know what to do with it. There are about some fifteen or sixteen thousand rupees lying there for presentation to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, in some elegant and welcome form, if so small a sum can meet the cost of a fitting present to the Royal pair from a land of Barbaric pearl and gold. Perhaps it would be better to offer no present at all than a very poor one. We fear that nothing more costly than a good portrait can be obtained for that money; and after all it is now thought that the best way of laying out the money would be in some respects rather a selfish one—that is, to spend it not on presents to the Prince and Princess, but on portraits of them for the Town-hall of Calcutta. At all events there is now a capital opportunity for the Calcutta subscribers to do something with the money in this way that might, at least, indicate to the people of India how proud Englishmen are of

their youthful Prince and Princess, and the Natives themselves would be gratified to see the full-sized likenesses of two persons of whom they hear so much fervid commendation from their British fellow-subjects.

Mr. Theodore Jensen is a Danish artist of high repute. Having resigned his office of Court painter to his late Majesty Frederick of Denmark, he came to England, and was introduced to the Royal pair by Prince Christian, father of the Princess of Wales. The painter solicited the Prince and Princess to sit or rather stand for their full-length portraits. They consented, and a pair of very noble portraits, wonderfully faithful, highly spirited, and artistical is the happy result. The Prince and Princess are delighted with them, and have honoured the artist's studio with a state visit. Her Majesty the Queen ordered them to be sent for inspection to Windsor-castle, and they elicited from her Majesty the warmest approbation. We have seen these pictures ourselves, and are quite ready to add our humble tribute of applause to the gifted artist. He has given his subjects the best and most characteristic expression, and his drawing, colouring, and finish are all most commendable. In spite of the quantity of splendid costume and rich ornamentation, the pictures have nothing glaring in their general effect. On the contrary, the colouring, though fresh and clear, is chaste and solid. We should be very glad to hear that the artist has been commissioned to send them out to India, either for the Town-hall of Calcutta or the Government-house there.

CAPTAIN HUTTON ON THE SILK-WORM IN INDIA.

WE cannot too highly commend the system introduced into India within our own time of printing all official reports of general interest and utility, though we regret that hitherto no selection from the most permanently valuable of these reports has been made in a form more convenient for diffusion all over Europe, and for preservation in private libraries. Amongst the latest of the "Official Papers" printed by the Government of India is a report from Captain Hutton, an observant and experienced naturalist, "On the best method of restoring the silkworm to health." According to this gentleman a panic has prevailed for some years past both in France and Italy and other silk-growing countries with regard to the diseased condition of the species known under the name of *Bombyx Mori*. In 1859 Captain Hutton entered on a course of experiments to discover some means of checking this progress towards deterioration, and of restoring the insect to its pristine vigour. This is not to be effected, he says, by administering the medicines lately used in France, or even by searching in different countries for less degenerate stocks to cross the worn-out worms of Europe or India. According to Captain Hutton, the worms of every country under Heaven are all equally bad as regards the loss of constitution, and nothing but a radical change, and a reversion of the worm to its pristine condition and colours, will avail to avert the threatened calamity of the gradual loss of this useful insect.

In 1837 Captain Hutton discovered a wild species of the worm (the *Bombyx Huttoni* of

Westwood), on the mulberry trees of the Western Himalaya, yielding a first-rate silk, and the Government commissioned him to do his best to domesticate and turn to account this wild species, but from the impracticable nature of the worm, which can only be reared on trees in the open air, he has not hitherto succeeded. He attributes the deterioration of the common silk-worm to artificial and imperfect feeding, too close confinement in tainted air, and a long course of interbreeding without a single renewal or re-infusion of the original and natural stock from which the race has descended. Captain Hutton entertains the idea that the original colour of the worm was dark, and that the pale, creamy, or yellowish hues are indications of sickness and debility induced by artificial training.

Captain Hutton had observed that occasionally amongst the paler coloured worms a dark grey or brindled worm was seen, and that these were invariably stronger than their more sickly-hued brethren. He thought that this looked like an effort of nature to revert to its original condition. He determined to assist nature in this struggle, and give her fair play, by selecting all the dark-coloured worms and keeping them separate from the rest. These dark ones in due time spun cocoons and produced moths, which coupling *inter se* deposited a good stock of eggs. The results were very satisfactory. Captain Hutton reports that—

"In the spring of 1863 the eggs obtained in the previous year from the dark stock began to hatch on the 16th of March; and no sign of disease was apparent among them until the moths came forth from the cocoons, when many of these still showed defects in the malformation and dark spotting of the wings. Compared, however, with the previous year, there was decided improvement: the worms showed no disease, and none died; they attained to a larger size by a quarter of an inch; they produced in consequence larger cocoons, and the moths, although still showing the presence of disease, laid good sized eggs, great numbers of which adhered firmly to the paper on which they were deposited, and indeed I have now before me a sheet of paper thickly covered with them, a thing which, although I have paid attention to this subject for the last three-and-twenty years, I never either saw or heard of. The eggs of other species will adhere; but to find those of *Bombyx Mori* doing so is truly a novelty which betokens decided progress towards a healthier condition."

In acknowledging the receipt of the report from Captain Hutton, the Governor of the North-Western Provinces states that he has read it "with interest," but, "taking into consideration the magnitude of interests at stake, and the fact that experiments on the largest scale in the breeding and cross-breeding of worms have of late been scientifically carried out in Europe, His Honor (the Hon. Mr. Drummond) is disposed to think that either Captain Hutton's experiments have been anticipated, or that they do not at this stage call for any unusual act on the part of Government." We must say that this is a rather ungracious mode of treating one of our countrymen in India who has devoted much time and his best energies to the advance of science. Captain Hutton speaks from positive knowledge and actual experience. The Hon. Mr. Drummond is only disposed to think this way or that upon the subject, and therefore withholds all encouragement to further exertions to remedy an acknowledged evil. It by no means follows that because certain scientific men in Europe are investigating the subject in question, that no scientific man in India should be encouraged to go and do likewise. It is odd

enough that one of the reasons adduced against the encouragement of a scientific man's exertions is "the magnitude of interests at stake." The vulgar would imagine that this should afford the strongest argument in his favour. The local information which Captain Hutton might communicate to Europe respecting the habits and constitution of the silk-worm in India would be a matter of great interest to all naturalists. This may be gathered from the fact that persons have been despatched from Europe to the Northern Provinces of India to investigate the condition of the silk-worm there. The *Delhi Gazette* states that a Dr. Orio has been deputed by the Italian Government to inquire into the condition of the silk-worm in Cashmere, and was so satisfied of the superior state of a certain species of the worms he had found there that he had purchased 26,000 ounces of the eggs, and is now on his way with them to Europe. If this be the case, we hope Captain Hutton will be able to avail himself of the same advantage, and turn it, perhaps, to still better account than Dr. Orio is likely to do with his inferior oriental experience.

CONTINUATION OF THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CRAWLEY'S DEFENCE.

FOR the twentieth time the Court-martial at Aldershot assembled on Thursday last, under the presidency of General Sir G. A. Wetherall, K.C.B. On this occasion Colonel Crawley read his written defence. The report of it in one of the daily papers occupies no less than fifteen and a-half long and closely printed columns. It took exactly three hours in the delivery. Its extreme length precludes the possibility of our publishing it entire, for its insertion would throw out nearly all other matter. The daily press, when Parliament is not sitting, can sometimes meet such extraordinary demands upon their space; but weekly papers would be fairly swamped by them. We must content ourselves with a very brief summary of the main points of the prisoner's defence, which we cannot doubt will soon form a portion of a separate and pretty bulky pamphlet of considerable historical interest. As we have said before, let the issue of this long, and important, and costly trial be what it may, it will at least serve to show how jealous is this free nation of everything that bears the aspect of tyranny and oppression, so that the humblest individual in the land need not despair of justice, in spite of all the influence and power of men in high places. It will show, too, the irresistible potency of the Fourth Estate, which is, indeed, virtually the First Estate, when regarded as the representative of public opinion. Colonel Crawley's defence exhibits great natural eloquence and ability, but he has not done well to introduce into it an intemperate attack upon the press, to which he really owes the opportunity that has been afforded to him of proving that at least a very large portion of the prejudice against him was due to the most exaggerated rumours and, indeed, the most outrageous falsehoods. If the press helped to circulate still more extensively the calumnious reports already spread through every social circle in British India, and through all ranks of the army there, it has also provided an ample remedy for the evil. Colonel Crawley

speaks of certain members of the press as "the self-constituted social hangmen, who execute their unlovely office without the formality of a trial or the sanction of a sentence—men who from a jealous and an envious temperament of mind seem to have a natural and incurable dislike to everything and everybody that is anywhere placed in authority." He thinks that the aim of these writers is the destruction of all military discipline, and that he himself is neither the first nor to be the last victim of a system of detraction which seeks, by the ruin of individual reputation, to accomplish a scheme for the transfer of the control of the British army from the authority of the Crown to a self-appointed board of anonymous writers. This is a wild delusion, and quite out of keeping with the sound sense and sagacity which mark the general character of his long speech. The whole press of England appreciates the value of military discipline and the character of our noble army too thoroughly to entertain any such preposterous ideas or intentions as those attributed to a portion of it by the gallant Colonel, who ought to remember, if he has smarted under erroneous misrepresentations, that the press of England can have no personal animosity towards a man who is individually a stranger to almost every member of it—that it does not pretend to infallibility—that if it were to suppress every complaint until it was positively proved to be well founded innumerable cases of oppression and injustice would be excluded from all chance of remedy; and that all that the press pretends to is the presentation of an open arena on which all parties may have fair play. We are certain that every man labouring under a load of odium and suspicion, and conscious of perfect innocence, must heartily rejoice in the unspeakable blessing of a free press. It is the guilty only that hate the light of free discussion, and we feel assured that Colonel Crawley himself will have reason to thank his stars that the free press of England wrung from the British Government the privilege for an accused man of a fair and open trial.

The Prisoner opened the proceedings for the defence by reading the copy of an address which he had himself delivered to the officers of his regiment on the 2nd of March, 1863, in which he earnestly endeavoured to restore a cordial, good understanding amongst them, disclaimed the slightest personal ill-will to any officer in the regiment, and entreated them all to consider that there were no longer two parties in the regiment, for and against himself, and not to harbour the idea that any hasty word of his on parade or on duty was prompted by personal feeling. He then showed by extracts from the books of the regiment that a smaller number of courts-martial had taken place in the regiment in his time than in the preceding period. He commenced his written defence by observing that, instead of this day being one of bitter humiliation and unmixed regret, it was the prospect of being able to stand up and defend himself so fully in the presence of men of honour that had afforded him for many dreary months the truest consolation. He pleads at last, he says, before a tribunal which knows by habit what are the duties of an officer, and by instinct what are the feelings of a gentleman. He complains, indeed, as he had done in other stages of the trial, that the charges did not take a wider range, so that he might have defended himself on many other points than those to which he is confined. The public, however, will be satisfied if the Colonel clears himself from the charges of extreme cruelty and oppression towards Sergeant-major Lilley and his wife. This was the chief point upon which the public indignation against himself had been excited. He disclaimed all personal vindictiveness and individual malice. He had strictly done his duty under the orders of his superiors. If he owed a grudge to Sergeant-major Lilley, did General

Farrell, he asked, did Sir W. Mansfield, did Sir Hugh Rose share so wicked and despicable a sentiment? If his, the Colonel's, conduct was harsh, tyrannical and oppressive towards the sergeants, did those epithets apply to the high authority under whom he acted? If so, why were they not standing at the bar of the same tribunal? He had nothing to say against those commanders. "Fortunate are the officers who have the honour to serve under such chiefs, and fatal would be the day when the British army has to look to any other source for judgment on its acts than the censure or approval of its military superiors." His regiment, he observes, was in a dangerous state. It demanded severe measures. The question which lay at the root of the whole matter is that of mutiny or no mutiny. The propriety and justice of the close arrest was admitted, and it was his duty to see that that close arrest was carried out properly and completely. Close arrest is necessarily a hardship, but if the prisoner's health suffered, the medical officers were in possession of almost supreme power to mitigate the injury. Married men were not entitled to be treated less severely than single men; but he had never meant that any part of the punishment on Sergeant-major Lilley should extend to the inconvenience of his wife, as far as that could be avoided. If any complaint from her had reached him it would have been most promptly attended to, but no orderly officer, no sentry, no medical man had brought him a single complaint of the slightest inconvenience having been suffered by Mrs. Lilley, whom the Colonel and his wife had often visited in her illness, and who was one of the best of women. If the Colonel had really treated this woman in the way that rumour represented, would he not have been the object of utter detestation to every genial hearted man in the regiment? "There is not—I know there is not"—said the prisoner—"a commanding officer now within the four walls of this courthouse who does not envy the colonel of the 6th Dragoons the troops he has the honour to command. Forgive me, sir! You have heard in evidence the feelings which those troops exhibited at Mhow towards their disgraced and dishonoured chief. Forgive me if now that that dishonour is wiped out, and that disgrace is about to be reversed, I permit myself to express what I feel to the soldiers whom I love and by whom I am beloved. Sir, do you suppose those fine fellows did not think the suggestion of indignity to Mrs. Lilley an imputation on their honour no less than mine? Is there any man here present, after what he has heard in this room, who would not trust the charge of a sick and suffering woman to the manly good sense and the high bred feelings of the youngest private of the 6th Dragoons, rather than he would leave it to the tender mercies or the delicacy of Mr. Fitzsimon? What sergeant, what corporal, what private of the Inniskillings, was capable of placing on the orders he received the odious and indecent interpretation which these officers have endeavoured to fix upon them? Where is the sentry who was within two feet of Mrs. Lilley's bed? Why have the prosecution not produced him? They could not find him, because he never existed." Sergeant-major Lilley, the Colonel thought, had been made a tool by others more cunning than himself. An attempt had been made to injure the prisoner by accumulating testimony in favour of Lilley; but had the man been the most perfect of created beings, and yet on the occasion in question acted insubordinately, it was the commanding officer's duty to punish him for it. The better man, the worse example, and therefore the more necessary the punishment. If the medical men thought the close arrest too severe with reference to the health of the patient, why did they not interfere in his lifetime, and not wait to make capital of his dead body—of a *post mortem* examination—reserv-

ing all their sympathy for the victim of oppression till too late an hour? If Lilley's assertion at the Mhow Court-martial that the sentry was placed within two feet of the wife's sick bed had been true, whose fault would it have been? Not the prisoner's—he had given no orders to that effect. With respect to Lieut. Fitzsimon's evidence, the Court had not only heard but seen what its nature was. Ought any man's reputation to suffer from such testimony? The prisoner closed his defence in the following words:—

"My enemies' name is legion, but against such defence their malignity was impotent for harm. They have sought my shame, and they have accomplished their own. They have attempted my ruin. I will not deny them the satisfaction of knowing that they will have partly succeeded. The cost of this tremendous struggle will have exhausted that slender fortune which is the only provision of those who are dearer to me than myself. Sir, let them enjoy their triumph. It is the only one they will obtain. They may have ruined my fortune, my reputation is beyond their reach. They have silted from me what is but trash; it will be for you to give me back that without which I am poor indeed. My part is done; yours yet remains. I know what your sentence must be, because it will be in accordance with the evidence and according to the truth. I cannot hope that you will in every detail consider my conduct faultless. I cannot expect that in the long course of these trying events you may not discover in my behaviour, under unexampled difficulties, some errors of judgment and some defects of temper. I can only say, let those who are without such sins cast at me the first stone. But of these grave and serious charges I know you must absolve me, for I know I am innocent of them. You will give me back my character; you will give me back my sword—a sword which has been for thirty years—ay, and which shall be again—at the service of a nation at whose hands, in the language of the charge, I have suffered 'great and grievous hardships.' You will redeem what remains to me of life from dishonour, and you will rescue my memory from disgrace. Sir, I await the sentence of the Court."

The prisoner, at the conclusion of the defence, was greeted with loud cheering. In the course of his defence Colonel Crawley made eloquent use of the fact that Mrs. Lilley, in her letter to her sister and brother, announcing the loss of her husband, makes no allusion whatever to any harsh treatment towards him as the cause of his death. Here is the letter:—

"My dear Sister and Brother,—This is, indeed, a painful moment—a task I never expected to have to tell you. My beloved husband is no more. He died of apoplexy on the morning of the 25th of May. It was so sudden; he was tolerably well the day before. Dear sister, in mercy go to our father and mother; I cannot write to them. The blow will be too much for them. I am staying with Sergeant-major Cotton and Mrs. Cotton. I was to have gone into hospital, but doctor says I shall not last long, so I don't think I shall be removed before anything happens. I cannot write any more. I cannot sit up. My best love. Your loving and affectionate sister,
"Mhow, June 7." "CLARISSA LILLEY."

About thirty witnesses of military rank and high position were now called, and spoke in the warmest possible terms of Colonel Crawley's professional knowledge and ability as a soldier, and of his excellent personal qualities.

Sir A. Horsford was prepared to commence his reply on the next day, Friday, the 18th of December.

On Friday, the 21st day, the Court again met to hear the reply of the official prosecutor. The prosecutor at once admitted that the case against the prisoner had been attended with gross mis-statements and exaggerations. It was strange, said the prosecutor, that Sir William Mansfield, who had said, "It did not appear, as shown by the documents sent to him, that there were any sufficient grounds for bringing the three sergeant-majors to trial for conspiracy," should have sanctioned the arrest, and told them not to relieve them until the close of the court-martial. Sir A. Horsford maintained that the arrest was unnecessarily severe against Sergeant Lilley, especially as he had not, like one of the other prisoners, been guilty of threats of violence. Mr. Smales, he contended, had a perfect right

to communicate with Sergeant-major Lilley as one of his witnesses. The real object of the close arrest seems to have been to embarrass Smales, and to nullify as much as possible the testimony of the sergeant against Colonel Crawley. This interference with the evidence—this prohibition of all communication, verbal or written, between Smales and his witnesses was absolutely illegal. Sir William Mansfield had ordered simple arrest, not close arrest, and strangely enough, as his Excellency did not think there were grounds for a charge of conspiracy, the sergeant was under arrest on no specific charge at all. Sir Hugh Rose had not arrived at a full knowledge of the truth of the whole case. This was his misfortune—this was how he was misled. If it had not been for this justice would have been done in India. Supposing that Lilley had indulged in drink, does it tell in favour of the prisoner that a soldier of a general character for sobriety was driven by harsh treatment, and misery, and despair, into excesses not natural to him? The prisoner must have known that the charge of conspiracy could never be proved against Sergeant-major Lilley. Why, then, treat him with such prolonged severity if he had no personal malice against him? After the conclusion of this address Colonel Horsford was also applauded by the assembly as Colonel Crawley had been, so that both sides seem to have had their partisans present. Colonel Crawley called the attention of the President to what he called the erroneous statement of the Prosecutor, that Sir W. Mansfield stated there was no evidence to justify the arrest of the prisoners. The President said that the prisoner's remark should be borne in mind, and that the Court would now proceed to consider its decision. The Court was cleared, and sat with closed doors. The decision will be sent to Headquarters before it is generally promulgated.

THE CRAWLEY CASE.

The following additional documents respecting this case have been sent to the daily papers since the case for the defence was closed:—

CASE OF THE LATE SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY,
6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS.
Simla, June 3, 1863.

Last Tuesday, by direction of his Excellency, Captain Elton delivered to me the accompanying papers—viz., compilation A to K, by his Excellency Sir William Mansfield in the case of the late Paymaster Smales, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

I have paid particular attention to these papers as far as they relate to the late Sergeant-major Lilley, and I am of opinion that there was clear and abundant evidence in which Sergeant-major Lilley might have been convicted by a court-martial, not only of having himself disobeyed the orders of his commanding officer publicly given at the court-martial, but of having connived and concerted with other non-commissioned officers of the regiment, to which he, as the senior sergeant, was bound to set an example of obedience, to disobey these distinct and positive orders, which prohibited making public the proceedings of the court-martial.

The admission of the sergeant-major shows his guilt.

The evidence of the other sergeants referred to in compilation C would, I should say, not only have insured conviction of this disobedience, and still worse, combined disobedience of orders by the sergeant-majors, but also of his having—in furtherance of his open hostility against Colonel Crawley—uttered violent and beastly language regarding him in presence of other sergeants, thus increasing the ill-feeling already existing in the regiment against the commanding officer.

Although the admission of each of these sergeants would not, in the construction of the Judge Advocate-General of the Bombay army, have been legitimate evidence against themselves, because the admissions were not received under the usual caution, there can be no doubt, I should say, that these admissions were excellent evidence against them, and, therefore, against Sergeant-major Lilley, and I could not say that, in my opinion, the admission of Sergeant-major Lilley was not evidence against himself; for I think it fairly comes under the head of voluntary confession.

GEO. H. HATCH, Judge Advocate-General.
To his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

CASE OF SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY, TROOP SERGEANT-MAJORS WAKEFIELD AND DUVAL, 6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS.

(Referred by endorsement No. 4,612e, July 7. Received July 8.)

Judge-Advocate-General's Office,
Headquarters, Simla, July 10.

1. In reply to the question put, "Whether under the peculiar circumstances of the case" the arrest of Regimental Sergeant-major Lilley, and Troop Sergeant-majors Wakefield and Duval "was regular or not," I have the honour to state my opinion that their arrest was perfectly regular, as far as Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley is concerned.

2. In his letter of the 7th of June, 1863, to the Assistant-adjutant-general of the Mhow division, Colonel Crawley said:—"I distinctly informed all three of them that I placed them in arrest on a charge of conspiracy against me and my authority as their commanding officer."

In the same letter Colonel Crawley also says "they were aware of the crime with which they were charged by me."

3. Colonel Crawley, on the 26th of April, 1862, reported to the Major-general commanding the Mhow division as follows:—

"I have placed Regimental Sergeant-major Lilley and Troop-sergeant-majors Wakefield and Duval under arrest, on a charge of conspiracy against me, their commanding officer."

Colonel Crawley in the same letter requested sanction for their "close arrest" for reasons stated by him, which request was granted.

4. It thus appears that Colonel Crawley made a specific charge against these non-commissioned officers, so soon as their misconduct was brought to his notice, and himself informed them of the precise charge against them at the time of their arrest.

5. The evidence of the misconduct of these non-commissioned officers, as disclosed in other official communications, was sufficient, in my opinion, as I have elsewhere stated, to justify him in placing them in arrest, and I have also stated my opinion that a charge against Sergeant-major Lilley for disobedience of orders and encouraging other non-commissioned officers to disobey orders could have been proved, with almost a certainty.

6. As to the continuance and mode of the arrest, and the ultimate release without trial, whether there was or was not any irregularity in these respects appears to me a point in which Colonel Crawley is not concerned. When he had received the orders of the general officer commanding the division for the close arrest of these non-commissioned officers, and when this case was referred to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, any legal responsibility, if there was any, was shifted from Colonel Crawley to his superiors. Having placed the case in the hands of superior authority, Colonel Crawley had not even the power to release these non-commissioned officers from arrest, nor to abandon the charges which he had preferred.

7. Colonel Crawley never did abandon these charges, but the non-commissioned officers remained in arrest under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, who, as it appears to me, under a misconception of the legal value of the evidence, ordered their release without trial, and punished them only with a reprimand.

8. In the correspondence submitted, the question is raised whether these non-commissioned officers ought not to have been charged in the guard report with a specific crime. I am unable to say what the general custom of the service is in this respect. It is stated by Colonel Crawley that it is not the custom in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons to account for non-commissioned officers in arrest in the regimental guard report. This appears to me to be very reasonable, because non-commissioned officers are, by the rules of the service, placed in arrest, and not confined in any guard.

9. In conclusion, I would state my opinion that neither custom, regulation, nor any article of war has been in any way infringed by Colonel Crawley as regards the arrest of these non-commissioned officers.

Geo. H. HATCH, Colonel, Judge Advocate-Gen.
To the Adjutant-General.

Head-quarters, Simla, April 16, 1863.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose, for submission to his Royal Highness the Field-marshal Commanding-in-Chief, two memoranda, marked A (January 7, 1863), and B (February 15, 1863), from Lieutenant-general Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army.

With reference to the first of these documents, memorandum A, I have only to say, with the greatest deference, that Sir William Mansfield, in addition to the proof which he has already furnished that the non-commissioned officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons alluded to in the memorandum were engaged in a cabal against their commanding officer, now again, in the enclosed memorandum, states as follows:—"Nevertheless, the matter which had been elicited showed sufficiently that these non-commissioned officers were engaged in a cabal

against their commanding officer, to make use of the opportunity afforded by Mr. Smales's court-martial to injure him."

I beg to observe that these non-commissioned officers were guilty, as proved by the best of all evidence, their own admissions, of caballing against their commanding officer; but that they could not be tried on this charge (and I do not know a more serious one than the caballing of non-commissioned officers against their commanding officer), because their own admissions, which proved their guilt, had been made by them without due cautions having been given that those admissions might be adduced against them.

Independently of the evidence in proof of the cabal of the non-commissioned officers contained in the compilation already forwarded to the Horse Guards, I beg with profound respect to refer to the sworn evidence of the deceased Sergeant-major Lilley and of Troop-sergeant-major Wakefield given at the trial, which proves that these non-commissioned officers and others, in wilful defiance of the orders of the Court, were in possession of, reading and communicating to one another, the defence of Paymaster Smales—a most insubordinate and improper one—before it had been published, Paymaster Smales having been brought to trial for a most serious military crime against his commanding officer, for which he was afterwards cashiered.

To make their conduct more culpable, they received a copy of this defence from the prisoner, the late Paymaster Smales.

In fact, these non-commissioned officers, secretly and in combination, took a decided part against their commanding officer and in favour of the prisoner who was cashiered for his misconduct.

I have, &c.,
H. ROSE, General Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Adjutant-General of the Forces,
Horse Guards, London.

THE COURT-MARTIAL UPON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In Sir Hugh Rose's letter published in the report of Wednesday's proceedings of the court-martial at Aldershot I find the following passage:—

"I cannot conclude this letter without earnestly soliciting the attention of his Royal Highness to the remarkable circumstance stated by Mr. Fortescue in the House of Commons:—That he had drawn these facts (his accusations against the military authorities in India) from documents placed in the hands of the military authorities, and he might also state that he knew every word he uttered might be fully proved from the evidence of witnesses now in that House."

This sentence, with the exception of the word "also," substituted for "almost," is correctly quoted from the *Times*' report of the debate. By some slight mistake, however, in the report itself I am made to use the expression, "witnesses now in that House," instead of "now in this country," which was what I really did say.

I noticed at the time the inaccuracy in the report, but considered it too unimportant to be worth correcting. This, from the construction put upon it by Sir Hugh Rose, I now regret, and I shall feel obliged by your affording me the opportunity of rectifying the omission.

It would be obviously improper for me at the present moment to enter upon the general question of the accuracy of my statement, but I shall be fully prepared at a fitting time to maintain it, should I see occasion hereafter to do so.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. F. FORTESCUE.

Summerville, Waterford, Dec. 11.

SANDHURST COMMISSION DAY.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and attended by a brilliant staff, made his usual half-yearly inspection of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

His Royal Highness left London early, and, after breakfasting at the house of the Governor, Sir H. Jones, arrived upon the parade ground at 10 A.M., where the cadets, now numbering three complete companies, were marched past in slow and quick time, and then put through some of the usual evolutions, to the great satisfaction of a large assemblage of visitors. The day was one of remarkable fineness and warmth for an English December, and the college grounds, long

noted for their picturesque beauty, have seldom shown to greater advantage.

After about an hour's drill, conducted by the senior under-officers, the cadets were formed into a hollow square, and the report of the Council of Military Education on the term just closed was read, with the remarks of the public examiners in the various branches, and the names of the successful competitors for free commissions. The report was on the whole extremely satisfactory.

THE COUNTESS OF ELGIN.—We understand the Countess of Elgin and children, who were with her ladyship on the demise of her lamented husband, remained until after the interment on the 22nd of November. Instead of the countess going to Calcutta, it was arranged that she should proceed by way of Bombay to England, and her ladyship and family will consequently arrive in this country early in January.

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—The directors of the Assam Tea Company have announced a bonus of £1 per share out of the amount received from the sale of the company's plantation at Cachar. A full explanation will be given at the next general meeting why the board have thought it desirable to retain a part of the purchase-money, in order to form a working capital for the annually increasing business of the company.

His Royal Highness then addressed the cadets in a few well-chosen words, referring especially to the high report of their general conduct received from the Governor, Sir Harry Jones, and to the necessity of their maintaining their present attention to discipline and order, these being, at least, as great essentials to their success in their future career as their progress in study. He further expressed his regret that the number of free commissions (one to four competitors) in his power to bestow was so limited, while so many appeared deserving.

The parade being dismissed, the Royal visitors inspected the riding school and gymnasium, and watched the exercises in each. The latter is a recent addition to the college; and the Duke of Cambridge, in a part of his address, took occasion to strongly commend its regular use by the whole of the cadets.

The illustrious party then proceeded to the Staff College, about a mile distant. Here they were entertained at luncheon by the Commandant, Colonel Napier, and the officers. Here also the report had to be read; and it appeared that none of the officers about to leave had failed to complete the course prescribed, except in one case, accounted for by illness. Lieutenant Hozier, of the 2nd Life Guards, had passed a remarkably brilliant examination, and stood at the head of the list.

The Royal party left Sandhurst at 2.30 P.M. to return to London.

FREE COMMISSIONS.

Cadets under regulations of 1861 (fifteen examined):—

	Marks.
1. Dunlop, S. J.	6,188
2. Bunbury, C. H.	5,899
3. Hazlerigg, C. C.	5,639
4. Vonsden, W. J.	5,333

Cadets under regulations of 1862 (127 examined):—

	Marks.
1. Conolly, B. R.	7,667
2. Jenkins, G. C.	7,637
3. Moir, A. M'A.	7,519
4. Lloyd, C.	7,204
5. Maclean, T.	6,990
6. Rees, W. C.	6,983
7. Morgan, F.	6,919
8. Chalmer, G.	6,857
9. Frend, B.	6,840
10. Davy, J. J.	6,750
11. Fische, A.	6,725
12. Banister, C. A. H.	6,698
13. Evans, W. H.	6,608
14. Barton, J. E.	6,572
15. Gatey, W.	6,463
16. Moore, H.	6,450
17. Norman, C. B.	6,392
18. Von Beverhondt, J. M. W.	6,299
19. Franklin, G.	6,250
20. Barton, H. M.	6,206
21. Cooke, C. B.	6,127
22. Curtin, F. J.	5,977
23. Bannatyne, N.	5,884

24. Ottley, B. T.	5,843
25. Coningham, F.	5,841
26. De Lancy, J.	5,796
27. Noyes, A. W.	5,679
28. Moore-Lane, G. H.	5,613
29. Vetch, W. F.	5,590
30. Reynolds, H. C.	5,588
31. Dale, G. H.	5,522
32. De la Voe, A. M.	5,510
33. Churchill, G. F.	5,412
34. Thompson, W. H.	5,352

Cadets Cooke and Reynolds being entitled to commissions as being Indian cadets by qualification, it follows that the real number of competitive commissions given in this list is only 32. Several other gentlemen qualified for commissions as Queen's or Indian cadets by obtaining the stipulated number of marks. There is also a large list of those (all above 1,500 marks) who are qualified by purchase, but many of them return to compete once more.

EXAMINATIONS FOR DIRECT COMMISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Permit me to trespass on your valuable space with regard to the examination for direct commissions in the army.

It is stated in the official memorandum that examinations would be held at least every three months, and that due notice of them would be given. The last examination took place in the beginning of August, and since that time no intimation has been given with regard to the next. This is quite an unprecedented occurrence, as up to the present time the date of examination has always been fixed a short time after the preceding one. I need not enlarge on the great inconvenience and discomfort caused to many of those whose names are on the list for examination.

It is a most unwarranted delay on the part of the authorities at the Horse Guards. However, I feel sure that the subject only requires to be brought under your notice to obtain a speedy redress.—Yours faithfully,

Dec. 13.

INQUIRER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CRAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.—We believe that the result of the court-martial at Aldershot is likely to be made known almost immediately. Generally speaking, in cases where the proceedings are protracted and the evidence voluminous, a period of some weeks between the decision and its promulgation is necessary to enable the Judge Advocate-General to review the whole, with the object of determining the legal validity of the trial. But in the present instance the constant and careful attention given to the case by Mr. Headlam will serve to prevent any such delay. The finding was formally completed yesterday; it will be at once submitted for her Majesty's approval, and very probably it will be publicly announced in the course of a day or two.—*Globe*.

MARRIAGE OF CANON STANLEY.—The marriage of the Rev. Professor Stanley, D.D., late Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, the Dean of Westminster (nominate), with the Lady Augusta Frederica Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of the late Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin, and sister to the late Governor-General of India, took place yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon in Westminster Abbey, by special license. In consequence of the very recent decease of Lord Elgin, the wedding was strictly private, no invitations having, as we understand, been issued, beyond the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom. A large number of the friends and relatives had, however, assembled to witness the ceremony, and completely filled the choir. The service was most impressively read by the Dean of Christ Church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Haden, the Proctor of the Abbey. After the conclusion of the ceremony, the "Hallelujah Chorus" was performed on the organ by Mr. Turlie. The Lady Augusta was formerly Lady in Waiting to her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and has been since and up to the present time "Resident Bed-chamber Woman" to her Majesty the Queen.

DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—A Horse-guards' memorandum of the 10th inst. announces that the next examination for direct commissions will take place at Chelsea Hospital on Monday, February 1, 1864.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—*India-office, Dec. 14.*—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., K.S.I., to be a member of the Council of India.

EXPORT OF ARMS, &c., FROM SINGAPORE.—A memorial was recently forwarded to Sir Charles Wood from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, calling his attention to the restrictions imposed by the Indian authorities on the export of arms and military stores from Singapore. The Chamber have received an answer, saying that her Majesty's Government have informed the Governor of the Straits Settlements that as long as precautions are taken to prevent the arms from finding their way into the hands of the Chinese rebels, they are willing to leave the regulation of the local trade in the hands of Colonel Cavanagh.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 40,00,000 rupees (£400,000), in bills on India took place on the 16th inst. at the Bank of England. The following are the official particulars:—The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, 21,00,000 rupees; to Bombay, 17,00,000 rupees; and to Madras, 2,00,000. The minimum price declared was, as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11½d. on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to 124 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 9 per cent.; on Bombay at 2s. 0½d. will receive in full, and nothing will be allotted below that rate; and on Madras at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 60 per cent.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—On Saturday last twelve more officers from the Staff College had completed with success their studies for the staff. We would ask, after their being attached to the two branches of the service to which each officer respectively does not actually belong, what prospect there is of their being employed? At present there are still several officers who left the college in December, 1861, who have not yet been employed; and of these some passed out better than their more lucky fellow-students, who have been able to get on the staff. Of the officers who left in December, 1862, not one, as yet, has found employment. What chance is there, then, for those of 1863? We are afraid but a very poor one. We give every credit to the authorities for having latterly filled up vacant staff appointments by appointing officers from the Staff College, and also for resisting undue pressure when any such attempt has been made on the part of the friends of unqualified candidates who have strong claims founded on service. We would still ask, why are not staff appointments filled up at once, when vacant, by the first qualified candidate on the list? Why should a hesitating uncertain course be encouraged, whereby nothing but disappointment and heart-burnings result? Colonel Havelock's and Captain Godman's appointments are only temporarily filled. What is the reason for this delay? Let the rewarding of merit be the first object; and when this is done, and not before, successful Staff College students will receive their due.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

DESPATCH OF THE CHINA, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 20.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Poonah*, Captain Sparkes, sailed hence this morning with the mails for Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, India (except Bombay), China, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, together with sixty-first and thirty-five second class passengers. The *Poonah* took out on freight 436 boxes specie, value £137,026. 2s. 6d. for the following ports, viz.: Ceylon—Gold coin, £170; watches, £80. Madras—Bar silver, £900, gold coin, £1,359; silver coin, 7s. 6d.; pearls; gold thread, &c., £2,208. Calcutta—Bar silver, £27,000; gold coin, £845; medals, watches, &c., £6,672. Penang—Dollars, £10,160. Singapore—Watches and jewellery, £398. Hong Kong—Dollars, £11,195; watches and jewellery,

£574. 15s. Shanghai—Dollars, £42,860; watches, jewellery, &c., £410. King George's Sound—Watches and jewellery, £102. Melbourne—Jewellery, &c., £100. Hobson's Bay—Jewellery, £2,120. Sydney—Jewellery, &c., £1,153. Mauritius—Gold coin, £17,000; and for Alexandria—Sovereigns, £11,800; watches, &c., £180. The *Poonah* also took out a full cargo of general merchandise.

INDIAN TROPHIES AT WINDSOR.—The late Earl Canning, on the occasion of his last visit to Lucknow, caused two elephants and a kiosk (or summer-house), all of exquisite white marble, to be removed from the Kaiserbagh, for presentation to the Queen. These valuable specimens of sculpture have recently arrived from India, and have been forwarded to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty has directed the elephants to be placed in the Castle garden at Windsor, to which the public is allowed access. The kiosk will, we are informed, be erected in the grounds at Frogmore.

WE have received a copy of the "Royal Insurance Company's Almanack for 1864," neatly bound in cloth, and apparently well stored with useful information. The almanack is interleaved for memoranda. A chronology of fires that have occurred in different years is given. An illustrated frontispiece, presenting medallions of her Majesty Queen Victoria, H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, faces the title-page.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14. Thrudvang, —, Manila.—16. Carl and Auguste, —, Singapore; Alfred Hawley, Almond, Shanghai.—17. Victoria, Gregory, Calcutta; Greenock, McCann, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Dec. 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. A. B. Glover, Mr. Macneil, Mrs. Garroch, infant, and child, Mr. J. S. Begg, Major Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Davies, Mr. D. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. White and infant, Mr. S. F. Foucar, Mrs. and Miss Bredin, Miss A. A. Wall, Miss A. Wilson, Mr. C. Lazarus, Mr. M. Carr, Mr. Etheridge, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Carr and two children, Mrs. Simpson and infant, Miss Davison, Mr. F. Nesbitt, Mr. F. J. Dickens, Mr. Spear, Mr. Mair, Lieut. G. H. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Twyden, Mr. J. G. Hicks, Col. Webb. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Irvine, Mr. N. A. Roupell, Mr. F. O. Underwood, Mr. John Barclay. For Ceylon.—Mr. R. Cane, Mr. A. Primrose, Mr. J. Mayo, Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton and three daughters. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Galton, Mr. S. Brenell, Rev. E. M. Johnstone, Mr. W. Ladage, Mr. S. E. Derrick, Mr. W. W. Christie, Mr. H. Benbow, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. Hubbard. For SHANGHAI.—Sir R. and Lady Alcock, Capt. Wray. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. C. Gray, Assistant-surgeon Denis McCarthy. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. Col. Seymour, C.B., Maj. Macdonald, Mr. J. Darlington.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)
December 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Pollock, Miss P. Pollock, Mr. T. Garrett, Mrs. Finlay, Dr. and Mrs. Burn, Lieut. A. McHinch, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Isaac, Mr. J. B. Findlay, Mr. Walter Paris, Mr. G. Mober, Major and Mrs. Margesson, Lieut. J. A. Ellis, Mr. Geo. Reunie, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and infant, Mr. W. R. Pratt, Mr. Norris, Colonel Thesiger, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. P. S. Tomlin, Mrs. J. Corser and child, Mrs. Laura Nicol and infant, Lieut.-Col. Seymour, C.B., Mr. W. R. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Green, Mr. T. Gebbie, Mr. Bodgee. For ALEXANDRIA.—Amey Bey, Earl Durham.
January 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. J. S. Davies, Miss Field, Mr. H. B. Lawford, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walker, Capt. H. Durant, Mr. J. H. Salt, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Paynter, Mrs. Shakespear, Miss Ward, Lieut. J. Miller, Mr. M. Henderson, Mr. E. Vivian, Capt. F. J. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. E. J. Richardson, Mrs. Kenny and two daughters, Capt. F. C. Trent, Capt. Lovett, Mr. R. N. Farquharson, Mr. C. Simson, Miss Dempster, Miss Macintyre, Mr. P. M. Woodcock, Dr. Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. Maister, Lieut. and Mrs. Ommany, Mrs. Jno. Tate, Mr. C. Lea, Mr. Carpuwel, Mr. H. G. Jervis, Lieut. Colonel Johnson, Mr. G. Hobson, Miss Divers, Mr. Charles Trevor, Mr. S. G. Bousfield, Mrs. Beaton, Miss H. B. Gillian, Rev. A. A. Norrish, Mrs. Renny, infant, and child, Mr. Peyton, Mrs. Scott, Mr. J. Tripe, Mrs. Dickens, Mr. and Miss Tickle, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. E. Tye, Mr. W. H. L. Frits, Mr. Sadler, Mr. F. H. M. Brown, Mrs. Whittall and two children. For MADRAS.—Mr. F. Robertson, Major Biggs, Miss Smith, Major Smith, Dr. Smith, Mr. W. Hugo, Mr. W. D. Henderson, Capt. E. H. and Mrs. Harrington, Mr. T. M. B. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Lavie. For Ceylon.—Mr. C. E. Temple, Miss Temple, Dr. Antoniazis, Capt. J. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Carson and two children, Mr. W. H. Hawkes, Dep. Asst. Quartermaster-General Woolsey, Mrs. Woolsey and child. For HONG KONG.—Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, Mr. D. L. Hunter, Mr. W. M. Cooper, Mr. Blair, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Ellis Elias, Mrs. Wright, Mr. C. H. Hamann, Mr. and Mrs. Niessen, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Boyd, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. J. Rogers, Mr. A. H. Rogers, Mr. T. Hayward, Mr. H. A. Palmer, Mr. M. Harris, Mr. E. L. Williams, Mr. H. Harris, Mr. Ringer, Mr. R. Glasspole, Mr. J. W. E. Bacon. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. B. Green, Mr. J. E. D. Jameson, Mr. Bauber, Mr. W. A. Hague, Capt. Wray, Mr. Leith, Mr. Slim. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. O. A. Vidal, Mr. Marfen.
January 12.—For BOMBAY.—Rev. and Mrs. C. T. Wilson, Rev. C. and Mrs. Walford, Captain Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. C. F.

Wormald, child, and infant, Miss Macdougall, Mr. McKenzie, Capt. Baillie, Mr. J. G. Ward, Mr. J. Campbell, Mrs. W. Osborne, Captain Naismyth, For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. King and infant, Mr. H. Blanford, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. N. B. Van den Berg, Mr. H. T. P. Van den Berg, For SUEZ.—Mr. H. B. Brew.

January 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. R. B. Smith, Mrs. Slade and infant, Mr. R. V. Cockerell, Mr. C. B. Stewart, Major and Mrs. Steele, Major Plowden, Lieut. B. P. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Schilleer, Mrs. Cumming, Mr. Collins, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Ennis, Major Grant, For HONG KONG.—Mr. Jas. Whittall, Mr. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Odell, Mr. J. H. Wilson, Mr. Harton, Mr. H. Kilby, For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Dixon, Mr. J. Palmer, jun., Mr. A. C. Oliphant, Mr. H. Blandford, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Wyon, Mr. Robert Campbell, Capt. P. P. Stafford, For ALEXANDRIA.—Lady Slade, Miss Slade.

January 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Le Coq, Capt. Preston, Mr. P. Hall, Col. Fuller, Mr. J. F. Armstrong, Mrs. King and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell and two children, Capt. A. C. and Mrs. Way.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AMES, the wife of C. H., Madras Civil Service, of a daughter, at Bath, Dec. 17.

LOVELL, the wife of J., late Dept. Inspector General of Hospitals, Madras Medical Service, of a daughter, at 14, St. George's-terrace, Hyde-park, Nov. 28.

MARRIAGES.

JAMES, Major, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary, widow of Surgeon Major Crozier, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Dec. 15.

MORTON, Selby M., Surgeon, son of J. Morton, Esq., of Brighton Park, Clifton, late Supt. Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., to Selina E., daughter of the late R. F. Hampton, Esq., of Calcutta, at Bathwick Church, Bath, Dec. 16.

DEATHS.

BARNARD, Thomas, late of the Bombay Civil Service, at Southwick Crescent, aged 75, Dec. 13.

CARSTAIRS, Edward B., son of the late Peter, of Madras, aged 16, Dec. 9.

ELD, Col. L. Percy D., late of the 9th Bengal N.I., from the effect of wounds received in the Indian Mutiny, at Monte Video House, near Weymouth, aged 55 years, Dec. 11.

MACKENZIE, Ninian, late of Calcutta, at Perth, Dec. 12.

MILLS, Emily S., daughter of G. H., of Calcutta, at Cambridge-terrace, Clapham-road, aged 11 years, Dec. 16.

RICH, Frances Mary, daughter of the late Lieut. Henry G.W., of the Madras Army, at Tunbridge, aged 19, Dec. 11.

India Office,

December 19, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. G. Maitland, 39th N.I.; Surg. major J. Jowett, Med. Estab.; Capt. W. D. Hogg, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Surg. major H. J. Penny, Med. Estab.; Capt. C. W. Dun, 43rd N.I.; Capt. C. E. Bates, 16th N.I.; Capt. E. W. Dun, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Vet. surg. N. J. Poett, Vet. Estab.; Capt. E. Southey, Engrs.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. Campbell, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Major E. A. Rowlett, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. C. E. Mills, 28th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. R. Grylls, late 18th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. C. H. Garbett, Inf., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. Swinton, 6th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. G. H. Atkinson, 42nd N.I., 6 mo.; Major R. Western, 44th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. Farrer, Inf., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. H. R. Handyside, Med. Estab., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. Bramwell, 8th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. A. Ramsay, 5th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. B. Walsh, 1st N.I., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. A. Fooks, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. E. J. Vivian, Med. Estab.; Capt. F. R. Pollock, Staff Corps; Capt. F. J. Davies, 58th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Major C. Smith, Staff Corps; Lieut. T. O. Underwood, 22nd N.I.; Capt. E. H. Harrington, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. C. Way, Staff Corps; Major W. C. Parr, Staff Corps; Capt. S. W. O. Stevens, 3rd L.C.; Lieut. A. F. Turner, late 3rd Eur. Regt.; Lieut. W. T. Brown, 5th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major W. Shillito, Med. Estab.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 da. sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 11½d.	4s. 11½d.
Rombay	2s. 0d.	2s. 0½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 p.	2 ½ p.			

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ...	1 11½	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	—	98½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	—	96½ 97
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	2 1	104
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	2 1½	104
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	2 2	112½ 113½

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock, 1874.....	321	
	India 5 per cent.	106½	½
	India 4 per cent.	100½	2
	India 4 per cent. 1888 ..	100½	
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	98½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper ..	103½	104½
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	113	114
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ..	95½	½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859 ..	108½	½
	" " " 1863 ..	99½	
	" " " 1864 ..	99½	½
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ..	99½	½
	India 5 per cent. for account.	108½	½
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ..	106½	½
	India 4 per cent., 1888 ..	100½	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½	
	India Bonds (£1,000) ..	10 dis. to par.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) ..	par.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	100	106 to 107
20	New ..	11	½ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto E Shares ..	7½	½ to 1
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (Lim.) ..	100	104 to 106
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ..	100	108 to 109
Stock	East Indian ..	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto G. Extension ..	15	½ to 1½ prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension ..	15	½ to 1½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.) ..	100	108 to 109
20	Ditto (New ditto) ..	12	½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto J. m. 1862 ..	10	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip ..	100	105½ to 106
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	100	96 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent) ..	100	100 to 101
20	5th Extension ..	2	... to ...
20	Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin) ..	all	11½ to 12½
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	100	101 to 103
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	105½ to 106½
20	Ditto ..	2	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.) ..	100	105½ to 106½
20	Do. g. 5 p. ct.	all	106 pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service Lim.	50	113 to 115
40	Australasia ..	all	75 to 76
40	New ..	10	26 to 28 pm.
25	Bank of Egypt ..	all	25½ to 26½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China ..	all	33½ to 34½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., & China ..	all	56 to 58 x.n.
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan ..	25	5½ to 6½ pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all	56 to 57
100	Imperial Ottoman Bank ..	10	7½ to 8
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi ..	5	1½ to 2½ pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas ..	4	½ d. ½ pm.
20	British Indian Tea ..	9	½ to 1
20	Ceylon ..	7	½ to 3½ pm. x.d.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B ..	n/l	
10	E. I. Cotton Agency ..	4½	5 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	½ dis. ½ dis.
20	Egyptian Com. & Trad.	2	½ to 2
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal ..	1	2 to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..	all	2½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	5	par. to 2 pm.
20	Do. New ..	1	par. to 2 pm.
20	Oriental Commercial ..	7	1 to 3 pm.
1	Oriental Gas ..	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New ..	½	1½ to 1½ pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L) ..	all	1½ to 2½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	78 to 80 x.d.
50	Ditto New ..	30	20 to 22 pm.
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1908 ..	all	
1	Submarine Telegraph ..	all	40 to 50
10	Ditto Scrip ..	all	½ to ½
2	Telegraph to India ..	1	½ to ½ dis.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA OFFICE, 1st December, 1863.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE,

That he has received, from the President of the Council of India in Council, a Notification relative to the SALE of the GOVERNMENT TEA PLANTATIONS and FACTORIES in KUMAON and the DEHRAH DHUON, of which a Copy is subjoined.

HERMAN MERIVALE,
Under Secretary of State for India.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Dehra Dhoon are offered for Sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, Saharnpore, until 1st October, 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

1st. Hawulbaugh, in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almora. The Plantation (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kuppenna and Lutchmaissur, in the immediate neighbourhood of Almora,) consists of about 100 acres of land planted with tea.

There are on the Estate, three large slated houses, numerous slated offices, a large slated factory, two large slated godowns, a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations and in working order.

2nd. Ayar Toli, in Kuttipoor, Kumaon, distant about eighty miles from the plains, and about forty miles from Almora.

There are on the Estate, a slated house, a slated factory, and a large slated godown, slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations and in working order.

This Plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 350 acres are planted with tea, 200 acres of cleared land fitted for tea planting, and the remainder covered with pine, &c., forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two estates last season was 14,700 lbs. of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds.

The yield this season may be estimated at 17,000 lbs. of tea, and 1,500 maunds of seeds.

These two Estates will be sold in one lot, in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of rupees).

A small portion of the Plantation of Ayar Toli, named Bincolie, belonging to the Temple of Nag-nath, will bear an annual rental of Rs. 24 (twenty-four rupees).

This land is leased in perpetuity from the Temple of Nag-nath on this rental.

3rd. Bhurtpoor, in Kumaon, ten miles from the plains, twelve miles from the Sanitarium of Nynce Tal, and thirty miles from Almora.

It is about 1,300 acres in extent, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with tea. The remainder consists of pine and oak jungle, and barren rocks.

There are on the Estate, a slated house, slated factory, godowns, slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete and in full working order. The yield last season was 2,255 lbs. of tea and 135 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at 5,000 lbs. of tea and 250 maunds of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 25,000.

4th. Kowlaghir, in the Dehra Dhoon, distant two miles to the west of the town of Dehra. It consists of 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property, a branch of the Bejapore Canal runs.

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INDIA OFFICE, December 23, 1863.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, that he has received MADRAS GAZETTES, containing the following NOTICES that the undermentioned INSOLVENTS filed their PETITIONS in the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS there, under the provisions of the Act 11 Victoria, cap. 21:—

PETITIONS FILED PRAYING FOR RELIEF.

[Date of Gazette containing Notice, October 6, 1863.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that PETITIONS to the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS were filed on the 11th September last by CUD-DAPOUM RUNGASAYEE NAIDOO, a Hindoo inhabitant of Madras, residing in Salay-street, No. 74, at Peddoo Naick-pettah, within the Black Town of Madras, and lately carrying on business of a Merchant in the purchase and sale of Europe Goods, but now out of business; and on the 25th September last, by WILLIAM DUDLEY TAYLOR, of Madras, inhabitant, residing at No. 12 in Arathoon-road, at Royapooram, within the local limits of Madras, and a Pleader in the Madras Court of Small Causes, but at present out of business; the said Insolvents severally being and residing within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, praying for the benefit of the Act Eleventh Victoria, Chapter 21, entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India;" and on the same days orders were respectively made by the said Insolvent Court, vesting the Estates and Effects of the said Cuddapoum Rungasayee Naidoo and William Dudley Taylor in Henry Julius Brockman, Esquire, the Official Assignee of the said Court.

[Date of Gazette containing Notice, October 20, 1863.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that PETITIONS to the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS were filed on the 2nd October instant by Mr. P. B. GORDON, Attorney for JAMES LORAINÉ GEDDES, Esquire, late Surgeon-General, Madras Army, resident for the last five years at Ootacamund, and now a prisoner in her Majesty's Debtors' Jail at Madras; and by GONAGONTAH COOPPOO CHITTY, a Hindoo inhabitant of Madras, residing at No. 46, in Varada Mootappa-street, in the Black Town of Madras, lately a Merchant dealing in the purchase and sale of brass and iron articles, but now out of business; and on the 9th October instant, by PONDICHERY MAUSELAMANY MOODELLY, a Hindoo inhabitant of Madras, residing in Condappah Chitty-street, No. 29, within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, and employed as a Clerk in the Income-tax Office; the said Insolvents severally being and residing within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, praying for the benefit of the Act Eleventh Victoria, chap. 21, entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India;" and on the same days orders were respectively made by the said Insolvent Court, vesting the Estates and Effects of the said James Lorainé Geddes, Esquire, Gonagontah Coopoo Chetty, and Pondicherry Mauselamany Moodelly, in Henry Julius Brockman, Esquire, the Official Assignee of the said Court.

[Date of Gazette containing Notice, October 23, 1863.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that PETITIONS to the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS were filed on the 16th October, instant, by WILLIAM GOWE, of Madras, inhabitant, residing at Par-cherry, in Church-street, No. 33, within the Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, and employed as a Clerk in the Shop of Messrs. Oakes and Company; JAMES GIBBS of Madras, inhabitant, residing in Madah Church-road, No. 116, at Royapooram, and a Foreman in the Madras Railway; and RICHARD BRASS of Madras, inhabitant, residing at Par-cherry, in Church-street, No. 2, within the Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, late a Clerk in the Administrator General's Office—the said Insolvents severally being and residing within the Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, praying for the benefit of the Act Eleventh Victoria Chapter 21, entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India;" and on the same days orders were respectively made by the said Insolvent Court, vesting the Estates and Effects of the said William Gowe, James Gibbs, and Richard Brass, in Henry Julius Brockman, Esquire, the Official Assignee of the said Court.

[Date of Gazette containing notice, October 30, 1863.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that PETITIONS to the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS were filed on the 23rd day of October, instant, by BUNDLA YATHEANDRUM NAIDOO, a Hindoo inhabitant of Madras, residing at No. 34 in Veerappa-street, in the Black Town of Madras, and a Clerk employed in the office of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company; JOHN MELDER, an inhabitant of Madras, residing in Seven Wells-street, No. 110 at Par-cherry, in the town of Madras, and an Overseer in the Government Gazette Press at Fort Saint George; CUDDUM THAYPEROMALL NAIDOO, a Hindoo inhabitant of Madras, residing at No. 41, in Sunjeeveeroeyen Coril street, at Sunjeeveeroeyen Pettah, within the local limits of Madras, and employed as a Writer in the Commissary-general's Office; and on the 26th October inst., by Mathasla Seetapaty Naidoo, a Hindoo inhabitant, of Madras, residing at No. 22 in Munnarsawmy Pagoda Alley, at Peddoo Naickpettah, in the Black Town of Madras, and without employ; and on the 27th October inst., by Catheramungalam Seebaramiah Braminy, a Hindoo inhabitant of Madras, residing at No. 56, in Ramasawmy-street, in the Black Town of Madras, lately carrying on business in the purchase and sale of culinary articles, &c., but now out of business; the said insolvents severally being and residing within the Ordinary Original Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, praying for the benefit of the Act 11th Victoria, chapter 21, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws Relating to Insolvent Debtors in India;" and on the same days orders were respectively made by the said Insolvent Court, vesting the Estates and Effects of the said Bundla Yatheandra Naidoo, John Melder, Cuddum Thayperomall Naidoo, Muthrala Seetapaty Naidoo, and Catheramungalam Seebaramiah Braminy, in Henry Julius Brockman, Esquire, the Official Assignee of the said Court.

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